"The loan is to be secured by a first charge on the Customs revenues if this security can be released for the purpose. The independence of the Bank is to be assured; it is to be transformed, under the conditions described below, into a private share bank; and a foreign bank adviser, with extensive powers, is to be appointed and to remain for at least two years after this transformation has been effected. The sums devoted to roads and railways will be expended in accordance with a plan drawn up with the aid of a foreign expert, who will make a survey in the country, and both this expenditure and that upon budget arrears will be supervised by the present League Commissioner in charge of the Refugee Settlement, M. Rene Charron.

"The Reconstruction Scheme.

"With this preface, the problem and the solution recommended may be described in more detail.

"The exchange rate of the leva has been approximately stable for over four years. There would appear to be, prima facie, a sufficient basis for proceeding now to a definite legal stabilisation of Bulgarian currency, provided that the measures described later in this report are adopted.

"Budget.

"When the Financial Committee considered the question of the issue of the refugee loan in 1926, the latest available results were those for the financial year 1924-25, which gave a surplus of 548 million levas. In the following financial year, characterised by a severe economic crisis, revenue collections were reduced, while the expenditure figure was increased, the accounts closing with a deficit of 741 million levas. As the result of a compression of expenditure effected by the newly instituted Budget Commission, the deficit was reduced to 393 million levas in the year 1926-27, making a total for two years of 1,134 million levas. This deficit was partly met by surpluses from previous years: but on April 1st, 1927, the budget arrears amounted to 767 million levas (about £1,100,000).

"The budget estimates for 1927-28 were: revenue, 6,993 million levas; expenditure, 7,085 million levas. But, on the basis of the results of the period April-December 1927, the actual results for the year 1927-28 may be estimated at: revenue, 6,600 million levas; expenditure, 6,540 million levas; or a surplus of 60 million levas. This result has been obtained by a stringent control over expenses, and it is very necessary that this should continue.

"In the next two years there will be certain increases in expenditure, partly for liquidation of outstanding pre-war and war charges and for the considerable sums due in respect of compensation payable under the awards of the Mixed Greco-Bulgarian Emigration Commission, but the Bulgarian Finance Minister has informed the Committee that, in his opinion, the ordinary and extraordinary budget expenditure (including any new loan service) can be kept approximately within 6,750 million levas in 1928-29 and 7,000 million in 1929-30, excluding in both cases receipts and expenditure accounted for in special funds and such capital outlay as is met from the loan. The Committee believes that these results should be realised but that they will need certain financial reforms, including a reduction in the number of officials by 10,000 to be effected over the next two financial years.

"But it will be necessary to clear off from special resources derived from the proposed external loan the existing dead weight of past arrears and some of the temporary loans from which such arrears have been for the moment met. The Committee proposes that a sum of £1,100,000 should be devoted to these purposes. It considers that with this assistance any other arrears can be met from the budget within the limits indicated above.

"Supervision over the expenditure of any loan monies for the payment of arrears as well as for other purposes should, in the opinion of the Committee, be exercised by the League Commissioner for the Settlement of Refugees.

"Certain other technical measures are also essential: inter alia, complete unity of the budget (including the incorporation therein of a large number of the existing funds); maintenance of the system of monthly budgets and of the present Budget Commission, and establishment of a complete and permanent system of Treasury control; regular publication every month, under appropriate heads of returns of actual receipts and expenditure; centralisation of cash balances in the Treasury account, control by the Minister of Finance, after consultation with the Governor of the National Bank, over borrowings by public authorities.

1 £ = 675 levas; $ = 138 levas; 1 Sw. fr. = 26.70 levas.
"National Bank.

A considerable sum will be required from the loan to reduce the liabilities of the State to the Bank and to relieve it of various other non-liquid assets, as well as to increase its unencumbered foreign exchange reserve to a more satisfactory percentage of its total sight liabilities.

The Committee proposes that a sum of £1,500,000 shall be devoted to paying off in part the advances of the National Bank to or on behalf of the State and to relieving the National Bank of the advances to the two other State Banks, namely, the Agricultural Bank and the Central Co-operative Bank.

Various changes will also be required immediately in the Bank's statutes to define more accurately its proper sphere of action and to establish its complete independence on surer foundations.

Independence is above all essential. On this depends the prospect of monetary stabilisation which is necessary for any sound scheme of financial reform. In the opinion of the Committee, independence can be best secured by constituting the Bank as an independent corporation with shares, carrying a limited dividend, as widely distributed as possible throughout all classes of the population. This is the solution which has been adopted in the case of all recently founded Central Banks and will enable the National Bank of Bulgaria to take its proper position among the Central Banks of the world to-day. The Committee has prepared an outline of a scheme embodying this principle, by which it thinks, taking into consideration the special conditions of Bulgaria, such a reorganisation could be secured.

The scheme does not contemplate that the shares or voting power should be in the hands of persons other than Bulgarian nationals. Nor would the National Bank be dominated by any particular group or class or by a few persons only, the share units being intentionally fixed at a low figure and the maximum voting power of the holder of any number of shares being strictly limited. The National Bank of Bulgaria would remain in the truest sense the property of all classes of the Bulgarian people. Further, the Committee realises that, as in other cases, a certain lapse of time will be necessary before the proposed reorganisation can be fully completed.

The Bulgarian Government fully recognises the desirability of the proposed reform and has undertaken to safeguard the complete independence of the National Bank. In all the circumstances, the Committee agrees that, subject to the appointment forthwith of an expert adviser at the National Bank with definite powers, the final decision as to the date of transformation may be deferred.

The Committee is glad to record that agreement on this question has been reached. It is embodied in the following passage of the Protocol (Article IV, paragraph 1):

"The Bulgarian Government undertakes to safeguard the independence of the Bulgarian National Bank from any political influence whatsoever.

"The Bulgarian Government agrees, with this intention and for this purpose, to the appointment by the Council of the League of Nations of a technical adviser to the Bulgarian National Bank, whose powers shall be those defined in the amendments to the Statutes of the National Bank (Annex I).

"The Bulgarian Government fully recognises that for the definite consolidation of the financial situation of Bulgaria it is important to transform the Bulgarian National Bank in accordance with the plan laid down in Annex II, in order to bring it into conformity with the other Central Banks, and undertakes to effect this transformation at a date to be fixed by agreement between the Council of the League of Nations and the Bulgarian Government. The details of this transformation shall be fixed by agreement between the Council and the Bulgarian Government on the advice of the Financial Committee."

"Agricultural and Central Co-operative Banks.

It will, moreover, be desirable to provide new working capital for these two Banks: to the extent of £500,000 for the Agricultural Bank and £150,000 for the Central Co-operative Bank.

"Communications.

The position of the State railways requires very careful consideration, and the Committee thinks that the Bulgarian Government has been wise, before preparing any new schemes, in securing, on the advice of the Transit Organisation of the League, a foreign expert to prepare a report on this problem. This expert will doubtless advise on the relative economic advantages to Bulgaria of railway or road construction; on the degree to which repairs are essential on the existing railway system; on the railway accounting system; and on the desirability or otherwise of reorganising the railways on an autonomous basis.
The Committee proposes that a sum of £1,250,000 should be provided in the loan for expenditure on communications, in accordance with a programme to be approved after the advice of the expert has been received.

"Amount of the Loan."

"The Financial Committee is of opinion that Bulgaria should not at present borrow any sum that is not absolutely indispensable. The present resources of the country are limited, and its foreign liabilities are relatively considerable, though the present foreign payments do not, including reparation charges, exceed in gold value the pre-war budget charge for foreign debts. The Committee thinks it would be unwise to expect that a larger sum than £4,500,000 could now be raised; moreover, it believes that the necessary requirements outlined above could be met within that sum.

"Provided that adequate measures are taken to establish budget equilibrium, and monetary stabilisation is carried out and maintained by the working of a satisfactory Central Bank, a loan of this size does not exceed the financial capacities of the country

"Securities."

"The Committee has discussed at length what revenues could be pledged for the service of such a loan. After examining in detail the various possibilities, the Committee has been forced to the conclusion that the charge which, from a market point of view, would justify confidence in a successful issue of the loan would be a first lien on the Customs revenues. These are at present subject to a first lien for reparation and other treaty charges. There may also be certain private claims on these revenues. But it might be possible to arrange that the Inter-Allied Commission at Sofia (whose assent in any case would be necessary for a release from the general charge for reparations on all Bulgarian revenues and assets) should allow the Customs revenues now specifically pledged for reparations to be pledged in the first place for the service of the contemplated new loan, and, while retaining a second charge on the Customs, should accept for what they release an alternative charge on some other satisfactory revenue.

"The Committee wishes to draw attention to the importance for the success of this scheme of an early settlement of certain outstanding questions, such as the possibility of securing a first charge on the Customs revenues and sufficient progress in the settlement of various pre-war private debts of the Bulgarian State."

(iii) MIXED GRECO-BULGARIAN EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

On September 3rd, 1927, the Council, on the report of the British representative, requested the Financial Committee to give advice to the President of the Mixed Commission, if he so desired, on any technical aspects of the problem as to how the financial obligations of the Bulgarian and Greek Governments, arising in connection with Greco-Bulgarian emigration, were to be met.

In December, the Committee prepared, and the Council approved, an Agreement which was signed by the two Governments.

On March 10th, 1928, the Council passed a resolution strongly urging the two Governments to ratify this Agreement as soon as possible. It was ratified in the same month by the Sobranje and has been submitted to the Parliamentary Commission which, according to Greek Parliamentary practice, has to examine and propose to the Chamber the ratification of the Agreement.

The Agreement implements the Convention on Reciprocal Emigration which was signed at Neuilly in 1919, and provides the mechanism whereby the exchanged populations are indemnified by each Government for the property they have left behind, and for the adjustment of the resulting debts between the two Governments. Bonds are to be issued to the refugees and a neutral bank is to be appointed by the Council for the deposit of bonds by the debtor State representing the half-yearly interest and amortisation of the debt which has arisen, as between the two States concerned, out of the indemnification of the refugees.

It is agreed under this instrument that the bonds issued to the refugees may be accepted by the League settlement organisations in both countries in respect of certain payments due by them, and the functions of the Mixed Commission are to be transferred to such other person or body as may be approved for the purpose by the Council of the League of Nations if at any time it shall so decide.
On November 24th, 1927, the Finance Minister of the Portuguese Republic informed the Council that the Portuguese Government desired to carry out a scheme of financial reconstruction, currency stabilisation and economic development, and asked that the Financial Committee should examine the question. The Council decided on December 5th to request the Financial Committee and the Secretariat to study the financial situation of Portugal.

A delegation accordingly visited Lisbon and the whole situation was carefully examined both there and at Geneva, with the help of representatives of the Government and the Government Departments, the National Bank and others.

During its session in March, the Financial Committee endeavoured to draw up a reconstruction scheme, in agreement with the Government, and reported as follows:

"The technical problem presented is in principle similar to that presented by some of the other schemes which have been recently before the Council. The currency of Portugal has seriously depreciated since the war. An effort to arrest depreciation was made, which maintained a de facto stability for some years; but the general financial position has made this stability precarious and prevented a legal stabilisation. In these circumstances, the Portuguese Government, anxious to achieve permanent reform by means of a comprehensive scheme, including an external loan, has applied for the assistance of the League.

"The first results of the Committee's study involve the establishment of budget equilibrium, the legal stabilisation of the currency, the consolidation of the floating debt and the reduction of the State debt to the Bank of Portugal, and, finally, the issue of an external loan, a portion of which could be devoted to public works which are economically essential. With the aid of these measures, and under the other conditions discussed with the Government, the Committee consider that the finances of Portugal and its currency could be placed on a sound basis.

"It has not yet been possible to complete the scheme, and the Committee is still in discussion with the Government on some features in it."

This report was noted by the Council at its March session. In June, the Portuguese Government informed the Council that it was forced to recognise that it could take no further steps in this matter.

(v) PUBLICATION OF MONETARY AND BANKING LAWS.

The Committee decided, in view of the expense and the difficulty of preparing and keeping up a volume recording all monetary and banking laws, that it could not recommend that the League of Nations should proceed at present with this publication, but that the Secretariat should make as complete a collection as possible of such documents and should consider the possibility of including in one of its regular publications a bibliography on this subject.

(vi) VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

The Committee has at its quarterly sessions considered minor questions arising in connection with the Danzig Municipal Loan of 1925, the expenditure of the balances of the Austrian and Hungarian Reconstruction Loans, and the Currency and Banking reform in Estonia.

The last-named scheme has been satisfactorily carried out in accordance with the Protocol signed at Geneva on December 10th, 1926. Of the loan of £1,350,000, a sum of £1 million was paid to the Bank of Estonia at the end of December 1927, so that the legal stabilisation of the Estonian currency became effective as from January 1st, 1928.

(vii) DOUBLE TAXATION AND FISCAL EVASION.

As reported in the Supplementary Report to the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly, the Council decided, at its session in June 1927, to convene a general meeting of Government experts in 1928. This Conference will consider the report of a Committee of Experts who have been working upon the subject during the past three years, and in particular four model bilateral conventions on the following subjects:

(a) The prevention of double taxation;
(b) The prevention of double taxation in regard to the special question of succession duties;
(c) Administrative assistance in matters of taxation;
(d) Judicial assistance in the collection of taxes.

The Conference will meet on October 22nd, 1928.

As a preparation for this Conference, the Council, at its September 1927 session, on the recommendation of the Financial Committee, authorised the publication in a single volume of existing Conventions on Double Taxation and the annual publication in future of any new Conventions concluded in the manner proposed by the Committee of Experts in their report of April 1927.

C. Publications of the Economic Intelligence Service.

Since the end of August 1927, the following publications have been prepared and issued by the Economic Intelligence Service of the Economic and Financial Section of the Secretariat:

(a) Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments, 1912-26 (two volumes).
(b) Memorandum on Production and Trade, 1913 and 1923-26.
(c) International Statistical Year-Book.
(d) Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

In addition, a Memorandum on Commercial Banks, 1913-27, is in preparation.

(a) MEMORANDUM ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BALANCES OF PAYMENTS, 1912-26 (two volumes).

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly during its third ordinary session, the Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments has been prepared year by year and has now become a standard work of reference.

The scope of the present edition may be summarised as follows:

Volume I contains a general survey of world trade during the years 1925 and 1926, summary tables giving separately the total imports and exports of sixty-three countries and general tables for all countries of the world, showing trade by value and by weight, trade at 1913 prices and by countries of origin and destination. It contains, in addition, estimates of the balance of international payments of some twenty-five States in recent years. These statements have, in the majority of cases, been specially prepared for the League of Nations in a uniform manner.

Volume II contains detailed trade statistics of sixty-three countries, each chapter being prefaced by a note explaining the manner in which the statistics are compiled, the extent of their comparability, etc.

(b) MEMORANDUM ON PRODUCTION AND TRADE, 1913 AND 1923-26.

This new Memorandum on Production and Trade, which constituted one of the three or four central documents of the World Economic Conference, brings the data and indices up to the end of 1926. It represents an attempt to assess the changes that have taken place since 1913 in the population of the world and in the territorial distribution of that population, in the production of basic raw materials and foodstuffs in the world as a whole and in the main divisions into which the world naturally falls, and in the quantum of world trade and its distribution. In a final chapter, the problem of the relative prices of manufactured commodities, on the one hand, and raw materials and foodstuffs on the other is discussed.

(c) INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK.

The first edition of the International Statistical Year-Book was published at the time of the Economic Conference, and, owing to the large demand, it was rapidly exhausted. A reprint was accordingly issued in the early autumn. In the second edition of this reference handbook, the majority of the statistics are brought up to the end of the year 1926 or 1927. It gives in a concise form the more important categories of statistics concerning area and population, including migration movements, production of cereals, textiles, ores and minerals, artificial fertilisers, etc.; international trade by value and weight, shipping, maritime freights, railways and motor vehicles, public finance (summary of budget accounts, analysis of revenue and expenditure, public debt, etc.), monetary statistics (note circulation, gold and foreign assets reserves, commercial bank deposits, etc.), rates of exchange, wholesale and retail prices, etc.
A considerable number of the more important tables contained in the International Statistical Year-Book are kept regularly up to date in this Bulletin, and the more important monthly economic statistics of the world are given.

Changes in the scope of and method of preparing the published statistics are noted and explained in special introductions, and diagrams showing the volume of industrial production in the United States of America and indices of economic prosperity in the United Kingdom are prepared for each issue.

The publication of a Memorandum on Commercial Banks which was recommended by the Brussels Conference and approved by the second and sixth ordinary sessions of the Assembly has been postponed. The preparation of this volume is now, however, almost completed and it will shortly be published as a companion volume to the Memorandum on Currency and Central Banks, of which it is hoped to publish a new edition covering the years 1913-28, early next year.

II. ORGANISATION FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

The Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit has, since the last ordinary session of the Assembly, which followed immediately on the Third General Conference on Communications and Transit, continued the examination of the questions that had already been studied in part, and of the new problems raised either by the General Conference or by the Council or the Assembly. The Committee, having been renewed at the Third General Conference, had also to reconstitute itself and to reorganise its various permanent and technical Committees. It held a session for this purpose from February 27th to March 2nd, 1928. A meeting of the Permanent Committee on Road Traffic, composed as formerly, was held in November 1927; a certain number of other meetings have been held, particularly those of the Sub-Committee of Experts on Maritime Tonnage Measurement, of the Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics, and of the Special Committee which is examining the question of the jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube.

The position of the work of the Organisation for Communications and Transit as regards the principal questions on the agenda may be summarised as follows:

1. ROAD TRAFFIC.

Subsequent to the work of the Permanent Committee on Road Traffic, a scheme for the standardisation of road signals was drawn up. It is at present being submitted for examination to the authorities concerned. This scheme was drawn up in agreement with the "Union internationale des Villes" and in close connection with the "Association internationale des Automobile-Clubs reconnus".

The Committee on Road Traffic is continuing the examination of the standardisation of road regulations and has, on the other hand, undertaken, with the approval of the Advisory and Technical Committee, the study of two new problems. One of these relates to the fiscal regime for motor cars of foreign tourists, in so far as this regime affects international touring; the other, which may be of general importance in the future, deals, for the first time from an international standpoint, with commercial motor transport. This form of transport, both of travellers and of goods, is developing more and more, and perhaps general international regulations may become necessary shortly. A preliminary enquiry has been undertaken into this subject, particularly in order to examine whether the Customs facilities afforded to touring motorists by the triptych regime might be extended to commercial motors.

The Advisory and Technical Committee has also dealt with the measures that might be taken to facilitate the entry into force of the Convention on International Motor Traffic, concluded at Paris in 1926, which introduced in the international regime of motor traffic a certain number of new facilities for which the Committee has asked on several occasions.

2. INLAND NAVIGATION.

The work for the unification of private law in inland navigation has been continued in association with the River Commissions. There is reason to hope that, particularly in nationality questions, registration questions and collision questions, an agreement may be made for the establishment of a basic text which it may be possible to submit to an international conference. The Committee for the Unification of Private Law is to meet
in June 1928, and will be able to make use in connection with the registration question, of a text which has already received, in the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation, the agreement of the States represented upon that Commission.

3. MARITIME NAVIGATION.

(a) Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts. — The Advisory and Technical Committee, following the report of a special Committee, has sent to the Governments of the maritime Powers a scheme for the standardisation of the buoyage and lighting of coasts, and has asked these Government for their observations. A large number of replies have been received. The Committee thought it necessary, before deciding on the expediency of convening an international conference, to transmit these replies to the special Committee in order that the latter may undertake a supplementary study and consider as far as possible the suggestions and objections presented. The Directors of the services of lighthouses and buoys of a certain number of countries have been nominated Rapporteurs for this purpose to the special Committee, and are making enquiries on the spot. At the present moment they are undertaking this study particularly in the United States of America and in Canada, with the collaboration of the local authorities concerned.

(b) Unification of Maritime Tonnage Measurement. — The Sub-Committee of Experts instructed to present a preliminary scheme has concluded its work and is presenting to the Technical Committee itself a unanimous report. The Committee will meet before the next ordinary session of the Assembly and an account of its work will be given in the Supplementary Report. It should be noted that all the important maritime Powers are participating in this study, whether they are Members of the League of Nations or not.

(c) Penal Consequences of Collision at Sea. — Various recent and well-known cases, particularly that of the Lotus, have drawn attention to the disadvantages which result from the absence of any international agreement on the penal consequences of collision at sea. A statement upon the subject has been transmitted to the Advisory and Technical Committee by the International Association of Merchant Marine Officers. The Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation has been asked to give its views to the Committee upon the expediency of examining this question, and to present, if there be occasion, any useful suggestions upon the procedure to be followed.

4. AIR NAVIGATION.

The Assembly, during its last ordinary session, requested the Council to refer to the Advisory and Technical Committee the consideration of the action to be taken to give effect to the resolution of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference relating to the expediency of economic co-operation between air navigation enterprises (resolution adopted in accordance with the unanimous wish expressed by the Committee of Experts in Civil Aeronautics of the Preparatory Commission). The attention of the Third General Conference on Communications and Transit had, moreover, been drawn to the problem of the general international organisation of air navigation. The Advisory and Technical Committee decided to nominate a Committee of specialists to examine this group of questions. The task of the Committee is to decide whether it is possible to contemplate the constitution of an international organisation of air navigation, of as universal a character as possible, and in what way greater co-operation between civil air-navigation administrations and enterprises might be established with the assistance of all, or nearly all, the countries concerned.

The Advisory and Technical Committee has, on the other hand, continued its increasingly close collaboration with the International Commission on Air Navigation instituted by the Paris Convention of 1919.

5. GENERAL QUESTIONS CONCERNING VARIOUS METHODS OF TRANSPORT.

(a) Unification of Transport Statistics. — The Committee has already had the question of the standardisation of inland navigation transport statistics examined by a Committee of Experts. In pursuance of a recommendation of the Third General Conference on Communications and Transit and in order that the views of an important group of carriers may, as soon as possible, be known in connection with the study, related from certain points of view, of the standardisation of Customs nomenclature, undertaken by the Economic Organisation, the Advisory and Technical Committee has converted the Committee for the Unification of Inland Navigation Statistics, which had already arrived at practical results in respect of this method of transport, into a Committee competent to examine both inland and maritime navigation transport statistics. The Advisory and Technical Committee will ultimately examine whether or not it is possible to standardise railway statistics upon the same basis. It is keeping in touch with the Economic Committee, and expects that, as far as possible, the work of unifying Customs nomenclature will be based upon the desiderata presented
for transport statistics. It is, indeed, highly desirable that the large groups of goods that would appear as chapter headings or as sub-headings in Customs nomenclature should correspond to the designations that would be introduced in transport statistics. It would thus be possible to follow, by means of Customs and transport statistics in the aggregate, all the movements of both foreign and home trade.

Besides the simple question of nomenclature, the Committee for the Unification of Statistics is endeavouring to standardise the administrative procedure in the collection of statistics by seeking to obtain a grouping of these statistics according to districts, which would make it easy to follow the movement of goods from one district to another.

(b) Combined Transport. — The study of the question of combined transport with a single transport document has shown that the establishment of such a transport document between maritime or inland navigation transport and railway transport presents fairly serious difficulties in view of the legal differences between railway transport documents and maritime or inland navigation transport documents in most countries.

The Special Committee on Combined Transport is to re-examine the whole question. Doubtless, it will be led to undertake a particular study of the principal of these legal differences, namely, the negotiability of navigation transport documents and the non-negotiability of railway transport documents in Europe.

On the other hand, it has been possible to make the question of combined transport between railways and air navigation the object of definite recommendations. Pending the establishment of a single transport document, a system that is at present in force in certain countries makes it possible to obtain, without a single transport document, most of the practical advantages that the single document would secure. The system has been submitted for the consideration of the Governments and administrations concerned. It might even apply not only to combined transport by air and rail, but be of more general utility.

(c) Obstacles to Freedom of Transit. — The Third General Conference instructed the Committee to examine in detail the position created by such obstacles as still exist to freedom of communications and transit, and to study their effect on traffic and on international trade. The Committee noted that, in accordance with the terms of the Assembly's resolution of December 9th, 1920, its duty was "to consider and propose measures calculated to ensure freedom of communications and transit at all times". It considered, therefore, that it was its duty to study, by any method which it thought best suited for the purpose, any situation created by obstacles to freedom of transit which was brought to its notice either by a Government or by the Council or by the Assembly or by one of its Members. With this object in view, in order to facilitate the fulfilment of its duties and to complete, if necessary, the information already in the possession of the members of the Committee, the Chairman was asked to bring to the notice of its members, as information of a personal kind, any communication received by him or by the Secretariat which appeared to him to contain data that might be considered by members of the Committee to be worthy of its examination. Questions so brought to their notice would only be examined in detail by the Committee after the Government or Governments concerned had been informed of a proposal to place the question on the agenda, and had thus been enabled to make any observation which they thought useful.

(d) Serious Occurrences of a General Character affecting Routes of Communication. — The Secretary-General of the Committee was instructed to present to the Committee at a future date a report on the recommendation adopted on this question by the Third General Conference. The Conference, as will be remembered, instructed the Committee to discover how provision could be made in normal times for measures which would ensure, as soon as possible, the re-establishment of communications affected by grave occurrences of a general character. This question concerns railway communications as well as air and motor transport. Certain aspects of it are also political and legal in character.

(e) Collection and Exchange of Information on Communications and Transit. — The Third General Conference asked for the organisation of a service for the collection and exchange of information regarding communications and transit, and, pending the adoption of the budget for 1929, authorised the Head of the Communications and Transit Section of the Secretariat to adopt certain preparatory measures. The Committee has defined the scope of these measures, and has already asked a certain number of Governments to communicate their publications on a given list of subjects. The Head of the Communications and Transit Section has got personally into touch with the administrations concerned in a certain number of countries, in order to explain more clearly the exact nature of the information required. The first steps in this direction make it possible to state, as was hoped, that a service for the collection and exchange of information will not only facilitate the work of the Committee and be of practical service to all administrations, but will also make closer co-operation possible between the experts of far-distant countries.
Application of the Resolutions of the Conference on the International Regime of Passports: Cards for Emigrants in Transit. — The Secretary-General of the League has been instructed to ask all the Governments, to which the results of the Second General Conference on Passports were communicated, what action has been taken on the recommendations adopted by that Conference. Particulars which had up to that moment reached the Secretariat unofficially showed that, in a large number of cases, progress had been achieved since the holding of that Conference on the lines of its recommendations, especially in the suppression of visas by means of bilateral agreements.

The report to the last ordinary session of the Assembly stated that the question of cards for emigrants in transit, which would exempt them from having to obtain a visa, had been entrusted for examination to a special Committee, which had drawn up an international draft agreement on the subject. This draft agreement was accordingly communicated to the various European Governments. After examining the replies of these Governments, the Committee has decided to propose that the Council should convene a European Conference with instructions to draw up an international agreement. Most European Governments have accepted the recommendations of the Committee of Experts, but some have suggested certain amendments to the proposed texts.

6. Effect to be Given to the Resolutions of the Conference of Press Experts relating to Questions of Communications.

The Advisory and Technical Committee has examined the questions of communications raised by the Conference of Press Experts. The state of the work on this subject is described elsewhere in the report.

7. Communications of Importance to the League of Nations at Time of Crisis.

(a) General Measures. — The Communications and Transit Organisation has completed the general measures to be applied in time of crisis. Those measures have already been submitted to the Council and to the Assembly. Before the next ordinary session of the Assembly the International Commission on Air Navigation will have finished its investigation of the questions submitted to it on this subject by the Advisory and Technical Committee. A general table of measures which can be applied is to be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the Committee for circulation to all the administrations concerned. This table will give full details of the measures contemplated in order that each administration may obtain the necessary instructions from its Government. The Section for Communications and Transit will, in future, be in direct relation, in so far as the application of these measures is concerned, with one or more officials chosen by each Government, who will thus possess accurate knowledge of measures of urgency to be adopted when the necessity arises.

(b) Landing-Ground for Aircraft. — The Committee of Experts appointed by the Advisory and Technical Committee has drawn up a plan for the construction of a landing-ground near to the seat of the League. This plan is based on the development of an existing landing-ground. An agreement on this subject has been concluded with the competent authorities in so far as the technical points are concerned. It was, however, discovered during the negotiations that, more especially owing to the financial requirements of such a scheme, it would probably be difficult to find a solution for the question within the local limits which had so far alone been discussed. It was considered that the Secretary-General of the Committee and the Federal authorities concerned should discuss the question from a more general standpoint in order to discover any solution which might be acceptable from an economic and technical point of view. The Committee is not, therefore, in a position to submit a report to the Council on this question for the moment.

(c) Wireless Station for the League of Nations. — On the other hand, in so far as the wireless station for the League of Nations is concerned, the Committee has sent a general report to the Council. This report contains full details regarding the method of construction and working of the wireless station both in normal times and in times of crisis. Nevertheless, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, and in order that the Assembly may receive all additional information possible, certain questions in connection with its working are to be examined by a special Committee, whose views will be communicated by the Chairman of the Transit Committee at a suitable date before the next ordinary session of the Assembly. It appears unnecessary to summarise the general report of the Committee on this subject, as it has been issued as a separate document (C.141,M.32.1928.VIII).

8. Special Questions submitted by the Council.

The Advisory and Technical Committee, in its capacity as an advisory body to the Council, has, had, as in the past, to examine various questions regarding the application of treaties, more especially the application of the railway clauses of the Treaties of St. Germain and of Trianon.

Up to the moment, all questions of this kind have, after a preliminary examination by the Committee, been settled by friendly agreement between the parties concerned.
9. JURISDICTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE.

Negotiations between representatives of the European Commission of the Danube, carried on with the co-operation of the special Committee appointed by the Transit Committee, were continued after the Permanent Court of International Justice had promulgated its opinion on the present legal position. These negotiations concern the possibilities of changing this legal position. The result of the negotiations will be communicated at a future date.

10. QUESTIONS OF ORGANISATION.

The main object of a new statute of the Organisation of Communications and Transit adopted by the Third General Conference is to codify existing practices, and has therefore not resulted in any great change in the working of the Committee. The Committee, which appointed as its Chairman the Italian member, has reconstituted the Permanent Committees in order to ensure the best possible representation of all the interests concerned in each case, by the individual appointment of the best-qualified persons. The composition of the Permanent Committee on Transport by Rail has been enlarged and made more elastic in order that it may be possible to obtain a larger measure of co-operation from the railway experts of non-European countries.

III. THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

In 1927, the Assembly, during its eighth ordinary session, approved in two resolutions the work done by the Health Organisation. The first of these resolutions dealt with the possibilities of technical co-operation with public health and medical authorities in Latin-American countries. The second dealt with the general programme of work. This latter resolution especially mentioned the Eastern Bureau at Singapore, the conclusion of agreements with the Office international d'hygiène publique, the work of the Commissions, various special enquiries and technical investigations, and the scheme for the study of health problems in the Pacific area.

In these resolutions, and in the report to the Council on the work of the eleventh session of the Health Committee, attention was drawn to the increasing tendency of the Health Organisation to ensure a more extensive and intimate collaboration between the health administrations and the League, and between these administrations themselves. This tendency, which affects an increasingly wider and more fruitful field in the domain of health organisation, was referred to in a resolution adopted by the Assembly during its seventh ordinary session, and every year the number of countries inviting and accepting this collaboration increases.

Striking proof has been afforded, during the past year, of the increasing part played by the Health Organisation in the co-ordination of health work. As examples we may quote the following: the development of the Service of Epidemiological Information and of the Singapore Bureau; the offers of the health administrations of the United States and the countries of Latin America; the requests of the Governments of Belgium and Greece; the co-operation accepted by the Bulgarian Government.

Besides this universal tendency towards collaboration, it may be noted that the Health Organisation progressively extends the field of its investigations. After having endeavoured to solve problems of a strictly technical and medical character, such as the problem of epidemiological information and the standardisation of sera, the Health Organisation is now undertaking more complicated questions of social and rural hygiene. It is embarking upon the study of phenomena closely bound up with the economic and sociological facts which intimately affect modern life.

The activities of the Service of Epidemiological Intelligence, the work of the Eastern Bureau, the work of the Commissions, the arrangements for the organisation of interchanges, the direction taken by special investigations and researches — all this work of the Health Organisation is evidence of the above characteristic tendencies.

1. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INFORMATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

Effective sanitary police organisation is largely determined by the abundance, exactitude and rapidity of epidemiological information, and the Health Organisation, by its epidemiological service, endeavours to put at the disposal of the administrations concerned information which is increasingly complete, reliable and up to date.
From all countries which are able to furnish such information, the Health Organisation receives periodical reports on the appearance, frequency and geographical distribution, character and gravity of the transmissible diseases of importance from the point of view of public health defence.

This information is received at Geneva at the head office of the Epidemiological Intelligence Service and at the Eastern Bureau at Singapore, an organisation which has so considerably developed that a special chapter will be devoted to it.

The chief progress achieved in 1927 mainly concerns the extent and presentation of the information received, which is published in the form of weekly, monthly and annual reports.

The **Weekly Record** is intended to place at the disposal of the health administrations information of an urgent character. It contains all the information which reaches Geneva during the week on pestilential and serious epidemic diseases against which the administrations concerned have to be continually on guard. Numerous countries have recognised the utility of this weekly report, which increases daily owing to improvements in telegraphic communications with the regions in which pestilential diseases are liable to break out.

The **Monthly Epidemiological Report**, which registers the frequency and distribution of the principal transmissible diseases throughout the world, has been notably improved so far as its presentation is concerned. The maps and graphs have been increased, and every number contains an epidemiological survey of diseases which have an immediate interest at the moment of publication.

The **Annual Epidemiological Report** for 1927 will appear in October 1928.

Besides these improvements in detail as regards documentation, a Conference was held at Geneva on October 25th and 26th, 1927, attended by a small number of experts, who were asked to study the most appropriate methods for grouping, transmitting and publishing epidemiological information. This conference resulted in conclusions of a technical character for the improvement of the epidemiological service.

Finally, an agreement has been concluded between the Health Organisation and the Office international d'hygiène publique.

Article 7 of the International Convention of June 21st, 1926, is to the following effect:

"In order to facilitate the accomplishment of the task entrusted to it by the present Convention, the Office international d’hygiène publique, because of the value of the information which is furnished by the Service of Epidemiological Intelligence of the League of Nations, including its Eastern Bureau of Singapore and other similar bureaux, as well as by the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, is authorised to negotiate necessary arrangements with the Health Committee of the League of Nations as well as with the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau and other similar organisations."

In execution of this Convention, the Permanent Committee of the Office international and the Health Committee (tenth session) concluded an arrangement. The first two articles of the arrangement are as follows:

"I. Governments may effect the notifications and communications provided for by the Convention and intended for the Office international d’hygiène publique by means of one of the regional bureaux of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, subject to a special agreement being made between the Office international d’hygiène publique and the League of Nations for each particular bureau.

"II. Governments which adopt the above procedure will be termed Governments associated with the regional bureaux. Regional bureaux will undertake the transmission of information addressed to them in conformity with rules which will be fixed in the particular agreement which relates to each bureau."

The special arrangement which concerns the Eastern Bureau at Singapore contains the following provisions:

"I. The Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation at Singapore will act as a regional bureau under the conditions provided for by the General Agreement which has been concluded in virtue of Article 7 of the International Sanitary Convention of June 21st, 1926.

"II. The Singapore Bureau will effect the transmission of information addressed to it in accordance with the following regulations."

These rules relate to the application of the Sanitary Convention.

The resolutions of the tenth session of the Health Committee were approved by the Council during its session held in June 1927.

2. **EASTERN BUREAU AT SINGAPORE.**

The Assembly, during its eighth ordinary session, noted that the work of the Eastern Bureau was increasing and was becoming continually more useful.
During the year 1927, the work of the Bureau continued to develop. Not only has the number of ports with which the Bureau is in weekly telegraphic communication increased from 123 to 140, but an endeavour is at present being made, with growing success, to forward epidemiological information covering the whole of certain countries as well as their ports.

The transmission of the Weekly Record by wireless has been appreciably improved and developed. The wireless transmission of code messages has been entrusted to the powerful stations, and the weaker stations have been asked to transmit messages in clear which are intended for reception by ships at sea.

On October 1st, 1927, the station of Tananarivo began to relay the Bulletin in code transmitted by the powerful station at Saigon. Wireless communications have been established with the Persian Gulf, and the station of Malabar publishes a summary of the Weekly Bulletin in clear which is picked up by the stations at Madras and Karachi.

Moreover, the Weekly Fasciculus prepared at Singapore is transmitted by cable to Geneva and relayed every Saturday by the station at Nauen (through the Trans-Ocean Company, G.m.b.H., of Berlin) for the use of the health services of European countries and of certain countries outside Europe.

Thirty-five health administrations of the Far East inform the Bureau of the arrival of infected vessels in the ports under their jurisdiction. At the outset, the functions of the Eastern Bureau were limited to the reception, centralisation and distribution of epidemiological information. The importance of its work has progressively increased, and to-day it constitutes one of the most important efforts which have been made to extend to Eastern countries the technical work of the Health Organisation. The Bureau at Singapore acts as a centre of co-ordination for the investigations of certain problems — such as the value of the method of vaccination by the mouth against cholera and dysentery — which are of special interest to health administrations in the Far East.

The Advisory Committee of the Eastern Bureau, during its third session, held at Delhi, from December 26th to 29th, 1927, decided to communicate to the Health Committee the programme of a co-ordinated enquiry into plague.

During this same session, the Committee recommended that the Bureau should collect detailed information in regard to the quarantine stations of the East and their value.

The Eastern Bureau is thus gradually organising the international effort which is necessary to determine and to settle problems of public health in the East, and to assure in this part of the world the execution of the programme drawn up by the Health Organisation.

The Advisory Committee of the Eastern Bureau, during its session held at Delhi in December 1927, examined and adopted the regulations and statutes relating to its constitution. The Committee is composed of a delegate of each of the following countries: Australia, China, the Dutch East Indies, Indo-China or other French colonies, India, Japan, the Japanese colonies, the British colonies and dependencies.

3. Liaison between the Health Services of the Various Countries: Interchanges.

The first international health course instituted by the Health Organisation took place at the Health Institute of the Faculty of Paris from January 17th to March 5th, 1927. This was described in the previous report to the Assembly.

The effort was so successful that a second international course was organised in London from November 3rd to December 15th, 1927. There were nineteen participants in the course drawn from seventeen public health administrations, together with a certain number of occasional participants, who were able to visit a large number of administrative services, hospitals, dispensaries and medical and health institutions, while that at the same time benefited from lectures delivered by distinguished experts.

The interchange in Germany began at Berlin on September 19th, 1927. Twenty-five health officials, from twenty-one health administrations, participated. The programme was drawn up with meticulous care by the health administrations of the Reich, of the States of Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria, and of the city of Hamburg. The majority of the participants held important posts in their respective health administrations, and drafted very interesting reports, which showed how much advantage they had derived from the tour.

The interchange in India, which constituted the second collective study tour organised in the Far East, began at Delhi on January 2nd, 1928, and finished at Bombay on February 18th. Fifteen health officials from twelve administrations participated. They studied the chief characteristics of the recent active developments in the field of preventive medicine and public health in eight provinces of India. They were afforded the greatest possible facilities to enable them to observe at first hand the work of the health services of the central, provincial and municipal authorities.

The interchange devoted to the study of problems of rural hygiene began on May 28th, 1928, and will be concluded towards the end of July. It includes both medical health officers and sanitary engineers. Twenty-one officials from nineteen health administrations are participating in the interchange. The officials participating will visit in turn rural districts chosen in the following countries: Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.
According to the precedent established by the interchange in Germany, the health authorities concerned have drawn up short statements on the districts and institutions to be visited.

The studies of those participating in the interchange will not be limited to health organisations specifically, but will be extended to all institutions which are likely to influence rural health, such as schools of agriculture, public relief works, co-operative and real estate associations. Moreover, special attention will be devoted to problems of rural health policy, particularly to the problems of garden city planning, methods of water supply, refuse disposal, housing and the organisation of medical and hospital services.

Questions of rural hygiene are at present among the most difficult that have to be settled by the public authorities, and the study of the problems raised by the interchange may result in solutions which will be applicable in practice.

A certain number of individual fellowships have been granted to officials nominated by their health administrations with a view to special studies and in order to ensure contact with the experts of the Far East and Latin America. Seven doctors from the Far East were entrusted with missions in Europe and the United States, where they have been able to study problems of public health, to familiarise themselves with laboratory research and to deliver lectures.

Four public health officials from Latin America have come to Europe in order to visit health institutions and to take part in certain work of the Health Organisation.

Among the Europeans, one expert has studied the problem of nutrition at Tokio; another has derived benefit from staying at the Institute of Malariology at Trogir; a third has visited the health organisations of London; a fourth was admitted to the Pasteur Institute of Paris; a professor of physiology and physical education has prepared a report on the centres which he visited in Europe.

4. WORK OF THE COMMISSIONS.

Malaria Commission.

The Assembly, during its eighth ordinary session, expressed its high appreciation of the work of the Malaria Commission which had reached practical and concrete conclusions.

Malaria has, since the war, been one of the great problems of social health and social economy, and the Commission has studied the most suitable and least difficult measures which may be adopted to deal with this scourge, which at present is found in all parts of the world.

During 1927, two members of the Malaria Commission made a short journey to the United States of America to study the results of the anti-malaria campaign in the Southern States. The object of this personal enquiry on the spot into the methods used in those States was to assist the Malaria Commission to form an opinion concerning the anti-malaria measures adopted in Europe.

The concrete and practical experience secured by the Commission is summarised in various reports. The most important of these was published in July 1927 (document C.H. Malaria. 73). The Commission met at the end of June in order to discuss the conclusions of these reports.

In order to assist in the training of experts for the campaign against malaria, special malaria courses have been organised in London, Hamburg, Paris and Rome. The theoretical courses will be followed by practical work in Spain, Italy, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Twelve fellowships for participation in these courses have been assigned by the Health Organisation, in addition to others which were granted by the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Commission of Health Experts on Infant Welfare.

The enquiry into infant mortality, as determined by clinical, hygienic and social causes, has, like the enquiry into malaria, been very definitely directed towards an endeavour to find practical solutions which may be of service to health administrations.

It was decided at the session of the experts (January 17th to January 20th, 1927) who were entrusted with this investigation, to institute enquiries on uniform lines in order to ensure the comparability of the results. Twenty-nine rural and urban districts were chosen in seven countries of Europe (Germany, England, Austria, France, Italy, Norway and the Netherlands).

The session in Vienna in September 1927 enabled certain provisional conclusions to be reached which were extremely interesting, such as the importance of premature birth and still-birth and the decrease, under certain conditions, in the rate of infantile mortality among illegitimate children to a rate appreciably equal to the rate for legitimate children.

The Conference at Montevideo (June 7th to 11th, 1927) corresponded with a movement for the geographical extension of this investigation by associating in the work of the Health Organisation four countries of Latin America — the Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay.

The enquiry, which will last a year as in Europe, and which will cover more than 5,500 deaths of infants of less than one year of age, began on February 1st in Brazil, on March 1st in the Argentine and Uruguay, and on April 1st in Chile. The enquiry will include urban and rural sections in each country (five districts in the Argentine, eight
in Brazil, four in Chile and seven in Uruguay), and it will be conducted on the same lines as in Europe. In some districts it will even be enlarged in certain respects (autopsies, serological examinations).

This enquiry will considerably increase the value of the investigations undertaken in Europe, and will be of considerable importance for the countries of South America. By a study of the influence of climate, race, and social conditions on the birth rate and on infant mortality, it will enable progress to be made towards practical solutions of the demographic problems which so acutely arise in these countries.

In Europe, as in South America, this enquiry is likely to facilitate the organisation and development of child welfare and the protection of maternity, and to contribute to the settlement of certain demographic questions, which are so intimately bound up with health policy and social economy.

Commission of Expert Statisticians.

The report to the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly describes the work of the session of the Commission of Expert Statisticians which was held at Geneva in March 1927. Two important problems were dealt with by the Commission. The first related to mortality statistics and the second to morbidity statistics.

The estimation of mortality and the determination of its causes are indispensable factors in establishing the bill of health of a community, and it is necessary to secure uniformity and to develop methods which will enable statistics to be obtained which will be exact, complete and comparable as between one country and another. This is the task which the Commission has endeavoured to undertake in studying the revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

The report of the statistical experts on this subject has been forwarded to the administrations concerned for their views. Twenty-six Governments have replied to this communication.

In conformity with a suggestion of the French Government, the Health Committee, during its twelfth session, recommended to the Council that a certain number of delegates of the League of Nations and of the International Institute of Statistics should collaborate in the co-ordination of the proposals of the two organisations on the proposed lists.

Mortality statistics give an incomplete and misleading picture of the health position of a country, and the economic and social consequences of this health position are more especially determined by the situation in regard to morbidity. The Commission has paid considerable attention to the analysis of the morbidity factor, which is a more exact indication than the factor of mortality of the losses and burdens of the community. An endeavour has been made to collect, classify and interpret extensive material and to co-ordinate the researches made in various countries in order to elucidate this difficult question and to endeavour to elaborate an international list of causes of morbidity.

Commission on Permanent Standardisation of Sera, Serological Reactions and Biological Products.

This Commission, which endeavours to establish and procure the acceptance of international standards which may serve as units of measure for the activity of sera and, in general, of serological and biological products, met at Frankfort-on-Main from April 25th to 28th, 1928, and concluded an important part of its work.

The results so far achieved are due to long and minute researches undertaken in the principal institutes of the world, and co-ordinated by two laboratories acting for the Health Organisation, namely, the State Sero-Therapeutic Institute at Copenhagen, under the direction of Professor Th. Madsen, for serological studies, and the National Medical Research Council in London, under the direction of Professor H. H Dale, for the examination of biological products.

An agreement was reached for the standardisation of a whole series of important sera, such as anti-diphtheritic, anti-tetanic and anti-dysenteric sera, and for the method of examination of a series of biological products, such as the arseno-benzenes, etc. The unit of insulin recommended at the meeting at Geneva in 1926 is to-day universally adopted.

The Health Committee has recommended that the report and conclusions of the session of the Permanent Commission should be forwarded to the Governments and to the competent authorities of the various countries.

Studies on the sero-diagnosis of syphilis were the subject of the Conference held at Copenhagen at the end of May 1928. It is unnecessary to emphasise the importance of this diagnosis and the necessity of comparing the various methods and the experience of the chief institutes.

Cancer Commission.

The Cancer Commission, as a result of its session of October 1927, submitted to the Health Committee an important general report on the work done between 1923 and 1927.

The work of the Commission has shown the utility of the national and local co-operation of medical practitioners, surgeons, health experts and statisticians. This work has accustomed the various experts to engage in collective and co-ordinated enquiries. The results already achieved will facilitate, and point the way to, further researches of the Commission.

Among the numerous studies of an international character which call for the attention of those who attack the obscure problem of cancer, there are two in which it seems possible to achieve rapid practical results, viz., a study of occupational cancer and the radiological treatment of cancer of the uterus.
According to present evidence, occupational cancer is very irregularly distributed in the various countries; and the study of the causes of the difference of incidence has a considerable economic importance. Moreover, it is interesting to estimate the efficacy of certain preventive measures. Thus, in Germany, cancer of the bladder, formerly frequent among workers in the aniline dye industry, has completely disappeared as a result of the application of preventive measures.

The radiological treatment of cancer has proved to be of great value. Nevertheless, there are marked differences, both as regards the precise action of the rays and the best method of applying them. Moreover, it appears that a considerable number of small hospitals apply the treatment in a manner which is hardly satisfactory. In these circumstances, the Commission considers that the study of practical methods of radiological treatment from the international point of view would have especial interest.

The Commission, during its session in April 1928, decided to conduct investigations into the effects of radiological treatment and, in collaboration with the Health Organisation and the International Labour Office, into occupational cancer.

Smallpox and Vaccination Commission.

Several urgent problems are being dealt with by this Commission: the distribution, frequency and origin of smallpox epidemics in Europe, their comparative mildness or severity and, finally, post-vaccinal encephalitis.

Opium Commission.

The Health Committee was invited by a resolution of the Council dated March 14th, 1925, to consider whether it was advisable to consult the Office international d'hygiène publique concerning the products covered by Articles 8 and 10 of the International Opium Convention of 1925. Article 8 deals with the preparations which cannot give rise to the drug habit, and which should be exempted from the provisions of the Convention. Article 10 deals with the preparations containing narcotics which, owing to abuses to which they might give rise, should come within the scope of the Convention.

The Health Committee, as a result of investigations undertaken by its Opium Commission, has informed the Council (forty-eighth session) that it considers eucodal and dicodide to be narcotics and that they should therefore be subject to the Convention. The Governments of the countries which have signed the Geneva Convention were previously consulted, and, among the replies so far received, ten are in conformity with the views expressed by the Health Committee, while only one reply is to the effect that eucodal and dicodide should not come under the Convention. Various other products, such as dilaudide and the esters of morphine, are at present the subject of a technical enquiry of the same character.

Commission on Education in Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

The Commission on Health Training met from September 29th to October 4th, 1927, on the occasion of the opening of the Health Institutes of Hungary and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. This Commission, composed of distinguished experts, studied the programmes of the institutes, the relation of these institutes with one another and with the universities and public health services. It also examined the problem of the recruiting and technical training of students.

In order, by healthy competition and close collaboration, to stimulate the scientific spirit which should inspire these institutes to achieve practical results, the Commission has drawn up a programme which provides for a periodical meeting of the directors, an interchange of assistants, the rapid and mutual transmission of the results of investigations, the limitation of enquiries to a few definite problems and the institution of a competition in a special subject of rural hygiene between the various schools (Prague, Warsaw, Budapest, Zagreb, etc.).

The problems which have been submitted for study relate to preventive measures and the treatment of scarlet fever, and to vaccination by the mouth against typhoid. The problems which relate more particularly to rural hygiene deal with the supply of drinking-water and the removal and treatment of refuse.

Joint Commission of Experts for the Study of the Relations between the Public Health Services and Sickness Insurance Organisations.

The enquiry into the most effective methods of establishing collaboration between sickness insurance organisations and public health services is progressing in conformity with the programme traced by the Commission and indicated in the previous report to the Assembly.

During 1928, the enquiry dealt more particularly with preventive measures against tuberculosis, the protection of maternity and children below school age, and the study of morbidity statistics.

Commission on Sleeping-Sickness.

The International Commission for the Study of Sleeping-Sickness, which was set up as a result of the recommendation of the International Conference which met at London in 1925, has finished its work. The results achieved appear to be of indisputable value, particularly with a view to a more effective collaboration between health administrators.
An informal meeting of the chief health advisers of the Colonial administrations of the countries which will participate in the Second International Conference on Sleeping-Sickness (Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Great Britain and Portugal) met at Paris on May 10th and 11th, 1928, and discussed the preparatory work for the Conference, taking as a basis a memorandum prepared by the Health Section.

The questions to be examined by the International Conference, which will meet at Paris towards next November, have been grouped as follows and have already been the subject of useful preparatory work:

1. Administrative measures.
2. Progress achieved by the administrations.
3. Reports of the administrations on methods of combating the disease, and the results obtained.
4. Steps to be taken in order to co-ordinate efforts with a view to suppressing the disease.
5. Studies and enquiries to be undertaken in the infected territories.
6. Co-ordination of these enquiries.
7. Veterinary problems relating to animal trypanosomiasis.

5. COLLABORATION WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Latin America.

The Problem of Leprosy. — The Assembly, during its eighth ordinary session, having noted the report of the President of the Health Committee on the possibilities of technical collaboration with the health and medical authorities of the countries of Latin America, asked the Council to study measures with a view to realising these various schemes of collaboration after having obtained the advice of the Health Committee.

The Council (December 1927) invited the Secretary-General to communicate to the Argentine and Brazilian Governments its resolution concerning an arrangement, to be examined by the Secretary-General with the assistance of these two Governments, for placing the schools and research centres to be established in these two countries under the auspices of the League.

After having noted the reply of the Brazilian Government, the Health Committee, in the absence of its Argentine member, decided to adjourn the study of the question. On the other hand, it examined with interest a Brazilian proposal concerning leprosy.

The problem of leprosy has considerable international importance and is of special interest to countries of the East and of Latin America. The Health Committee, recognising its importance, decided to entrust to some of its members the preparation of a plan of international enquiry into the subject of leprosy.

Further, the Medical Director was invited to get into touch with the health administrations which had submitted, or which might submit, a request to that effect, with a view to discovering the best method of international organisation for the study of this universal problem, to which the Health Organisation could not remain indifferent.

The Committee was happy to note that the Brazilian Government offers special facilities for the study of leprosy and is ready to appoint, to the extent to which it is possible, one or several experts to collaborate in the study of leprosy with the health administrations which have submitted, or which may submit, a request. It recommended the Council to obtain information from the health administrations of the countries concerned as to the extent to which they would be prepared to contribute to the enquiry.

The problems of contagion, early diagnosis and treatment of leprosy are still extremely obscure, and there is no doubt that a study undertaken by the special technical institutes and co-ordinated by the Health Organisation, might lead to interesting practical results.

Yellow Fever in the Belgian Congo.

The Belgian Government, acting on behalf of the Belgian Congo, has expressed a desire (document C.H. 11) that the League of Nations should undertake negotiations with the interested Governments with a view to concluding an agreement which would make it possible to take co-ordinated preventive measures against yellow fever in the territories adjacent to the estuary of the Congo.

The Health Committee has placed itself at the disposal of the four countries concerned (England, Belgium, Portugal and France), and will examine any action which those Governments think it desirable to recommend to the Health Organisation.

Tuberculosis in Greece.

The Council on March 5th, 1928, approved a suggestion made by the Financial Committee, which had been struck by the ravages of tuberculosis among the Greek refugees. It expressed the wish that the Greek Settlement Commission should get into touch with the Health Organisation so that the latter might assist the Greek public health authorities and the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission to remedy this situation.

The Health Committee, after having examined the problem with the Director of the public health services of the country, recommended that the services of the Health Organisation should be placed at the disposal of the Greek health administration to help it in carrying out a campaign against this scourge.
In agreement with the President of the Health Committee, the Secretary-General of the League offered the public health administration of Bulgaria the services of the Health Organisation to co-ordinate any health measures which might be considered necessary by this administration. The offer was accepted and an Epidemic Commissioner was immediately placed at the disposal of the Bulgarian administration. This Commissioner has secured the collaboration of the health services of Hungary, Poland, Roumania and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

6. VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

Enquiry into the Health Conditions of certain Pacific Islands.

The Assembly, during its eighth ordinary session, noted the recommendations formulated by the International Pacific Conference held at Melbourne in December 1926, concerning the work which might be undertaken by the Health Organisation with a view to the study of health problems in the Pacific region, and expressed the hope that the possibilities of action in this direction might be examined in detail by the Health Committee.

As a result of this examination, two experts will go to the Pacific at the beginning of November next and carry out a preliminary investigation into the present health conditions in Papua, New Guinea, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands and Fiji.

Ship Fumigation.

The problem of deratisation of ships, which is very closely bound up with the problem of plague, is supremely an international question, and the Committee has thought it desirable to compare the methods of fumigating ships, and more particularly to determine the value and limits of the practical application of hydrocyanic acid gas. The use of this gas is general in certain countries, whereas in others it is prohibited.

The Health Committee has entrusted the study of this question to a commission presided over by the Chief of the Federal Public Health Service of the United States, whose Service will assist the commission and its experts, and place at their disposal the facilities available for experiments to be carried out on board ships, and the hospitality of the ports of New York and New Orleans.

Other Enquiries.

In the field of hygiene and social welfare, the Health Organisation, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, is carrying out an enquiry into the condition of the blind, following a detailed questionnaire.

A considerable amount of information is being collected which is intended for use as the basis of a report on physical education.

Further, the Health Committee, during its twelfth session, decided to collect information on legislative provisions for the elimination of dangers attendant upon the use of X-rays.

11. HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

1. PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

A. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(a) Part II of the Report by the Special Body of Experts: Measures taken by the Council.

In March 1927, the Council decided that Part II of the report of the Special Body of Experts should be sent to the various Governments for their observations. In June 1927, it decided that the Governments should be invited to forward their observations to the Secretariat by the end of September at latest; that a meeting of the Special Body of Experts should be convened, if funds were available, on or about November 15th, 1927, to consider the communications of the Governments and to make such modifications in Part II of the report as were useful and necessary; and that Part II should then be submitted to the Council during the first session after the meeting of the Experts and should be published immediately after that session of the Council. In accordance with this decision, a session of the Special Body of Experts was held at Geneva from November 15th to 27th, 1927, funds for the purpose being again generously provided by the American Bureau of Social Hygiene.
The Special Body of Experts presented to the Council two documents:

1. Part II of their report, modified in the light of observations made by the Governments.
   It may be noted that one of the Experts, Dr. Paulina Luisi, who was absent when Part I was considered, did not accept Part II without reservations.

2. The communications from the Governments, with the comments of the Special Body of Experts thereon.
   Eighteen Governments sent observations and another Government sent certain information through a member of the Special Body of Experts.
   As regards the second document, the Special Body of Experts has endeavoured to give effect, as far as possible, to corrections of fact or other modifications suggested by the various Governments. Certain Governments have criticised the method of enquiry of the Experts and the conclusions which they have drawn. Others have confirmed the general accuracy of the report. In several countries the position has changed for the better since the enquiry was begun, and a good deal has been done in the way of new legislation or administrative action to cope with the evil dealt with in this report.
   After a statement by the Chairman of the Special Body of Experts regarding the general character of the afore-mentioned reservations by Dr. Paulina Luisi, the Council authorised the immediate publication of Part II of the Experts' report, it being understood that the Governments' observations and the comments of the Special Body of Experts would be annexed to it.
   The observations of one Government, which were communicated after the publication of this material, have been transmitted separately to the Members of the League.

(b) Work of the Seventh Session of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee.

The seventh session of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee was held at Geneva from March 12th to 17th, 1928.

1. Material and Moral Protection of Music-hall and Similar Artistes Touring Abroad.
   The Committee, after hearing a report submitted by the International Labour Office on this subject, considered that, although the class of persons concerned was not very large, it was nevertheless particularly exposed to moral danger. It was accordingly decided that the first step was to consult Governments on certain points connected with the conditions of employment of these young artistes and a questionnaire was drafted for this purpose. The Committee also decided to ask the International Labour Office to consult some of the principal professional organisations and ask them to furnish their observations upon the different subjects dealt with in the questionnaire.

2. Annual Reports of Governments for the Year 1926.
   The Committee examined the annual reports from Governments and decided that, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, an explanatory note should henceforward be appended to the questionnaire.
   It was also decided that a list of countries which have not yet replied to some or all of the questions asked should be published with the summary of annual reports.

3. Reports of Voluntary Associations.
   The assessors representing voluntary associations submitted their annual reports to the Committee. They also made certain recommendations, the chief of which are as follows:
   - That the question of the desirability of an international convention to settle the question of voluntary or obligatory repatriation of prostitutes should be placed on the agenda of the next session of the Committee.
   - That consideration should be given at the next session to the question of an international convention on child adoption with a view to safeguarding the children concerned.
   - That the Committee should study the question of the biological education of the adolescent.
   - That the expert enquiry into the traffic in women and children should be extended to the Far-Eastern countries.
   - That women should be more extensively represented on all Committees which are more particularly concerned with the social and moral interests of women.

   Although this question had not been placed on the agenda, the Committee, in view of the presence at Geneva of Mlle. Erkens, Women-Police Inspector at Hamburg, heard a report on the development of women-police work in Germany. The Committee, after
hearing this statement, decided to place the question of women police on the agenda of its next session.

5. Assistance to Women leaving Prison.

At the request of the Spanish representative, this question was adjourned to the next session, at which a clear distinction will have to be made between the discussion of measures affecting minors and measures affecting adults.


Certain members of the Committee, when examining Part II of the Experts' report, considered that the enquiry might have been more thorough in some of the countries visited and that it would be expedient to ask the Governments and voluntary organisations to forward to the Secretariat any information in their possession which might add to that already available. The Committee once more thanked the Experts and paid a tribute to the important work done by the investigators.

7. Continuation of the Experts' Enquiry.

After hearing various proposals regarding the selection of new countries to which the enquiry should be extended, and the means of doing so, the Committee unanimously called for the continuation and extension of the enquiry. The nature and scope of the further enquiry will need careful consideration and the Committee proposed to put this subject on the agenda of its next session.

8. Examination of the Resolution adopted at the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly with regard to the System of Licensed Houses.

The Committee took note of the Assembly resolution requesting it to examine as soon as possible the question of the desirability of recommending to all Governments the abolition of the system of licensed houses. Certain delegates and all the assessors agreed with the conclusion of the Special Body of Experts on the subject of licensed houses. Other delegates, without expressing any definite view on this question, were of the opinion that, in countries where the system had long been in existence, it was important that the public should recognise the necessity of bringing it to an end. They therefore urged the necessity of putting their Governments in possession, beforehand, of information as to the legislative and administrative measures taken by countries in which the system had been abolished.

The Committee earnestly hoped that the Governments of all those countries which still retained the licensed-house system would investigate the question as soon as possible in the light of the report made by the Body of Experts and the other information collected by the League; in order to facilitate this investigation, the Committee asked the Secretariat to make a study of the laws and regulations in force in those countries where the system had been abolished.

9. Action to be taken against Persons living on the Earnings of Prostitutes.

The discussion in the Committee showed that it was necessary to adopt stricter measures against souteneurs in order to put a stop to their operations, which are among the main causes of the traffic in women. The Committee therefore requested the Secretariat to submit at its next session a concise study of the laws and penalties relating to the souteneur.

10. Desirability of abolishing the Age-limit in Conventions.

The Committee discussed the desirability of abolishing the age-limit in the Conventions of 1910 and 1921. In spite of the fact that the Committee had heard the arguments put forward from various quarters, its attention was drawn to the drawback of proposing such a modification in the text of the Conventions lest ratification by certain Governments should be further delayed.

The Committee requested the assessor representing the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women to submit a report on this question at the next session.

11. Legal Age of Marriage.

The Committee, after examining this question, referred its consideration to a joint meeting of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee and the Child Welfare Committee. It noted that the fixing of the age of consent and the age of marriage at too early an age is apt to encourage the traffic and to promote the corruption of the young. It therefore recommended that the appropriate legislative action should be studied by the Child Welfare Committee.
12. Examination of the Replies from Governments on the Subject of the Suppression of Obscene Publications.

The Committee decided to give more careful consideration at its next session to the subject of obscene publications, which undoubtedly contribute to the growth of the traffic.

The Committee's attention was drawn to the fact that, of the forty-three countries which had signed the Convention of 1923, only twenty-two countries had ratified, and five had since acceded thereto.

In virtue of Article XVI of the Convention of 1923, the question of the desirability of calling a further Conference might come before the Council this year, and the Committee decided to suggest to the Council that the time had not yet come for such a step.

The Committee placed this question on the agenda of its next session.

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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 the examination of this report will be summarised in the Supplementary Report to the Assembly.

B. CHILD WELFARE.

The Child Welfare Committee held its fourth session at Geneva from March 19th to 24th, 1928.

1. Legal Age of Marriage.

At a joint meeting, the Traffic in Women and Children Committee and the Child Welfare Committee examined the observations made by various Governments on the resolution relating to the age of consent adopted by the Committee in 1927. Considering that with regard to the age of consent it was unnecessary to add to this resolution, the Committee recommended that Governments should examine, in the light of these considerations, the question of the ages of marriage fixed in their respective laws. The fixing of the age of marriage has an important bearing on the physical and moral welfare of persons of both sexes and, if fixed too low, may lead to serious dangers.

2. Cinematograph.

A. International Educational Cinematograph Institute.

The Council submitted to the Committee a plan for the establishment at Rome of an International Educational Cinematograph Institute. The Committee emphasised the importance of this Institute, the object of which would be to encourage the production, distribution and exchange between the various countries of educational films.

On the invitation of the Council, the Committee examined the draft Statutes of the Institute and made the following suggestions:

1. That the Council of the League of Nations, under whose direction the Institute will work, should take due note, not only of the opinions expressed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, but also of those expressed by the Child Welfare Committee.

2. That the number of delegates from the Child Welfare Committee appointed to sit on the Governing Body of the Institute should be increased from one to three.

3. In fixing periodically the programme of work of the Institute, the Governing Body should pay due regard to the powers of the Child Welfare Committee, among other institutions.

The Committee appointed the Spanish delegate to represent it on the Governing Body of the Institute. If the number of its delegates can be increased to three, it will appoint as its two other members the German and Belgian delegates.

B. Progress of Work.

M. Martin read to the Committee a detailed report on the question of the cinematograph and its influence on children and young people.

The Committee reaffirmed its recommendations adopted in 1926, and requested further that the attention of States should be drawn to the advisability, from the point of view of the moral and physical protection of the young, of showing films in diffused light and in daylight. The Rapporteur then pointed out to the Committee the value of uninflammable films, which in his opinion offer a complete guarantee of safety.
3. Recreation.

The Committee, after hearing the statements of the three Rapporteurs and of the delegate of the International Labour Office, considered that the enquiry regarding education should be continued on general lines, and expressed its thanks to the authors of these reports and to the voluntary organisations which had kindly furnished information.


The Committee paid a tribute to the report on this question submitted by the International Prison Commission, and expressed the hope that the enquiry would be completed by including the question of the auxiliary services of juvenile courts, particularly as to the social action which could be undertaken to reform delinquent children and improve their home environment. It appointed three Rapporteurs to submit proposals, after consulting the International Prison Commission, regarding the form which the future enquiry should take.

5. Legal Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee, after considering the documents so far received, decided that its future proceedings should be taken in the following order:

1. Final drafting of a preliminary draft Convention for the repatriation of minors not under the authority of their parents or guardians.
3. Final drafting of a preliminary draft Convention on the execution of judgments relating to maintenance payable on behalf of children by persons responsible for their support who have deserted them and gone abroad.


The Committee decided to maintain this question on its agenda, and to ask the Council to communicate the Secretariat’s report to the Governments which have replied to the questionnaire, inviting them to forward any observations, and notify any changes which may have occurred in their respective laws. The Secretariat was requested to supplement the information received and to submit a new report at the 1929 session.


The Committee heard a report from Mr. L. W. Carris, Director of the American Association for the Prevention of Blindness, in the course of which he laid before the Committee a scheme for the creation of an international organisation to deal with this subject. The Committee took cognisance of the document concerning blind children sent to the Secretariat by various Governments and private organisations, and instructed the Secretariat to point out to the delegates of Governments which have not yet sent any information on the question that it was of the utmost importance to obtain their replies. The Danish delegate was appointed Rapporteur.

8. Protection of Life and Health in Early Infancy.

The Committee noted the progress of the enquiry into the causes of mortality of infants. An assessor of the Committee requested that this enquiry should be extended to include the effects of premature marriage from the point of view of infantile mortality and the mother's health, particularly in countries in which the age of marriage is very low.

In conclusion, the Committee heard two memoranda, one on the results obtained by anti-tuberculosis vaccination, and the other on the work of boarding-out of infants, the object of which is to remove children from a tuberculosis-infected environment.

9. Utilisation of Funds.

A joint meeting of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee and the Child Welfare Committee considered methods of utilising a gift of $5,000 made in 1925 by the American Social Hygiene Association to the Child Welfare Committee in order to allow the latter to extend its studies in the field of social hygiene.

A proposal had been submitted to the Committee for using this sum for an enquiry into the methods employed in various countries for giving biological education to young people. The proposal, however, was dropped, the Joint Committee failing to reach agreement. After examining other proposals for enquiries, the Child Welfare Committee decided that this sum could most usefully be employed in studying the problem of the child whose environment is bad and who is exposed to moral and social danger.

The Committee considered that further information was required to show how far the legislative, administrative and voluntary measures were adequate for the protection of children who are handicapped by the surroundings in which they grow up.
must be paid not only to the work done by various institutions but also to what can be done for such children in their own homes.

The Committee therefore recommended the following procedure:

1. That seven or eight countries should be selected for a preliminary study and that the Governments of these countries should be invited to afford facilities for the purpose.

2. That this study should be made by a competent person to be nominated by the Chairman of the Child Welfare Committee in agreement with the Secretary and subject to the approval of the Council of the League. The person appointed should gather together and correlate information furnished by the Governments, and should consult not only the official bodies, but also the voluntary organisations and any individuals who may be able to furnish useful information.

3. The object of the study should be to ascertain to what extent provision is being made for children who need protection against moral and social dangers owing to their surroundings, and what results are being obtained by the various methods employed.

4. That on the results of this preliminary study the lines of any further enquiries should be determined.

10. Alcoholism.

The Committee heard a report on the dangers of the consumption of alcohol in relation to the development of the child.

The Committee expressed the opinion that further enquiries should be made into the effects of alcoholism on the physical and mental development of children, with reference to the measures taken in various countries to restrict the consumption of alcoholic beverages by young people. Further, a study might also be made, subsequently, of the problems of poverty, abandonment and crime connected with alcoholism, and also the protection of the child against ill-treatment inflicted by adult alcohol addicts.

11. Family Allowances.

The Committee, after having taken cognisance of the report by the International Labour Office and of the note drawn up by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, expressed its conviction that the investigations carried out by the International Labour Office have very greatly helped to interest the various countries in the system of family allowances. It thinks it desirable that the organisation of family allowances and the influence which they exercise on the welfare of children should be studied at a subsequent session of the Committee.

12. Feeble-minded Children.

The Committee recognised the great importance of an exhaustive study of the psychological methods applied to abnormal or feeble-minded children. The question is so wide, however, that the Committee preferred not to add it to its programme before completing the study of some of the subjects already figuring thereon.

It invited the International Association for the Protection of Children to get into touch with Dr. Simon, Chairman of the A. Binet Society, in order to obtain a scientific definition and classification of feeble-minded children with a view to subsequent investigations.

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The Committee's report was placed on the agenda of the June session of the Council. The resolutions adopted by the Council on examination of this report will be summarised in the Supplementary Report submitted to the Assembly.

II. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

1. Tenth (Extraordinary) Session of the Advisory Committee.

The tenth (extraordinary) session of the Advisory Committee was held at Geneva from September 28th to October 8th, 1927. It was convened by the Chairman in exercise of the discretion conferred upon him by the resolution of the Council dated March 11th, 1927. The primary object of the session was to consider the question of the illicit traffic, but advantage was taken of the opportunity presented to discuss various cognate questions and to deal with certain documents which had either been referred to the Committee or had been circulated to it by order of the Council.
(a) Ratification of the Geneva Convention.

The Committee adopted a resolution stating that further experience had strengthened its conviction of the absolute necessity, if the illicit traffic was to be dealt with adequately, of the powers which the Geneva Convention of 1925 confers. Until that Convention comes into operation over as wide a field as possible, the Committee thought that little progress could be hoped for in combating the traffic. The Committee urged the Council to give this question its most serious consideration, as the coming into force of the Convention depended solely on the action taken by the States Members of the Council.

(b) Reservations made by the Swedish Government to Article 6 (c) of the Geneva Convention of 1925.

At the Council meeting of June 13th, 1927, the question of the ratification by the Swedish Government of the Geneva Convention of 1925, subject to a reservation regarding Article 6 (c), was referred to the Committee for a report embodying its views on the subject. Article 6 (c) of the Convention requires chemists, among others, to enter in their books all sales and other distribution of certain narcotic drugs, unless they should adopt the alternative course which is provided for by the Convention of filing and preserving the relevant medical prescriptions.

The Swedish Government considered that the entry of such details would involve the upkeep of records dealing in meticulous detail with many comparatively unimportant transactions and would delay, and greatly complicate, the making-up of prescriptions. It felt that the control in Sweden is so strict and the standard of pharmaceutical practice there so high that these provisions would, in fact, add little or nothing to the effective measures of control which are already in existence.

As a result of the discussion which took place on this point and during which M. Hennings, the representative of the Swedish Government, gave the views of that Government, the Committee felt that it would be undesirable for it to pronounce a definite opinion on the point at issue. It hoped that the information which had been placed at M. Hennings' disposal as to the practical working of the system in other countries would serve to remove the difficulties which had hitherto been anticipated by the Swedish Government. It considered that, until that Government had had an opportunity of examining this information, and of learning the general trend of the discussion before the Committee, it would be premature to come to any final decision in the matter.

The Norwegian Government had made it known unofficially that it felt difficulties similar to those experienced by Sweden, and an unofficial representative of the Norwegian Government, Dr. Lange, was present throughout the discussions.

The Committee recommended to the Council that a copy of the section of its report dealing with this question, together with copies of the relevant Minutes of the meetings, should be forwarded to the Swedish Government officially and to the Norwegian Government unofficially for their information and consideration, with the intimation that the Committee proposed to reconsider the question at its next session.

(c) Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Production of Opium in Persia.

The Committee examined the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Production of Opium in Persia and congratulated the Commission on its detailed and exhaustive study, at the same time thanking the Persian Government for the way in which it had responded to the suggestions put forward by the Commission of Enquiry. It pointed out, however, that, as a rule, any opium from Persia which is not covered by import certificates becomes absorbed in the illicit traffic.

(d) Memorandum by M. Cavazzoni suggesting a System for the Control of the Drug Traffic.

M. Cavazzoni, the representative of Italy on the Committee, presented to it for its consideration a memorandum containing an elaborate scheme for the control of the drug traffic.

The Committee felt that the moment was opportune for a general examination of the question of the best methods of ensuring administrative control over the drug traffic and for the preparation of a report on the subject. A Sub-Committee was therefore appointed to undertake this work, including a detailed study of M. Cavazzoni's memorandum. The following members were appointed members of the Sub-Committee: Dr. Anselmino, M. Bourgeois, Dr. Carrière, M. Cavazzoni, Sir Malcolm Delevingne and M. Van Wettum.

(e) Illicit Traffic.

The Committee examined, case by case, all the seizure reports received since the time of its last session. Eighty-three reports were examined relating to seizures and records of illicit transactions amounting in the aggregate to tons of morphine and diacetylmorphine in all parts of the world.
It was pointed out that free ports, if not efficiently and adequately controlled, become bases of the illicit trade and it was represented that wholesale dealers should be effectively supervised and licences withdrawn from manufacturers or traders whose products are regularly finding their way into the illicit traffic.

The Committee passed a resolution requesting the Council to urge as insistently as possible upon all Governments Members of the League and parties to the Opium Convention that all factories manufacturing dangerous drugs should be owned or adequately controlled by the Governments. Under either system the Governments would at least:

1. Regulate, and require an accurate accounting of, all internal traffic, including the purchase of raw materials, manufacture, sales, distribution, storage;

2. Strictly control the issue and possession of licences or authorisations for the manufacture, sale, distribution and storage of the drugs;

3. Adopt, and rigidly enforce, the import and export certificate system;

4. Strictly control the export of dangerous drugs to any country which does not enforce the import and export certificate system. Where this system is not in force in the importing country, the Government of the exporting country must satisfy itself, beyond reasonable doubt, that the demand is for legitimate purposes only. Under either system the Governments would at least:

   (a) Regulate, and require an accurate accounting of, all internal traffic, including the purchase of raw materials, manufacture, sales, distribution, storage;

   (b) Strictly control the issue and possession of licences or authorisations for the manufacture, sale, distribution and storage of the drugs;

   (c) Adopt, and rigidly enforce, the import and export certificate system;

   (d) Strictly control the export of dangerous drugs to any country which does not enforce the import and export certificate system. Where this system is not in force in the importing country, the Government of the exporting country must satisfy itself, beyond reasonable doubt, that the demand is for legitimate purposes only.

This precaution is particularly important, since the readiest route which the illicit traffic can follow is through those countries which do not enforce the import and export certificate system. It is recognised that this will present various difficulties until the Central Board has been constituted; but it is imperative that such control should be exercised, as far as that is practicable, by the exporting countries until the Central Board begins to function. Experience in certain countries has shown that, even in present circumstances, a large measure of effective control can, in fact, be exercised in such cases.

Another resolution was passed, asking all Governments to give precise information as to the manner in which narcotic substances which have been seized are dealt with, in order that the Committee might be in a position to form an accurate idea as to the traffic. Finally, the Committee requested the Council to represent to the Government of China that it would be of the greatest assistance to the Committee in its work if it were provided with information regarding all important seizures of narcotic substances effected by the Chinese Maritime Customs. Such reports would also help other Governments to prevent the illicit export of narcotics into China.

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The report of the Committee was placed on the agenda of the December 1927 session of the Council. The Council instructed the Secretary-General to take the necessary action in order to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the Committee. During the discussion which took place, the representative of Italy called attention to the question of the establishment of a Central Board as provided for in the Geneva Convention of 1925. As this Board was to be rather a small body, the Italian representative feared that many States interested in the suppression of the drug traffic could not be represented on it. If the Secretary-General could, however, so constitute the Secretariat of the Central Board that it would form part of the Social Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, there would be no further difficulties, because, through the League of Nations, all States would be able to supervise the work of the Central Board. The question was referred to the Advisory Committee for examination.

2. Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee.

The eleventh session of the Advisory Committee was held at Geneva from April 12th to April 27th, 1928.

(a) Ratification of the Geneva Convention.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that further ratifications had been registered and that there is every hope of the Convention coming into force very shortly.

(b) Statistics.

Considering the importance of the accuracy and completeness of the information which forms the basis of its work, the Committee adopted a resolution requesting that Governments should be asked to classify their exports and imports of raw opium according to the country of production (Turkish, Persian, Indian, etc.). It further decided to call the attention of Governments to the difficulties which arise from the fact that some Customs statistics give the gross weight of the consignments and not the net weight of the goods. Governments might be asked to base their statistics on the net weight of the narcotics exported and imported.
The Committee found that, thanks to the goodwill of a very large number of Governments, it now receives information of great value. There are, however, still certain gaps in this information, so that it is impossible for the Committee to acquire an exact idea of the situation. In the eyes of the Committee, it is particularly unfortunate that certain producing countries have not yet seen their way to supply the Committee with information. Two producing or manufacturing countries — Turkey and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics — are not Members of the League. The League Secretariat was asked to consider whether, and, if so, in what form, the Governments of these two countries could be requested to furnish the Committee with particulars concerning their territory.

A resolution was adopted asking the Council to instruct the Secretary-General to send a reminder to any Government which fails to send in its report by July 1st in the case of European countries, and by November 1st in the case of countries outside Europe. If no reply is received to the reminder, a second reminder would be sent (by cable when necessary) not less than one month before the date of the annual meeting of the Committee.

(d) Situation in the Far East.

The Committee decided to request the Secretary-General to remind the Persian Government of the resolution adopted by the 1927 Assembly inviting this Government to keep the League of Nations informed of the progress made in carrying out the scheme proposed for the gradual diminution of the cultivation of the opium poppy in Persia. With regard to China, it was found that the contraband trade in narcotics which exists to-day on so large a scale in that country is a very serious danger and that energetic steps would have to be taken to counteract this truly critical situation.

(e) Swedish Reservation.

The Swedish Government addressed to the Secretary-General of the League a note, dated March 31st, 1928, stating that, after careful consideration of the document submitted as a result of the discussion which took place during the tenth session, its apprehensions were not entirely dispelled, and it could not therefore see its way to make any definite examination of the question of Sweden’s accession to the Convention until it knew whether its reservation would be accepted.

The Committee concluded from this communication that the Swedish Government was not prepared to withdraw its reservation. It therefore considered whether the Council should not be advised to accept the Swedish reservation. A resolution was adopted, pointing out that the Convention allows two alternatives: the registration by the pharmacist of the details of the supply of the drug or the retention by the pharmacist of the prescription; that the difficulties in the way of registration were not, in the Committee’s opinion, such as to justify a reservation on the point, and that the Committee deprecated, for the reasons which appear in the Minutes of the discussion in the Committee, the acceptance of the Swedish reservation.

(f) Illicit Traffic.

It appeared from the documents submitted to the Committee that the position with regard to the illicit traffic is still highly unsatisfactory. The measures taken to combat the traffic should therefore be increased and strengthened. This will certainly be possible if the certificate system is generally applied. Moreover, the Committee considered that the attention of Governments should be drawn to the necessity of inflicting on traffickers heavy penalties in the form of imprisonment and fines in view of the serious character of the offence and the large profits traffickers derive from their transactions. The Courts everywhere should energetically associate themselves with the action of the administrative authorities.

A resolution was adopted, emphasising the urgent necessity for:

(a) The immediate ratification and enforcement by all States Members of the League of the Geneva Convention of 1925;

(b) The adoption and strict application of the other measures which have been recommended by the Committee from time to time, and in particular the following:

(i) Withdrawal of the licence to manufacture or trade in the drugs from any firm, if there is sufficient evidence to show that the firm is engaged in or is knowingly supplying drugs for the illicit traffic;

(ii) Strict control over exports to countries not exercising adequate supervision over the trade in the drugs, and the rigid limitation of such exports to the quantities that may reasonably be required for medical purposes in the country itself;

(iii) Immediate communication of the fullest particulars relating to any important seizures of smuggled drugs to the Governments of any countries in which the persons connected with the transaction may be or may have been residing at the time or in which any part of the transaction may have taken place;
(iv) Immediate and full investigation by the Government, on the receipt of particulars of such a transaction, whether directly or from the League;
(e) Exercise of an adequate control by every Government to ensure as far as possible that its territories shall not be used for the transit or transhipment of consignments of drugs (whether declared as such or not) for the illicit traffic;
(eii) Provision in each country’s national law of severe penalties for persons convicted of organising the smuggling of drugs whether into that or into other countries.

A further resolution was adopted recommending Governments to supply each other with all particulars necessary for enquiries conducted by the authorities in regard to persons implicated in smuggling offences and to communicate to each other, whenever this is recognised as essential, copies of telegrams relating to the transactions of smugglers.

(g) Benzoyl-morphine.

Since morphine has been subject to control, a number of manufacturers have endeavoured to find substitutes for this alkaloid which would escape the supervision applicable only to morphine and its salts. One of these substitutes is benzoyl-morphine, which is already manufactured in comparatively large quantities and has been shown to possess all the properties of a drug of addiction. Moreover, the morphine contained in benzoyl-morphine can readily be recovered by a simple chemical process, and hence quantities of morphine which will escape supervision can be put on the market. In addition to benzoyl-morphine there is a whole series of other morphine “esters”, i.e., combinations of morphine with an organic acid having the same properties. The Committee therefore thought it necessary to consider the possibility of applying Article 10 of the Geneva Convention to all these products. As this was an urgent question, and as the regular procedure would still require a certain amount of time, the Committee adopted a resolution requesting the Council to draw the attention of Governments to the necessity of placing benzoyl-morphine, and possibly other similar substances, under control forthwith.

(h) List of Drugs and Preparations covered by the Convention.

In 1925, the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. Anselmino, Dr. Carrière and Dr. Tsurumi (then the Japanese delegate) to study the possibility of drawing up a list showing with all necessary detail the drugs and preparations which fall under the provisions of the Convention. As, however, Dr. Tsurumi has since left the Committee and has not been replaced by a delegate who is an expert in pharmacology, the Committee decided to add to the Sub-Committee two experts who are not members of the Committee, namely, Dr. Knafl-Lenz, Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Vienna and Expert to the Health Committee; and Dr. Burgi, Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Berne.

(i) Question of the Permanent Central Board and its Relations with the Advisory Committee.

The question of the respective powers of the Advisory Committee and those of the future Permanent Central Board had been raised at the previous session by the representative of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and a Sub-Committee had been appointed to examine the question. The Sub-Committee presented a report to the full Committee, which returned it with a request that the question should be further examined at a later session. A new fact, however, emerged in the meantime, namely, the suggestion made to the Council of the League during its December session by the Italian delegate. This suggestion was that the Secretary-General should be requested to constitute the Secretariat of the Central Board as a part of the Social Section of the League’s Secretariat. This proposal, which the Council had submitted to the Committee for consideration, temporarily relegated to the background the question of the respective powers of the Committee and the Central Board, and it was this proposal which the Committee had to consider in the first instance.

The Committee adopted a resolution stating that the proposal referred to was in complete agreement with the stipulations of Article 20, paragraph 1, of the Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, whereby the Secretary-General of the League of Nations is requested to provide for the control of the staff in administrative matters. The resolution further contained a statement that the proposal did not in any way affect the right which is conferred on the Central Board by Paragraph 2 of the said Article 20 to nominate the members of its staff, which will be appointed by the Secretary-General, subject to the approval of the Council.

(j) Sub-Committee for the study of Administrative Systems of Control over the Drug Traffic, including the Memorandum by M. Cavazzoni.

This Sub-Committee was appointed during the tenth session to consider the whole question of administrative control. For this purpose it was furnished with a great deal of
material received from a number of countries, which was studied at the same time as the memorandum submitted by M. Cavazzoni. The Sub-Committee selected from this memorandum, and from the information placed at its disposal regarding the systems in force in the various countries, the provisions which it considered sound or which had proved valuable in practice. These provisions were embodied in a standard set of regulations or code for the supervision of the traffic in narcotics. This code is appended to the Committee's report to the Council.

The results of the work of the Sub-Committee were approved by a majority of the full Committee, M. Cavazzoni dissenting. He embodied his views in a special declaration.

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The report of the Committee will be considered by the Council at its June session.

12.

ARmenian refugee settlement scheme

The question of the settlement of Armenian refugees in the Republic of Erivan was placed on the agenda of the Council session held in September 1927.

Dr. Nansen, High Commissioner for Refugees, informed the Council that he had not been able to secure any confirmation by the Armenian Government of the proposed arrangement whereby that Government would undertake itself to carry out a great part of the scheme of irrigation which it was originally proposed should be carried out by means of a loan to be raised under the auspices of the League. Dr. Nansen added that he had come to the firm conclusion that it would be very difficult for him to secure any such confirmation unless and until he could offer to the Armenian Government a solid promise of material help for the execution of the settlement parts of the scheme from the Members of the League.

The representative of Roumania said that it would be extremely unfortunate if Dr. Nansen gave up his mission. In the Roumanian representative's view, the best solution would be to make a last appeal to all the Members of the League to give their assistance. The Roumanian representative's proposal to address a further appeal to all the Members of the League was adopted. The matter was also referred to the Assembly, where Dr. Nansen, on September 26th, 1927, addressed an appeal to the delegates.

In a letter of October 31st, 1927, the Secretary-General informed the Governments of all States Members of the League of the Council's decision, attaching, in accordance with the Council's instructions, a copy of the Minutes of the Council meeting of September 22nd, 1927, containing Dr. Nansen's report and an account of the discussion thereon. A copy of Dr. Nansen's speech to the Assembly was also attached to the letter.

Up to May 1928, a certain number of replies had been received. The German, Greek, Roumanian and Swiss Governments have declared themselves willing to co-operate in various ways in order that the settlement scheme may be realised; in addition, the Netherlands Government has declared that, if effective guarantees can be furnished for the practical realisation of the plan and if the participation of all interested States can be assured, it will not fail to collaborate. Certain Governments have not given any definite reply; others have for various reasons finally declared themselves unable to respond to the Council's appeal.

13.

International relief union

The Assembly on September 22nd, 1927, adopted the following resolution:

"The Assembly:

"Highly gratified at the success of the Conference for the Creation of an International Relief Union;

"Convinced that the Governments before which the results of the Conference have now been laid, will definitely decide to co-operate in this work of international solidarity:

"Offers its thanks to Senator Ciraolo, to the President of the Conference, and to the members of the Preparatory Committee for the scheme on which the Conference's work was based, and requests the President of the Conference and the members and experts
of the Preparatory Committee to hold themselves at the Council's disposal to propose to it all measures that may be calculated to facilitate the putting into force and the application of the Convention concluded by the Conference."

The Council considered this resolution on December 6th, 1927, and took the following decision:

"The Council decides to invite the Preparatory Committee of the International Relief Union to meet in the near future, under the chairmanship of the recent President of the International Conference, in order to carry out the work indicated in the Assembly resolution of September 22nd, 1927. The date of this meeting will be fixed by the Secretary-General in agreement with the President of the Conference.

"If supplementary investigations are required as a result of this meeting, the Preparatory Committee is requested to appoint as small a body as possible to continue the work on its behalf.

"M. Kittredge, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, is appointed member of the Preparatory Committee in succession to Colonel Bicknell."

The Preparatory Committee met at Geneva on February 23rd and 24th, 1928. The results of the meeting were embodied in the following resolutions:

I.

"The Preparatory Committee of the International Relief Union:

Express its satisfaction at the resolutions adopted by the Assembly and Council to facilitate the rapid application of the Convention establishing the International Relief Union;

Draws the Council's attention to the fact that the Convention has up to the present been signed by seventeen States;

Desires to state that the Convention is open for signature until April 30th, 1928, and that after this date accessions only may be received;

Considers that, in view of the spirit of international and universal solidarity which should animate the Union, it is advisable that the greatest possible number of States should be included among the original signatories of the Conventions;

Considers with satisfaction the results already obtained, and would be grateful to the Council if it would be good enough to communicate the present resolution to all the States referred to in Article 15 of the Convention.

II.

"The Preparatory Committee of the International Relief Union, at its first meeting since the Conference at which the Convention establishing the International Relief Union was drawn up,

Expresses its gratitude to the Red Cross organisations for their promise of assistance so as to enable the work of the Union to be carried on in a spirit of mutual understanding and solidarity, which is essential for its complete success.

III.

"The Preparatory Committee of the International Relief Union:

Having been requested by the Council to create as small an organisation as possible for the purpose of conducting on its behalf the supplementary studies necessary for the putting into force and the application of the Convention concluded by the Conference for the establishment of the International Relief Union;

And remaining at the disposal of the Council to examine any questions which the Council might consider within its competence, until the organs of the Union are ready to operate:

Decides to create from among its members a permanent committee, consisting of its Chairman, M. Kiiiz; its honorary President, Senator Ciraco; and the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Conference, Senator Francois.

The duties of this Committee, the members of which will co-operate in accordance with arrangements made between them, will be:

(1) To represent the Preparatory Committee permanently;

(2) To take or recommend measures to facilitate the coming into operation of the International Relief Union;

(3) To co-opt for this purpose one or more members of the Preparatory Committee, according to the requirements of each particular case;

(4) If necessary, to convene a meeting of the Preparatory Committee, particularly in order to approve draft regulations to be submitted to the General Council of the Union."

These resolutions were circulated to the Members of the Council by the Secretary-General, and the Council considered them during its session held in March 1928. It decided, in view of the special importance of the first of the resolutions, to forward it to all the States mentioned in Article 15 of the Convention.
The resolution was circulated to those States under a covering letter from the Secretary-General on March 29th, 1928.

On May 25th 1928, the following States had signed the Convention for the establishment of an International Relief Union on May 25th, 1928:

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<th>Albania</th>
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Accession. — Sudan.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

On September 22nd, 1927, the Assembly, at its eighth ordinary session, took note of the reports submitted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It recognised that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation had in hand a large number of definite and practical undertakings of international co-operation in regard to various scientific, artistic and literary activities, and that results had already been obtained.

The Assembly observed that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation would in future receive grants from other States in addition to that given by the French Government. At the moment, the following States have replied to successive appeals from the Assembly on this point: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, Poland, Portugal and Switzerland. The Assembly once more expressed the hope that States Members of the League who had not already done so would consider the possibility of providing the necessary funds to meet the expenses of their respective National Committees.

The Assembly noted as being particularly worthy of attention and encouragement, the proposals of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in regard to the following points:

1. The creation at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of an International Co-ordination Service of Information Offices attached to libraries;
2. Plans for co-ordination between the organs of bibliography for the various sciences;
3. The recommendation of the International Committee in favour of annual tables of constants and mathematical quantities;
4. The steps taken by the Institute with a view to preparing for the Popular Arts Congress an international agreement with regard to casts, an extension of the work of museums as a means of artistic education, etc.

As the result of the report submitted by M. Jules Destree, the Assembly approved the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the instruction of children and youth in the existence and aims of the League of Nations. It instructed the Secretary-General to communicate them to the Governments of States Members of the League, requesting them, so far as might be possible in each case, to take the necessary measures to give effect to the recommendations.

Finally, the Assembly approved the creation of a League of Nations Educational Information Centre under the conditions laid down by the Sub-Committee of Experts. It decided that the Sub-Committee should continue its work on the lines suggested by the French representative in his report approved by the Council on September 2nd, 1927.

In view of the fact that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will not meet until July of this year, an account of its work will be inserted in the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council, together with a summary of the activities of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

It is, however, possible to refer in the present report to certain measures taken in the field of international intellectual co-operation by the International Institute since the last session of the Assembly.
1. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE AT ROME.

It will be remembered that, on September 6th, 1927, the Italian delegate informed the Assembly that the Royal Government of Italy had decided to propose the establishment of an International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome to be placed under the direction of the League. On September 20th, 1927, the Assembly adopted the report of its Second Committee and acknowledged with gratitude the generous offer of the Royal Italian Government, the decision as to the future steps to be taken being reserved for the Council after consultation with the competent organisations, more particularly the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and in agreement with the Italian Government.

At the request of the Italian Government, representatives of the Secretary-General, assisted by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, met at Rome, on February 6th and 7th, 1928, representatives of the Royal Italian Government with the object of drawing up a draft statute of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. The Council, during its forty-ninth session, received this draft statute and decided to submit it for examination and comment to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to the Child Welfare Committee and to the International Labour Office. The Council will examine at a later date the replies given by these organisations with a view to concluding an agreement with the Royal Italian Government.

2. OFFER OF $5,000 MADE BY THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION FOR AN ENQUIRY REGARDING EUROPEAN AGENCIES FOR EXCHANGES OF PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS.

In a letter dated December 15th, 1927, the Chairman of the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation informed the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that the American Council on Education held the sum of $5,000 at its disposal for the purpose of conducting an enquiry into the European agencies dealing with exchanges of professors and students. It should be noted that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had already considered taking similar work in hand and had appointed a special committee in July 1927 to study the question of international exchanges of professors and students.

The Chairman of the Committee gave his provisional approval to the contemplated enquiry, and the Council of the League of Nations, by a resolution dated March 7th, 1928, approved this provisional decision and expressed its great appreciation of the help thus given to the work of intellectual co-operation. An enquiry is being carried out at the moment by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and the results will be published during the summer.

3. INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE EXISTENCE AND AIDS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(a) Replies of Governments.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts on this subject, approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on July 26th, 1927, by the Council on September 2nd, 1927, and by the Assembly on September 22nd, 1927, have been communicated to Members of the League in a letter from the Secretary-General dated October 28th, 1927, and published in the Official Journal of the League for March 1928. In the same number of the Official Journal, and in the May number, are to be found the replies to the letter received from the Governments of South Africa, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands and Hungary. The measures taken and the appreciable progress which has been made can be judged from these replies.

(b) National Conferences.

Among other recommendations, the Sub-Committee of Experts took the view that an international conference should be convened by the Government of each country, after consulting as far as possible the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. The object of this Conference would be to adapt the general recommendations of the Sub-Committee to the special needs of each country and to ensure the harmonious co-operation between the administrations, professors, teachers and voluntary associations. Action in this sense has already been taken by the British Government, which convened, on June 8th, 1927, a Conference of local educational authorities. The Sub-Committee of Experts also recommended that the reports of the various national Conferences should be sent by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, for purposes of information, to the States Members of the League, and the Secretary-General, in a letter dated February 23rd, 1928, forwarded a copy in English of the report of the Conference of local educational authorities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, convened by the Board of Education on June 8th, 1927. This report had been received by the Secretary-General from the British Government.
The Sub-Committee of Experts also urged the preparation, for the use of teachers, of a special reference work dealing with the constitution and working of the League of Nations of the International Labour Organisation and of the Permanent Court of International Justice. To carry out this recommendation, which was approved by the Assembly, the Secretary-General has appointed two experts in education with instructions to prepare a draft manual to meet the views of the Sub-Committee. These experts have submitted their draft, which is being examined by the services concerned with a view to publication at a future date.

4. APPOINTMENT OF NEW ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO THE SUB-COMMITTEES.

Sub-Committee on University Relations:
Baron A. de Koranyi, Professor of Medicine, Director of Third Medical Clinic of the Royal Hungarian University of Budapest.

Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography:
M. Otto Jespersen, Professor at the University of Copenhagen; M. Thibaudet, Professor of French Literature at the University of Geneva, Author; M. Ionescu-Mihaesti, Sub-Director of the Institute of Sera and Vaccines at Bucharest, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine at Jassy; M. Antonio Garbasso, Professor of the University of Florence.

Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters — (a) Letters Branch:
M. Kippenberg, Director of the "Insel Verlag", Leipzig; M. Vittorio Rossi, Professor of Italian Literature at the University of Rome; Mr. John Galsworthy, Author and Playwright; M. Salvador de Madariaga, Professor of Spanish Literature at the University of Oxford.

(b) Arts Branch:
Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, Surveyor of His Majesty the King of England’s Works of Art; M. Graul, Director of the Museum of Arts and Crafts and of the Museum of Decorative Art, Leipzig; Mr. Edward J. Dent, Professor of Music at the University of Cambridge, Fellow of King’s College, Cambridge.

Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights:
M. Louis Gallie, Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers to represent that Confederation.

5. DEATH OF PROFESSOR H. A. LORENTZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has had the misfortune to lose its Chairman, Professor Lorentz, who died at Haarlem on February 4th last. At the forty-ninth session of the Council, the French representative, Rapporteur for questions of intellectual co-operation, paid a tribute to the memory of Professor Lorentz. The Council unanimously associated itself with the proposal of its Rapporteur that the Council should address its respectful condolences to Mme. Lorentz, who was her husband’s devoted assistant, and should also ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, representing that country on the Council, to express to the Netherlands Government the deep regret with which all the members of the Council had heard of the death of his distinguished compatriot.

15.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX.
(Article 24 of the Covenant.)

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 League Secretariat has been substantially extended during the past year. The Bureau continues to send to the Secretariat its publications, reports and circular letters addressed to its members. The Secretariat regularly audits the Bureau's accounts. The Bureau, by collecting and publishing valuable information with regard to existing buoyage systems throughout the world, has assisted the League's Technical Committee on Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts.

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

This Bureau sends to the Secretariat the information forwarded to it by the parties to the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa. It also furnishes the Permanent Mandates Commission, by request, with a yearly report containing statistics of import of liquor into the mandated territories in Africa and the adjacent areas.

3. **INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR AIR NAVIGATION.**

During the past year, closer contact and co-operation have been established between the International Commission for Air Navigation and the League of Nations. All the publications of the International Commission for Air Navigation are now sent to the Secretariat. The Secretary-General of the Commission attended the meetings of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, and the Secretary-General of the League of Nations was represented at the meetings of the International Commission for Air Navigation.

In the course of the year, the International Commission for Air Navigation held two sessions: one at Rome in October 1927 and the other at Geneva at the Secretariat of the League in June 1928. At each of these two sessions, the International Commission for Air Navigation dealt with two questions submitted to it by the League: the identification of aircraft doing service for the League; and the guarantees to be afforded in times of emergency to aircraft employed in a service of importance to the League.

4. **INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CONGRESSES FOR PUBLIC RELIEF.**

An International Congress for Public and Private Relief will be held in Paris from July 5th-8th, 1928, in connection with the "Quinzaine sociale internationale".

II. **PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.**

The publication of the *Quarterly Bulletin of Information on the Work of International Organisations* has been continued. No. 22 of the *Bulletin*, published in January 1928, contains a list of ninety-six conferences and international congresses organised by the different associations. The number of international associations which make use of the *Bulletin* steadily increases.

A new edition of the *Handbook of International Organisations* will be published during the course of this year.

16. **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PRESS EXPERTS.**

ACTION TAKEN ON ITS RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference of Press Experts, which met at Geneva from August 24th to 29th, 1927, was attended by one hundred and eighteen members, of which sixty-three were delegates, thirty-five technical advisers and twenty assessors, from thirty-eight States and five continents.

The Conference adopted ten resolutions, which may be summarised as follows:

The first resolution demands that the dissemination of Press news shall be assured as rapidly as possible and at moderate rates; the second asks for the authorisation of an appropriate code, at ordinary Press rates, for the despatch of Press news by wireless; the third stresses the importance of the improvement of telegraphic, telephonic and wireless communications; the fourth asks for greater facilities for the transport of newspapers; the fifth recommends the more general use of postal subscriptions to newspapers.
The sixth resolution, which was the object of protracted discussions, concerns the protection of news. This is a delicate and complicated problem—possibly the most difficult which the Conference had to handle. For a long time it has engaged the attention of Press circles which, on several occasions, have endeavoured to find a national or international solution for it. The resolution adopted by the Conference condemns unfair competition as regards the publication of news, declares itself in favour of protection for non-published news, subject to certain guarantees, and recommends equality of treatment as regards the issuing of news from official sources.

The seventh resolution concerns professional facilities for journalists such as collective travel tours, schools, scholarships, reductions of railway fares, passport visas, identity cards, equality of treatment for foreign journalists, etc. It also deals with the question of the double taxation of journalists living abroad and that of repressive measures against foreign journalists. The preamble defines the sense in which these suggestions are put forward:

"The Conference does not ask for the granting or extension to journalists of any favour the acceptance of which would entail the risk of infringing the independence of the Press or the unbiased judgment of journalists."

The eighth resolution characterises peace-time censorship as an obstacle to the exchange of international information, recommends that it should be promptly and definitely abolished and asks that, in any country where it still exists, its application should be subject to certain guarantees.

The ninth resolution, with numerous sub-divisions, deals with the publication of tendentious news, expresses itself in favour of university courses for journalists and of the establishment in newspapers of a special heading on the work of the League of Nations, emphasises the rôle of the Press as regards moral disarmament, recommends regional Press understandings, and asks the Council to examine the possibility of regular Press conferences.

The tenth resolution appeals to all participants in the Conference to support the resolutions and to promote the general interests of the Press in their newspapers in order to influence public opinion and the Governments of their respective countries.

The Council, at its meeting on September 2nd, 1927, referred to the League Committee on Communications and Transit, for further study, all the resolutions on telegraphic and telephonic rates, code telegrams, the improvement of communications and the despatch of newspapers, identity cards for journalists, etc., adjourning to its December session the consideration of resolutions calling for Government action, or action by the Press itself. These resolutions related to the protection of news, professional facilities, peace-time censorship, the dissemination of false or tendentious news, etc.

The Council, after examining these resolutions at its December session, noted that they aimed at promoting peace and international co-operation, in accordance with the principles of the League, and stated that, in its view, their application would contribute in a large degree to the removal of misunderstandings among the peoples. In its resolutions, it drew the attention of Governments to such Conference resolutions as called for action on their part, requesting them to inform the Secretary-General of any measures they might be able to take.

The Committee on Communications and Transit, at its session of February-March 1928, began to study the resolutions of the Conference referred to it. All questions on wireless telegraphic and telephonic communications were referred to a special Committee convened for May 22nd, 1928.

The Chairman and Secretary-General of the Committee were instructed to make a general study of Press facilities as regards communications between Geneva and the rest of the world in order to meet, as far as possible, the requirements of journalists.

On one important point journalists have already obtained satisfaction, thanks to the joint efforts of the Communications and Transit Organisation and the British, French and Swiss telegraphic administrations. The International Association of Journalists accredited to the League of Nations complained on November 18th, 1927, of the delay in the transmission of telegrams from Geneva to London, and accordingly telegrams transmitted via London to non-European countries, and pointed out that this delay was prejudicial not only to the interests of journalists, but to those of the public and, indirectly, to those of the League of Nations itself. The Council invited the Organisation for Communications and Transit to deal with this question. As the result of negotiations between the latter and the French, British and Swiss telegraphic administrations, a through wire between Geneva and London was established on February 26th for Press telegrams concerning the League.
The question of the abolition of Customs formalities applicable to newspapers will be studied by a special conference of experts at the end of 1928. Definite recommendations as to possible improvements will then be made to European Governments. Meanwhile, the Committee has asked Governments which levy special duties on the import of newspapers and periodicals to consider the possibility of abolishing them and to communicate to it the results of their examination.

On the subject of the transport by rail of newspapers and other periodicals the Advisory Committee on Communications and Transit decided to seek the opinion of various European Governments before December 31st, 1928, so that the Committee on Transport by Rail might study the question at the beginning of 1929. If this Committee considers it desirable, a European Conference will be summoned to examine the measures already taken or contemplated by Governments and railway administrations. Finally, the Committee asked any countries which reserve the transport of newspapers and periodicals as a postal monopoly to consider as soon as possible whether this system could not be abandoned. The question of the air transport of newspapers will be discussed at the next Conference of the Universal Postal Union.

The Committee on Communications and Transit decided to refer to the Committee of the International Railway Union the resolution concerning reductions of railway fares for journalists. The Committee considered that, as regards passport visas, the necessary steps to obtain exceptions to the general rules might be more easily taken by the competent Press associations of the various countries.

Finally, it decided to study the question of the creation of an international identity card for journalists.

17. CONSTRUCTION OF AN ASSEMBLY HALL, OF NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE SECRETARIAT, AND OF A NEW LIBRARY.

The Assembly, during its eighth ordinary session, adopted on September 26th, 1927, the following resolution:

"The Assembly:

" Approves the report (document A.93.1927) of the Special Committee of five members in regard to the new buildings;

" Approves, in principle, that the amount to be spent on the new buildings may be increased to approximately 19,500,000 francs. The exact amount of the supplementary credit necessary will be submitted to the Assembly at the next session;

" Empowers a Committee composed as follows:

M. Adatci, M. Osuský, M. Politis, M. Urrutia and Sir Edward Hilton Young to study the nine plans awarded the equal prizes of 12,000 francs in the architects' competition, and to choose, with any changes that may be necessary, a plan which in its opinion complies most nearly with the practical and aesthetic requirements. The decision of this Committee will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for approval and ratification, and will be communicated to the Assembly at the next session."

On September 12th, 1927, the Assembly, in reference to the gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the construction and endowment of a League of Nations Library, adopted the following resolution:

"In accordance with Article 23 (a) of the Financial Regulations of the League, the Assembly confirms with gratitude the acceptance by the Council of the League of the gift of two million dollars offered by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the construction and endowment of a League of Nations Library."

The Special Committee appointed under the former resolution during a session held in November 1927, carefully examined the nine plans from which its choice was to be made and called for supplementary reports:

(a) From the Secretary-General on the administrative needs of the Secretariat; and

(b) From two experts nominated by the Committee itself on certain strictly technical points.

It also, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Assembly, consulted the Swiss Cantonal and Federal Authorities. At the following session, held in December 1927, the Committee examined the reports presented by the Secretariat and by the two experts referred to above, as well as a report prepared by two Swiss experts for the Federal and Cantonal Authorities, which had been communicated to the Committee for its information.
The Committee felt itself bound, by its terms of reference, to choose one plan from among the nine submitted to it; but, being authorised by the Assembly resolution of September 26th, 1927, to propose any changes that might be necessary to the plan chosen, it considered itself empowered to take advantage of certain features of other plans, and consequently to propose that the author or authors of the plan chosen should collaborate with the authors of other plans, not only in the preparation of a revised design, but also in the ultimate execution of the design, as finally adopted.

After a careful study of the above reports and a further examination of the plans, the Committee reached unanimously the following conclusions:

1. That the plan which, in its opinion, was most nearly satisfactory, both from the practical and aesthetic points of view, was that numbered 387 and the result of collaboration between M. H. P. Nénot, of Paris, and M. J. Flegenheimer, of Geneva.

2. That this plan was open, nevertheless, to a certain number of objections and must be revised.

3. That the authors of this plan should be invited to revise the design on the lines indicated to them in full by the Committee, and to do this in collaboration with the authors of three other designs, as follows:

   No. 117, Messrs. Broggi, Vaccaro and Franzi, of Rome.
   No. 143, M. Camille Lefèvre, of Paris.
   No. 431, M. Joseph Vago, of Budapest.

Design No. 117 being the joint work of three authors, one of them was to be nominated by his colleagues as their sole representative in this collaboration. The revised plan, which was to make provision for a separate building for the new library, was to be submitted to the Committee by the end of February 1928, and the Committee reserved entire liberty of judgment on the revised design before definitely accepting it and submitting it to the approval and ratification of the Council in conformity with the Assembly's decisions.

The revised plan was examined by the Special Committee at a session immediately preceding the session of the Council in March 1928, and was considered generally satisfactory. The Committee did not, however, approve the façade or the proposed form of the Assembly Hall. It therefore reported to the Council proposing the provisional adoption of the revised plans subject to the final approval by the Special Committee of new designs for the Assembly Hall and façade. It also proposed to the Council the acceptance, with certain modifications, of the arrangements proposed by the architects with regard to fees and office expenses.

The Council, on March 6th, 1928, approved the report of the Special Committee on the understanding that the contract between the League and the architects would not be signed by the Secretary-General until the Special Committee had given its full and final approval to the revised design, including the alterations desired to the Assembly Hall and the façade.

Shortly after the close of the forty-ninth session of the Council, the first meeting took place of the Committee of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General with the authorisation of the Assembly and in agreement with the donor, to advise on the best use of the Rockefeller fund and to draw up specifications for the new Library building.

This Committee, after an inspection of the site and a careful study of the revised plans which had just been provisionally approved by the Special Committee and the Council, made a strong and unanimous recommendation against the adoption of the site proposed for the Library, on the ground of its exposure to noise and dust, inadequate size and the impossibility of providing for future extensions.

The plans were therefore referred to the architects with a view to the revision of the Assembly Hall and façade and study of a possible alternative site for the Library.

Information on subsequent progress will be given in the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council.

18.

RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Secretary-General, on August 31st, 1927, and on February 29th, 1928, acting on the instructions contained in the report adopted, on the recommendation of the Assembly, by the Council during its forty-third session on December 6th, 1926, submitted a list indicating the States which had become contracting parties either by ratification or adhesion

1 M. Broggi was nominated by his colleagues.
to agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, and mentioning at the same time the States which had signed these international agreements but which had not yet ratified them. There was further indicated in the lists the States which had neither signed nor adhered to Conventions framed during Conferences in which they had participated, or Conventions to which they had been invited to adhere.

The submission of the report of the Secretary-General to the Council gave rise to various comments on the part of its members with reference to some of the Conventions. In particular, the report of March 1928 was the subject of a discussion, and the Minutes of that discussion were, at the request of the Council, forwarded to all the Members of the League.

The above discussion dealt with certain Conventions or Protocols concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, but the debate had also a general interest. The Council accordingly instructed the Rapporteur on the subject, the Italian representative, to present a further report on the whole question.

The Secretariat, as is customary, will submit as an annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council to the next ordinary session of the Assembly a list giving all the ratifications, signatures and adhesions to treaties, conventions and agreements concluded under the auspices of the League.

### 19.

**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, 1928, 1,718 treaties and international engagements have been submitted for registration.

During the period between May 19th, 1927, and May 19th, 1928, 247 treaties have been submitted for registration by Members of the League or communicated by other States. The treaties registered have, as in previous years, dealt with various subjects, 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. Some of the treaties mentioned in the list may be classified under several heads.

**Arbitration and Conciliation Conventions, Treaties of Guarantee and Pacific Settlement, Etc.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Registration No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1484. Germany and Estonia.</td>
<td>1555. Denmark and Lithuania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1487. Great Britain and Siam.</td>
<td>1558. Spain and Italy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1493. Spain and Uruguay.</td>
<td>1561. Hungary and Italy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1494. Sweden and Uruguay.</td>
<td>1567. Belgium and Switzerland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1496. The Netherlands and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1593. France and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500. Denmark and Estonia.</td>
<td>1610. Chile and Italy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1527. Germany and The Netherlands.</td>
<td>1618. Belgium and Finland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1540. Belgium and Sweden.</td>
<td>1673. Chile and Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1542. Belgium and Denmark.</td>
<td>1700. Italy and Lithuania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1551. The United Kingdom and Bulgaria.</td>
<td>1508. Germany and Estonia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1536. China and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1543. United States of America and Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1690. United States of America and Belgium.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conventions respecting the Regulation of Liquor Traffic, Narcotic Drugs, Etc.**
### AGREEMENTS CONCERNING COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Agreement Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1472</td>
<td>Norway and Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1473</td>
<td>Italy and France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1474</td>
<td>Italy and France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1475</td>
<td>Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1478</td>
<td>Greece and Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1479</td>
<td>Greece and Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1480</td>
<td>Greece and Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1483</td>
<td>Iceland and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1488</td>
<td>British Empire and Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>British Empire and Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1498</td>
<td>Denmark and Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1501</td>
<td>Switzerland and Czechoslovakia</td>
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<td>1507</td>
<td>Albania and Czechoslovakia</td>
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<td>Great Britain and Maskat</td>
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<tr>
<td>1516</td>
<td>Austria and Latvia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1517</td>
<td>Great Britain and Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1520</td>
<td>Hungary and Czechoslovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1524</td>
<td>Germany and France</td>
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<td>1530</td>
<td>Norway and Poland</td>
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<td>Finland and Czechoslovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1544</td>
<td>Switzerland and Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1546</td>
<td>The United Kingdom and Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1553</td>
<td>France and Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1568</td>
<td>Bulgaria and Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1569</td>
<td>Greece and Roumania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1574</td>
<td>Finland and Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1586</td>
<td>Denmark and Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1596</td>
<td>Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and Guatemala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1598</td>
<td>Estonia and Greece</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONSULAR CONVENTIONS AND CONVENTIONS RESPECTING CONDITIONS OF RESIDENCE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Agreement Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1587</td>
<td>France and Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1599</td>
<td>Belgium and France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1614</td>
<td>Bulgaria and Hungary</td>
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### AGREEMENTS CONCERNING CUSTOMS AND CUSTOMS FORMALITIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Agreement Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1522</td>
<td>Germany and Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1557</td>
<td>Finland and Norway</td>
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</table>

### ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL TREATIES.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Agreement Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1503</td>
<td>United States of America and Great Britain</td>
</tr>
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<td>1549</td>
<td>Great Britain and Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1565</td>
<td>Greece and Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Hungary and Italy</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Agreement Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>Germany and Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>1615</td>
<td>Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1625</td>
<td>Germany and Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>1626</td>
<td>Finland and Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1633</td>
<td>Guatemala and Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Denmark and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Finland and Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td>Austria and Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1647</td>
<td>Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1652</td>
<td>Greece and Latvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Great Britain and Latvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1665</td>
<td>Haiti and The Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1668</td>
<td>Denmark and Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1674</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia and Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1678</td>
<td>Haiti and Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1688</td>
<td>Finland and Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>1689</td>
<td>Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and France</td>
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<tr>
<td>1694</td>
<td>France and Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1697</td>
<td>Hungary and Turkey</td>
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<td>France and Switzerland</td>
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<tr>
<td>1701</td>
<td>Italy and Lithuania</td>
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<td>1702</td>
<td>Estonia and Sweden</td>
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<td>1703</td>
<td>Finland and Sweden</td>
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<td>1704</td>
<td>Latvia and Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>Germany and Bolivia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1711</td>
<td>Germany and France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1712</td>
<td>Germany and Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1716</td>
<td>Germany and Paraguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Germany and France</td>
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</table>

### AGREEMENTS REGARDING DELIMITATION OF FRONTIERS AND FRONTIER TRAFFIC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Agreement Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1485</td>
<td>Germany and Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1504</td>
<td>Germany and Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1509</td>
<td>Estonia and Latvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1511</td>
<td>Great Britain, Iraq and Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1642</td>
<td>Union of South Africa and Portugal</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Agreement Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1648</td>
<td>Estonia and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1649</td>
<td>Germany and Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1683</td>
<td>Belgium and Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1693</td>
<td>Germany and Poland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TAXATION.

1563. United States of America and Norway.
1655. Denmark and Japan.

1661. Germany and Great Britain.
1669. Germany and Denmark.

TONNAGE MEASUREMENT.

1510. Portugal and Sweden.
1552. United Kingdom and Latvia.
1617. Norway and Portugal.
1662. Great Britain and Portugal.

1672. Iceland and Sweden.
1677. The Netherlands and Sweden.
1705. Germany and Latvia.

LEGAL AND EXTRADITION CONVENTIONS.

1477. Estonia and Switzerland.
1491. Switzerland and Uruguay.
1492. Brazil and Uruguay.
1495. Estonia and Czechoslovakia.
1497. Belgium and Latvia.
1502. Germany and Bulgaria.
1523. Belgium and Estonia.
1531. Finland and France.
1545. Albania and the United Kingdom.
1588. Liberia and Monaco.
1594. Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.
1597. Belgium and The Netherlands.

1620. Estonia and Czechoslovakia.
1630. France and Saar Territory Governing Commission.
1631. France and Saar Territory Governing Commission.
1635. Norway and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
1646. Netherlands and Sweden.
1667. Denmark and France.
1671. Latvia and Norway.
1687. Denmark and Estonia.

AIR NAVIGATION.

1525. British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Bulgaria.
1528. Denmark and Netherlands.
1554. Poland and Czechoslovakia.

1595. British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Hungary.
1659. Germany and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
1707. Spain and France.

CONVENTIONS CONCERNING FISHERIES.

1481. Greece and Italy.

1634. Finland and Sweden.

POLITICAL AGREEMENTS, TREATIES OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP, SOVEREIGNTY, ALLIANCE, ETC.

1556. China and Finland.
1559. Italy and Yemen.
1560. Italy and Roumania.
1592. France and Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

1616. Albania and Italy.
1624. Estonia and Turkey.
1658. British Empire and Hedjaz.

POSTAL, TELEPHONIC, TELEGRAPHIC AND RADIO-TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.

1489. Hedjaz and Sudan and British Empire.

1513. Great Britain and Northern Ireland and The Netherlands.
1547. Germany and Great Britain.
1548. Belgium and Great Britain.
1550. Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France.
1575. Germany and The Netherlands.
1576. Germany, Austria and The Netherlands.
1577. Germany, The Netherlands and Switzerland.
1578. Germany, The Netherlands and Czechoslovakia.
1579. Germany, Denmark and The Netherlands.
1580. Belgium and The Netherlands.
1581. Belgium, Luxemburg and The Netherlands.

1582. Belgium, France and The Netherlands.
1601. India and Iraq.
1602. India and Iraq.
1603. United States of America and Great Britain.
1604. United States of America and Great Britain.
1605. India and Iraq.
1606. Germany and Great Britain.
1619. Estonia, Finland and Latvia.
1653. Denmark and Iceland.
1656. Belgium and Great Britain.
1657. Belgium and Great Britain.
1691. United States of America and the Netherlands.
AGREEMENTS REGARDING SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

Registration No.

1476. Estonia and Latvia.
1486. Belgium and the United Kingdom.
1562. Denmark and Iceland.
1612. Denmark and Switzerland.
1629. Germany and Saar Territory (Governing Commission).

Registration No.

1675. Germany and Finland.
1686. Denmark and The Netherlands.
1695. Belgium and Luxemburg.
1715. Germany and Austria.
1718. Germany and Poland.

AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Registration No.

1539. Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, British Empire, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia.

Convention regarding the measurement of vessels employed in Inland Navigation, and Protocol of Signature, signed at Paris, November 27th, 1925.

1622. Greece.

Protocol for the stabilisation of the currency and liquidating the budget arrears of the Hellenic State and for the further settlement of Greek refugees, signed at Geneva, September 15th, 1927.

1623. France, Great Britain and Italy.

Declaration concerning the Protocol signed by Greece on September 15th, 1927, signed at Geneva, December 8th, 1927.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE APPLICATION OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

Registration No.

1564. Germany and Italy.
1650. Germany and Poland.

SANITARY CONVENTIONS.

1499. Germany and Latvia.

1680. Belgium and Portugal.

TRANSIT CONVENTIONS.

Registration No.

1482. Finland and Latvia.
1505. Germany and Poland.
1506. Germany and Poland.
1514. Estonia and Latvia.
1526. Austria and Latvia.
1533. Germany and Finland.
1534. Estonia and Finland.
1535. Austria and Finland.
1566. Luxemburg and Norway.
1570. Austria and The Netherlands.
1571. Austria and Portugal.
1572. Austria and Denmark.
1573. Austria and Great Britain.

Registration No.

1583. Italy and The Netherlands.
1584. Norway and Sweden.
1628. France and Saar Territory Governing Commission.
1637. Germany and Norway.
1651. Finland and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
1663. Finland and Switzerland.
1664. Austria and Norway.
1670. Austria and Sweden.
1682. Belgium and Portugal.
1685. Finland and Japan.
1699. Finland and Sweden.
1708. Japan and Norway.
1709. Austria and Czechoslovakia.

WATERWAYS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

1515. Germany and Poland.
1519. Germany and Poland.
1521. Italy and Switzerland.
1621. Germany and Poland.

1643. Union of South Africa and Portugal.
1654. France and Switzerland.
1676. Germany and Poland.
GENERAL RELATIONS.

Registration No.
1518. Spain and Switzerland.
1537. Germany and Poland.
1538. Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
1590. Germany and Poland.
1609. Great Britain and France.
1613. French Indo-China and Siam.
1627. Germany and Saar Territory Governing Commission.

Registration No.
1638. Poland and Czechoslovakia.
1639. Poland and Czechoslovakia.
1640. Poland and Czechoslovakia.
1641. Poland and Czechoslovakia.
1679. Sweden and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

INTELLECTUAL RELATIONS.

1632. France and Norway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1589. United States of America and France.
1608. Great Britain and Spain.

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, 1927, to May 19th, 1928:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Registration No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Union of South Africa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Siam</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference of Ambassadors</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saar Territory Governing Commission</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International engagements registered in consequence of their deposit with the Secretariat of the League</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four treaties were communicated by the United States of America in accordance with the arrangement described on page 125 of the Report to the Assembly of 1926.

The Secretariat has also registered many adhesions, ratifications, denunciations, etc., to conventions previously registered at the request of Members of the League of Nations.

It has also registered further 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 their original languages, with translations into French and English.

The Secretariat will shortly issue the Index of registered treaties from No. 1001 to No. 1500. This Index is a continuation of the Index published last year, which included the first thousand treaties registered. It contains chronological and alphabetical tables arranged according to subject, giving details regarding the character of each treaty, the contracting parties which have signed it, and the position of each international engagement registered.

Up to the present, sixty-eight volumes of about 450 pages each, containing some 1,600 treaties, have been published by the Secretariat. Other volumes will appear in the near future.