B. FISCAL COMMITTEE.

The Fiscal Committee met at Geneva from June 15th to 26th, 1933, to consider the work of the Sub-Committee which had met in New York and Washington in March 1933.

The chief question that it had to examine was the apportionment of the profits of undertakings operating in several countries, with a view to the prevention of double taxation.

The Committee framed a draft Convention on the subject, which it proposes to submit for examination to the countries concerned. In its view, this draft represents the first outcome of important studies, carried out in upwards of thirty countries, and is calculated to achieve a real advance towards preventing the double taxation of international undertakings. The fundamental principle laid down in the draft is the assimilation, for taxation purposes, of the permanent establishments of an international undertaking to independent undertakings operating under identical or analogous conditions, with, as a corollary, the determination of the taxable income of such establishments on the basis of their own accounts.

The Fiscal Committee also set up a Sub-Committee to prepare a report on the evolution of fiscal systems. It notes that the latter are now undergoing changes due to the difficulties arising out of the present depression, and that they are, in addition, experiencing structural modifications, and tending to a certain extent towards simplification. It considers that, in practice, the obscurities attaching to the fiscal systems contribute very largely to the uncertainty from which international undertakings are suffering.

10.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

A. PUBLIC WORKS.

The Committee of Enquiry into Questions relating to Public Works and National Technical Equipment, continuing its work, held a fourth session at Geneva in June 1933, when it examined a number of schemes which had been submitted to it previously, but the study of which had been suspended in default of complete information, and certain new schemes which had reached it since its third session.

Basing its work on the same criteria as previously, the Committee approved, wholly or in part, schemes submitted by the Bulgarian, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Polish, and Roumanian Governments. The Committee asked for further particulars of programmes submitted by the Hungarian and Turkish Governments. On the other hand, it eliminated other schemes submitted by the Polish Government, either because they were too exclusively local in character or because they would have little influence on unemployment.

The schemes approved by the Committee are the following:

A programme of road and bridge construction, from the Bulgarian Government (trunk road connecting Sofia with the Yugoslav and Turkish frontiers);
A programme of road and bridge construction, from the Estonian Government;
A general programme for the reconstruction of roads, from the Hungarian Government;
A scheme for the construction of railway lines from Riga to Karsawa and Riga to Rujiena, from the Latvian Government;
A programme of electrification works for Poland and a programme for the extension of the communal power station of Stanisławów, from the Polish Government;
A programme of railway construction, from the Roumanian Government.

The Committee drew up a general report on the results of its four sessions for the London Monetary and Economic Conference. The report first describes the circumstances in which the Committee was asked to examine the programmes of public works submitted by the various Governments and mentions the criteria adopted for the purpose—namely, the reduction of unemployment and the productivity and international interest of the works contemplated.

The report then gives a list of the schemes approved, classified according to their probable remunerativeness, and a general table of these various schemes, showing for each of them the expenditure contemplated and the principal advantages from the point of view both of productivity and of their economic and social consequences for the countries concerned.

The question of public works and national technical equipment was examined by the Monetary and Economic Conference, to which the Committee's report was communicated. The Conference decided that, in due course, a committee should be set up to consider this question.
B. TRANSPORT BY RAIL.

APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 320 OF THE TREATY OF ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE AND ARTICLE 304 OF THE TREATY OF TRIANON.

1. Request from the Zeltweg-Wolfsberg and Unterdrauburg-Wöllan Railway Company, Ltd., Vienna.

The Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit was asked by the Council to examine the petition submitted by the Zeltweg-Wolfsberg and Unterdrauburg-Wöllan Railway Company, Ltd. After noting the report submitted by the Committee, the Council decided, in September 1932, to postpone the examination of the petition for six months to enable the parties concerned—viz., the Austrian and Yugoslav Governments and the Zeltweg-Wolfsberg and Unterdrauburg-Wöllan Railway Company, Ltd.—to conclude a friendly agreement.

As by the end of that period the League had not received any communication suggesting that a friendly agreement had been reached, the Council, on May 30th, 1933, appointed three arbitrators to give an award on the preliminary question of the applicability of Article 320 of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.

The Council also decided that, if the experts pronounced that the article was applicable, and if, within a period fixed by them, and beginning from the notification of the award to the parties, the latter had not informed the arbitrators that they had reached a friendly agreement, the arbitrators should give an award on all points which might still prevent an agreement between the petitioning company and the States whose territory was concerned.

The board of arbitrators will probably meet early in September.

2. Requests from the Barcs-Pakrac Railway Company, Ltd., Budapest; the Torontál Local Railway Company, Ltd., Budapest; and the Radkersburg-Lutenberg Local Railway Company, Vienna.

With reference to the petitions from these three railway companies, the Council requested the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, in accordance with the procedure followed in similar cases, to submit reports to enable it to take a decision with full knowledge of the facts.

The Chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee appointed a Committee of Experts to draw up reports on the matter after hearing all the parties concerned. This Committee will probably meet during September.

C. ROAD TRAFFIC.

The Permanent Committee on Road Traffic met from May 29th to June 1st, 1933. It examined, inter alia, three questions submitted to it by the European Conference on Road Traffic: light-signals; the codification of signals to be made by officials directing traffic and by drivers of motor vehicles; and commercial motor transport.

With regard to light-signals, the Committee was of opinion that the two systems at present in use for the regulation of traffic at cross-roads—the single-colour system and the three-colour system (red, amber, green)—were the only ones that should be contemplated by Governments, for otherwise unfortunate complications would arise. It also thought that a uniform system should be followed in every country. As to signals for obstacles such as refuges round which the driver has to drive his car, the Committee drew attention to the fact that it was undesirable to use either red or green, but orange might be used.

With reference to the signals to be made by officials directing traffic, the Committee was of opinion that the system recommended by it in 1929 should be retained. It pointed out, however, that the traffic policeman should be so dressed and so placed as to be fully visible to all road-users; that the signals he made should be easily understood, and as few as possible; that each country should have a single system, providing, however, for the possibility of employing such additional signals as might be required by local traffic conditions.

As to the signals to be made by drivers of motor vehicles, the Committee recommended for closed-in vehicles, and for lorries where arm-signalling on both sides by the driver was not completely visible from the front and rear, the general employment of mechanical devices projecting on both sides beyond the body of the vehicle and visible day and night, in order to give notice of a change of direction. The Committee also recommended that general use should be made, at the rear of vehicles, of a "stop" signal, indicating that the brakes were being applied.

With reference to the height of signals, the Committee decided to draw the attention of Governments and tourist associations to the desirability of finding a remedy for the difficulties arising out of the fact that signals are often placed too high to be seen by drivers of low-bodied vehicles, such as are at present being built.

1 See document C.23.M.17.1929.VIII.
Regarding commercial motor transport, the Committee decided not to continue the investigation of this question for the moment, but to keep it on its agenda with a view to a detailed enquiry at some time that it might consider more favourable. In adopting this resolution, the Committee considered that the question of commercial motor traffic was in full evolution. The problem, as it now stood, was complicated by the very different legal conceptions which prevailed in the various countries and by the fact that it was impossible to make a sufficiently definite forecast of the economic development of the traffic and its effects on transport in general and therefore on the whole economic life of the various countries. It accordingly seemed undesirable to draw up international regulations which would be likely rather to hamper than to facilitate the rational development of the traffic in accordance with legal, technical and economic possibilities.

The Committee, after noting a resolution adopted by the International Railway Congress Association at its twelfth session, held at Cairo in January 1933, recommending the use of automatic signalling for certain categories of level-crossing, considered that the use of such signals should be subject to uniform principles, internationally adopted, in respect of both the types of signals and the legislation and regulations concerning them. As, however, the question did not fall within its exclusive competence, the Committee authorised its Chairman to propose to the chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit the names of three experts as members of a Special Committee, it being understood that the same number of experts might be suggested by the Permanent Committee for Transport by Rail. The first meeting of this Special Committee will probably be held in October.

The Committee also had before it a number of demands put forward by motor-drivers, which had been transmitted to it by the International Transport Workers’ Federation. These claims related, in particular, to the physical fitness of drivers, the age required for obtaining a driving-licence, the issue of driving-licences, and the necessity for brakes on trailers. The Committee, after examining the claims, was of opinion that some should be left for settlement by the national regulations of the various countries, while a study, which it might itself undertake, should be made of the others.

D. BUOYAGE.

Steps have been taken to give effect to the discussions on coast buoyage at the Lisbon Conference, held from October 6th to 23rd, 1930, which it was not possible to complete at the time. The Preparatory Committee set up by the League of Nations Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, having regard to the resolution adopted by the Conference on October 23rd, 1930, concerning the continuance of work on the unification of buoyage, has prepared and adopted a draft Agreement and Regulation relating to a uniform system of buoyage, drawn up with particular reference to the interests of navigators.

The draft Agreement and Regulation drawn up by the Committee at its London meeting, held from July 17th to 22nd, 1933, is based, as regards the rules of lateral buoyage, on a proposal of the United Kingdom Government which had been communicated to the Governments invited to the Lisbon Conference.

The rules regarding cardinal buoyage are based on the result of the discussions at the Lisbon Conference and on the proposals of the French Government services.

In its report to the Communications and Transit Committee, the Preparatory Committee requests it to submit the report and draft Agreement and Regulation attached thereto to the Governments invited to the Lisbon Conference in 1930 for their observations. Each of those Governments would be invited to state whether it was prepared, should occasion arise, to conclude with other Governments an agreement for the unification of buoyage, based upon a draft Agreement and Regulation drawn up by the Preparatory Committee.

Should it appear from the replies received from the Governments that a universal unification on the lines of the draft is not immediately practicable, but that considerable progress in that direction might be made by means of agreements among a large number of Governments on the basis of the draft, the Committee considers that the necessary steps should be taken to promote the early conclusion of such agreements, either by the summoning of a conference ad hoc, or by simply inviting signatures to a protocol.

11.

HEALTH.

I. CO-OPERATION WITH HEALTH ADMINISTRATIONS.

CHINA.

Considerable progress was made with the work of the Central Field Health Station during the period under review.
A course in midwifery will start in September and the candidates for the course are now being selected.

The second course for sanitary inspectors began on July 1st, with an enrolment of twenty members. The course will last six months. Four field health units have been organised in connection with the highway construction bureaux of the National Economic Council, in order that sanitary work may keep pace with the construction of roads and that the workers may be protected from infection.

The staff and patients of the Central Hospital have been moved into the new building, and at the end of August the staff of the Central Field Health Station also moved from their temporary quarters into the new building, which is now practically completed.

It has been decided to erect in Nanking a branch laboratory of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, which has its headquarters at Peiping.

At Shanghai, thorough studies have as usual been made of suspected cases of cholera. Up to July 11th, these studies had failed to reveal any cases which could be confirmed bacteriologically.

A new health centre is being constructed in Woosung and two sub-centres are being organised in the Kao-chiao district.

II. WORK OF THE TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS.

(a) Cancer.

The enquiry into the radiological treatment of cancer of the uterus was undertaken by the Health Committee in view of the important position which radium was assuming in the treatment of that disease and the variety of methods employed for the purpose.

In 1929, experts selected by the Health Organisation set the international enquiry on foot. Their first task was to obtain data which would be really comparable. For this purpose they proposed a classification of the various stages of uterine cancer and drew up a model individual case-record sheet for recording the facts concerning each case. These record forms were sent to the principal radiological clinics of countries in which radium was being utilised for the treatment of cancer, with a request that the clinics should keep in touch with the treated cases for a minimum period of five years in order to enable the results of the treatment to be appraised. Many clinics began the use of these forms in 1930; others have undertaken the work since that date. At present the enquiry is proceeding in twenty-two countries. The forms, together with an explanation as to their use, have been distributed to the participating clinics by the Health Organisation in English, French and German.

In July 1933, the Bureau of the Health Committee reviewed the position of the enquiry and sent a note to the Health Administrations and participating clinics, drawing their attention to the fact that advice concerning the future course of the enquiry and the method of analysing the data would be sought from a group of radiological experts on the occasion of the Radiological Conference to be held in Zurich in July 1934. The advantage of entrusting the co-ordination of the enquiry in each country to a national correspondent was indicated, and the clinics were asked to submit to the Health Section a statement of the actual number of cases so far dealt with before the October session of the Health Committee.

In the United Kingdom, an annual statement is prepared at each clinic, and these statements are included in a yearly summary prepared by the national correspondent. Similar data from other participating countries would be of great assistance to the Health Section in preparing for the Conference to be held in 1934.

(b) Opium.

The standardisation of methods for determining the percentages (dosage) of morphine in raw opium is of considerable importance in controlling the traffic. A commission of experts set up by the Health Committee, which has been working on this subject for two years, met at Zurich in August 1933, and drew up a final report recommending the adoption of a new "chalk" method based on that described in the British Pharmacopoeia. This new method has been accepted in Denmark and Switzerland, and included in the pharmacopoeias of these two countries, which are the most recent to appear.

As soon as its application has become generalised, the quantitative control of the manufacture of narcotics will be greatly facilitated.

The same Commission is continuing its work on the standardisation of the methods for determining the percentages of cocaine in coca leaves.

(c) Study of Medical Education.

The adequate training of health officers is of vital importance to progress in hygiene, and this subject has engaged the attention of the Health Organisation for some years. The directors of the leading schools of hygiene, who met at Dresden and Paris in 1930, drew attention to the need for changes, not only in post-graduate training in hygiene, but also in medical education, to prepare the student for the new conditions which confront him to-day (document C.H.888).
In 1929, the Government of the Republic of China asked the Health Committee for assistance in its study of Chinese medical schools and for collaboration in the work of its National Commission on Medical Education. The Committee complied with this request by sending an experienced Danish physician to China. His report was communicated to the Government of China, together with the observations of the Health Committee.

The attention of the Health Committee was thus drawn forcibly to the need for the study of medical education, and it decided, at its sixteenth session, to obtain reports on the systems in force in the leading countries and on any reforms which might be contemplated.

Accordingly, reports were obtained from experts in Austria, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and the Netherlands.

After studying these reports, the Health Committee decided (October 1932) that the moment had come to prepare a synthetic report on the problem and to determine present tendencies. A draft report has now been prepared (Extract No. II, Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organisation) and it has been circulated to the members of the Health Committee and to groups of experts in the leading countries who are engaged in the study of the question.

The Committee will discuss this report and formulate its conclusions at its next regular meeting in October 1933.

III. THE EASTERN BUREAU OF THE HEALTH ORGANISATION AT SINGAPORE.

During the period under review, improvements have been made in the methods of transmitting epidemiological information to the Far-Eastern health administrations.

Until May of this year, the information received at Singapore from the health administrations (the number of ports in regard to which information is now received by cable is 163) was sent by cable every Thursday morning to Saigon, where, through the courtesy of the Government, it was transmitted from the powerful wireless station every Friday morning in code. The east coast of Africa received the message through the intermediary of the station at Antananarivo, which retransmitted it on Saturday morning. The Malabar station retransmitted the message in code on Saturday morning on long and short waves. The health administrations at Hong-Kong, Karachi, Madras, Sandakan, Shanghai and Tokio retransmitted the summarised message weekly in clear, while the same operation was performed daily by the Malabar station.

Many health administrations also picked up the Saigon message directly.

With the approval of the Advisory Council, and through the courtesy of the Government of Indo-China, the message is now transmitted in clear as well as in code from the Saigon station. This is done on short waves (25 metres) every Thursday at midnight, and the new message has been received satisfactorily in Australia, British India and by Antananarivo, which retransmits it for African administrations. Saigon continues to despatch the code message on long waves, so that the new method is a valuable addition to the facilities of the Bureau and it has satisfied the Administrations which requested that the weekly message should be transmitted in clear as well as in code.

The change to the new method of transmission began on July 6th.

INFECTED SHIPS.

During the first quarter of 1933, the Bureau received and transmitted information concerning ships in which cases of infectious disease occurred. In four instances the disease was cholera; in eight, smallpox; in one, typhus fever; while the remainder were less dangerous diseases such as chickenpox, measles and scarlet fever.

12. HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

A. WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS (SIXTEENTH SESSION).

The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs held its sixteenth session from May 15th to 31st, 1933.

1. Ratification of Conventions.

The Committee was glad to note that the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs had, by April 10th, 1933, obtained twenty-eight
ratifications or accessions, a number more than sufficient to ensure its entry into force, with
the result that it would become applicable, in accordance with Article 30, ninety days after
April 10th, 1933—namely, on July 9th, 1933. Thirty-nine ratifications and accessions have
now been received.

The Committee observed that the number of ratifications and accessions already obtained
by this Convention was exceeded only by the other two Opium Conventions—the Hague
Convention of 1912 (fifty-six) and the Geneva Convention of 1925 (fifty)—and by the

The Committee also noted with interest the efforts which had been made by private
organisations to secure ratification by their respective Governments and expressed its
appreciation of the support of public opinion thus extended to the Convention.

The Committee stressed the importance of ensuring the universal application of the
Convention as soon as possible. It decided to request the Council to draw the attention of
Governments which had not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to the desirability of
their taking this step as soon as possible, and to point out that the estimates of States parties
or not parties to the Convention should reach the hands of the Permanent Central Opium Board,
in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, not later than August 1st, 1933. Otherwise,
the estimates would have to be prepared for any State which had not furnished them by the
Supervisory Body set up under the Convention.

The Committee was glad to note that the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands
had ratified the Bangkok Agreement.

2. Examination of Annual Reports from Governments for the Year 1931.

As in previous years, the Committee regarded the annual reports of the Governments
as forming one of the chief bases of its work.

The reports and statistics show a very considerable reduction in the manufacture of
dangerous drugs, particularly in the case of diacetylmorphine. In the case of morphine,
diacetylmorphine and cocaine, the figures for the total manufacture declared by the countries
concerned are by far the lowest figures yet recorded, and, for the first time since the Committee
has been in existence, the amounts manufactured by the licensed factories have, for the year
1931, stood very near, or even fallen below, the amounts which appear to be required for
legitimate consumption. The amounts returned to the Central Board as actually consumed,
in fact, exceeded the amounts reported as manufactured in the case of morphine as such,
and of cocaine, showing that stocks have been to some extent depleted.

The most encouraging results already obtained as regards Western Europe, which in the
past has been one of the chief sources, if not the chief source, of supply of drugs entering
the illicit traffic, emphatically justify the work of the League and afford a conclusive argument
for pressing forward with the task of limiting manufacture throughout the whole world to
medical and scientific needs. What has been done in Western Europe can be done in other
parts of the world, given adequate laws and, above all, efficient administration.

Examination of the annual reports enabled the Committee to record progress of an
administrative nature in certain countries, and particularly to note an interesting extension
of the means of action in the campaign against addiction: for example, in the United States,
where establishments are being created for the hospitalisation and treatment of drug addicts;
in Chosen and Formosa, where numerous cases of complete cure are reported; in the
Netherlands Indies, where steps are being taken to ensure the moral and social rehabilitation
of addicts; and in Uruguay, where a special commission has been set up to deal with measures
of defence against drug addiction, the control of the drug traffic and an active educational
propaganda on the subject.

The Committee decided to request the Council to direct the Secretary-General, when
sending each year to Governments the letters reminding them of the date by which the
annual report should be despatched, to ask them to forward in advance a summary of information
in regard to the illicit traffic which it has hitherto been the practice to include in the annual
reports. The purpose of this proposed arrangement is to enable the Committee to consider
at its spring session, not only the individual seizure reports which have been received relating
to the previous year, but also the general accounts of the illicit traffic which have hitherto
been embodied in the annual reports. This summary should reach the Secretariat not later than
April 1st.


The Limitation Conference of 1931 recommended that a Model Code should be prepared
with a view to assisting Governments in preparing the necessary legislation for the application
of the Limitation Convention. The Advisory Committee in 1932 accordingly instructed a
Sub-Committee, consisting of the representatives of the United Kingdom, France, Germany,
Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America, to frame
a draft.

The Sub-Committee met from October 3rd to October 14th, 1932. Two members of the
Permanent Central Opium Board were present by invitation in a consultative capacity. The
Sub-Committee worked on the basis of memoranda supplied by the Secretariat and by several
of its members and paid particular attention to the methods by which the Governments
proposed to establish their estimates of domestic consumption to be furnished in conformity with the provisions of the Convention.

The Model Administrative Code drafted by the Sub-Committee (document C.774.M.365.1932.XI and Addendum) was considered by the Council in November 1932. The Council adopted the conclusions of the Sub-Committee, and the Code was communicated to the various Governments in December. The hope was expressed that they would, as far as possible, take it into consideration in framing the necessary legislative and administrative measures for the application in their territories of the provisions of the Convention to which the Code referred.

It should be noted that, when the report on the Model Administrative Code was discussed by the Council on November 28th, 1932, the Spanish representative proposed that the attention of the Disarmament Conference should be drawn to the results obtained in connection with the supervision of the manufacture of and the traffic in dangerous drugs in so far as the information on this subject might be of importance for the supervision of the manufacture of and the trade in arms.

The result was a memorandum entitled "Analogies between the Problem of the Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and that of the Trade in and Manufacture of Arms", published in May 1933, which was circulated by the Secretary-General to the Disarmament Conference (document Conf.D.159). The memorandum dealt with the main aspects of the system of control and limitation established under the Opium Conventions and discussed, in relation to each aspect, the possibility of adapting it to the traffic in and manufacture of arms.

The conclusions of the memorandum may be summarised as follows: (1) All measures of publicity, the object of which is to make known the whole movement of the manufacture of and trade in arms, might well be reproduced from the Conventions relating to drugs. (2) As regards measures for the regulation of the traffic in drugs, other than measures of publicity (i.e., licence system, limitation of manufacture, import and export certificates, etc.), the possibility of the adaptation of this entire system to the traffic in arms would appear to depend on the object with which an international regime for the traffic in arms is to be established. As regards the manufacture of armaments, the character of the industry is such that the danger of manufacturers engaging in illicit traffic is much less serious than in the case of drugs. The personal character of the manufacturer, which is all-important in connection with the licensing of the manufacture of narcotic drugs, is of less significance. Nevertheless, in the case of narcotic drugs, the existence of licences which must be communicated to an international supervisory organ appears to be a valuable means of control. When devising a system for the regulation of the manufacture of arms and the trade in armaments, due weight should be given to the experience thus acquired. (3) As regards control, since international control is relatively more important than internal control in the case of the traffic in arms as compared with the traffic in drugs, there would seem no reason why—technically speaking and apart from political considerations—the extremely complete and rigorous control that has been set up in the matter of drugs should not be reproduced in connection with the manufacture of and trade in arms, subject to such adjustments of detail as may be necessary.

This system of control involves, as the memorandum points out, three essential stages in the matter of international control extending over three years, namely:

(1) Estimate of licit requirements, so as to determine the world quantum of licit manufacture and consumption for the coming year; the statement drawn up by the Supervisory Body containing the estimates provides the basis for all control, national and international; 1;

(2) Supervision of the programme of licit manufacture and trade in course of execution: national control of manufacture and national trade, and national and international control of imports and exports by the certificate system;

(3) Retrospective control of manufacture and trade during the past year on the basis of statistics received, and measures to be taken in the event of any breaches of the regulations found to have occurred.

(a) General Examination of the Situation.

The report contains a detailed examination of the whole position as regards the illicit traffic, which was prepared with a view to presenting to the world a clear picture of its main lines and its principal characteristics at the present time. Two of the principal points emerging from this examination are (1) the drying up of the old sources of supply in Western Europe and (2) the opening up of new sources of supply in various parts of the world in the form of clandestine manufacture.

The sources of supply in Western Europe, as the result of the close control now exercised, appear to be rapidly drying up, and, as already pointed out, the amounts reported as manufactured now closely approximate to medical needs. Small quantities of European drugs are still from time to time found in the illicit traffic, but these are often traceable to supplies legitimately made a long time back, part of which have subsequently leaked into the illicit traffic.

The improvement in the situation is also largely due to the energetic action taken by the Turkish Government in closing the Istanbul factories, and to the progressive policy adopted by

1 See below, Supervisory Body, page 52.
that Government in regard to the control of the traffic both in raw opium and manufactured
drugs. The recent accession by Turkey to the international Conventions of 1922, 1925 and
1931 is the immediate result of this new policy. Big-scale production has been driven out
of the country. Clandestine production on a smaller scale still goes on at Istanbul, as recent
seizures of drugs show; but the energy with which the Turkish authorities are dealing with
these cases and the recent successes which they have had in discovering and suppressing several
clandestine factories give reason to hope that there will soon be further marked improvement.

Action by the police has this year brought to light many of the more important personages
engaged in the illicit traffic and the manner and scale of their operations. The most important
achievement was the dispersion of the Eliopoulos gang, which for many years had been
introducing large quantities of contraband narcotics into the Far East and America.

The Committee noted, however, that, as the law stands at present in most European
countries, it has unfortunately so far been found impossible to bring many of the worst of the
criminals to justice—the reason being that their transactions were carried out in a foreign
country. They are still at large and enjoying the fruits of their traffic, apparently in some
cases without much indication of social or popular disapproval. In addition, a number of
cases came to the Committee's notice in which persons arrested for serious offences of illicit
traffic and charged before the courts have been released on bail pending trial and made their
escape. The Committee had not before it information as to the law in different countries in
respect of the granting of bail in serious cases, but the matter is one which, in view of the
advantage taken of bail by traffickers, who are often possessed of ample resources, seems to
deserve the serious attention of Governments.

Secondly, according to the table which figures in the Committee's report, the penalties
inflicted on convicted traffickers were in many cases much too light. The necessity of
countering the international resources of the illicit traffic by international measures of repression
is now fully realised and is appropriately met in the idea of the draft International Convention for
the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs approved by the Council on May 26th,
1933, at its seventy-third session. This Convention, which is based on the 1929 Convention
for the suppression of counterfeiting currency, will give Governments an effective weapon
to counter the activities of traffickers.

(b) Situation in Bulgaria.

At a time when the situation in Europe appeared, as already mentioned, to be well in
hand, it was discovered that a well-known group of traffickers had become active in Bulgaria,
where opium was also available, and that a drug factory had been established at Radomir,
some forty or fifty kilometres from Sofia, by a company styled the Balkan Products Company,
in which a well-known person in Sofia, with influential connections, was the principal shareholder.

Reports differ as to the producing capacity of this factory, but that it was established for
the purpose of supplying the illicit traffic appears unquestionable. The seizures effected
provide evidence of its activities; the Bulgarian police, in February of this year, arrested a
trafficker while he was attempting to cross into Yugoslavia with 13 kilogrammes of heroin
believed to have come from the factory; while, in January, a seizure of 25 kilogrammes of
morphine concealed in cheese coming from Burgas, in Bulgaria, was made at Marseilles by the
French authorities.

Besides the Radomir factory, which was closed as a result of representations made to the
Bulgarian Government, five smaller factories have been licensed by the Bulgarian Government.
The Bulgarian Government states that not all of them are working at present. It is observed
in the report that the annual domestic requirements of Bulgaria have been estimated by the
Government itself at 9 kilogrammes of morphine and 1 kilogramme of heroin—less than the
product of a small laboratory—and that no exports have been authorised by the Government.

The Advisory Committee's Sub-Committee on the Illicit Traffic discussed the situation
with M. Mikoff, the Bulgarian Government's representative at Geneva, who consented to
make enquiries on a number of points which were raised in the course of the discussion. The
Committee submitted to him an aide-mémoire on the subject, and the reply of his Government,
which was communicated to it at the end of its session and is annexed to the report, will
be examined at the Committee's autumn session.

(c) Clandestine Manufacture.

The discovery of the existence of clandestine factories in other parts of the world appeared to
the Committee as a particularly grave menace with which Governments and the League
will have to reckon in the future. Nothing but the effective control of the production and
supply of raw opium will render impossible the establishment of works of this kind in districts
where opium is grown or easily available. Clandestine factories have been discovered in
Istanbul and their existence in other parts of Europe and even in the United States of America
is suspected. Clandestine manufacture has broken out in China. Clandestine factories
have also been discovered at or near Dairen, in Tientsin and in Shanghai.
(d) Situation in China.

China has become a new centre for the operations of clandestine manufacturers, although the existence there of clandestine factories as far back as 1929 has been reported. Thus, not only has China in the last few years been invaded by large quantities of morphine and heroin, introduced as contraband from abroad, but, at the very time when the strengthening of international control and the closing of factories in Europe are bringing about an improvement in the situation, a new danger is arising as a result of the establishment of these factories in different parts of China, which, moreover, is a country which possesses the necessary raw material.

The Committee's report gives details of the various seizures of morphine and heroin which have revealed the existence of these clandestine establishments. At the end of 1932, Press reports published in China stated that the police had raided two drug factories in Shanghai and that the authorities had discovered a heroin factory at Hsuchowfu. The importance of this illicit manufacture was particularly emphasised by the reports of the Chinese Maritime Customs regarding two seizures of "native morphine" made at Shanghai in September 1932, one with a net morphine content of 328 kilogrammes and the other of 116 kilogrammes.

The Advisory Committee was the more alarmed at this new menace to China inasmuch as the situation in regard to the cultivation of the poppy and in respect of drug addiction appeared to have undergone no important change. There is extensive cultivation of the poppy in certain provinces, and the smuggling of opium along the borders of Yunnan continues to present a serious problem. Concern was expressed at the report that the present regime in Manchuria had undertaken to suppress the cultivation of the poppy and the abuse of opium and narcotic drugs, and intends to do all that it can, even in the face of difficulties greater than for any other country, to enforce the national laws to that end.

Under instructions, the Chinese representative made the following declaration on behalf of his Government:

"The increasing menace to the people of China, represented by the illicit traffic in opium and manufactured drugs, has led the Government to take in hand the preparation of an investigation into this question. A minute inquiry into the situation arising from the reported activities in China of illicit factories for the manufacture of opium derivatives will also be undertaken with a view to the immediate eradication of all illicit manufacture of opium derivatives in China.

"On the basis of the results of such investigation, the Government will evolve, at the earliest possible moment, a comprehensive plan for the practical and more effective enforcement of the existing laws, so as to bring about the suppression of poppy cultivation and of the sale and use of opium and manufactured drugs.

"As soon as the Government has adopted the future measures for the carrying out of such a plan, it will state in the annual report to the League of Nations the steps taken with a view to putting an end to such existing conditions in China as are not in harmony with the law."

The Committee appointed a standing Sub-Committee, consisting of the representatives of the United Kingdom, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain and the United States of America, and of Mr. Lyall, assessor of the Advisory Committee, "to consider the means of promoting close collaboration between the Chinese authorities and the authorities of the Powers concerned in regard to the matters mentioned in Chapter IV of the Hague Convention". This Sub-Committee is therefore to consider the measures necessary to ensure co-operation between China and the interested Powers in two fields of activity: in the endeavour to suppress the abuse of narcotic drugs and in the campaign against the use of prepared opium.

(e) Situation in the Near East.

(i) Egypt.—The Egyptian delegation was again able to report this year a diminution in the number of addicts as indicated by a reduction in the number of persons imprisoned for contravention of the laws in respect of narcotic drugs. A diminution was particularly noted in the extent of heroin addiction, due to the increase in the price of heroin, the poverty of the fellahen, the activity of the police and the severity of the courts. But the introduction of heroin into Egypt, which continued even after the close of the licensed Turkish factories, is still causing concern to the Government.

The Committee also learnt with satisfaction that the measures taken further to strengthen the control exercised on Italian ships and the entry into force of the new Greek legislation on narcotics had contributed to improving the situation in Egypt.

The question of the smuggling of hashish into Egypt constitutes a serious problem for the Egyptian authorities. The Egyptian delegate recalled the appeal he had made to the French representative to have the Syrian law modified in such a way that, not only the cultivation,
but also the possession of Indian hemp in Syria should be regarded as an offence, in order to prevent existing stocks of Syrian hashish from finding an outlet in Egypt. The French representative assured the Egyptian delegate that the Syrian authorities would certainly take up energetically the question of any stocks of hashish which might exist.

The Balkan countries constitute another important source of supply. A smuggling trade in cigarettes containing Indian hemp ("marihuana" cigarettes) appears to have sprung up between the United States, Canada and Mexico, and the smuggling of charas (resin of Indian hemp) from Chinese Turkestan into India continues on a large scale and is giving the Indian authorities great trouble. As the Committee pointed out, it may well be that, as the control of the opium and coca derivatives makes it more and more difficult to obtain them, recourse will be increasingly had to Indian hemp for addiction purposes, and it is important that the trade in this plant and its products should be closely watched.

(ii) Turkey.—Reference has already been made to Turkey's accession to the Conventions of 1912, 1925 and 1931 and to the increased activity recently displayed by the Turkish authorities in the conduct of clandestine manufacture of drugs at Istanbul. The Turkish representative on the Committee informed it that his Government proposed to control the cultivation of the poppy by other agricultural activities, in particular by the cultivation of sugar-beet, and that it was installing sugar factories in the opium-producing centres. He also announced that a State factory for the manufacture of drugs and a central office to handle the export of opium will be established. The drug would thus be controlled at every step, from the stage of cultivation up to its distribution for medical purposes.

The Committee particularly noted the fact brought out by the Turkish delegate that all persons in Turkey accused of infraction against the laws dealing with narcotics are to be brought before the special tribunals which have been created for the purpose of suppressing smuggling, and whose action can be much more summary and drastic than that of the ordinary courts.

(iii) Persia.—Statistics of export of Persian opium to Bushire communicated to the Committee indicate that 1,000 cases of opium were exported from Bushire during the night of March 18th, 1933, to an unknown destination by a ship of unknown nationality, the name of which had been obliterated.

The Committee was glad to learn from the Persian delegate that he would furnish, at a later date, information in regard to the new system in force in his country since the abolition of the opium export monopoly. It noted that, although Persia was not a party to the Geneva Convention of 1925, the Persian Government would do its utmost to conform to the system of import certificates. The Committee expressed its satisfaction in learning of the ratification by Persia of the Limitation Convention of 1931 and expressed its earnest desire to see Persia ratify the Geneva Convention of 1925 and the Hague Convention of 1912.

Speaking on this subject, the Persian delegate referred to the great difficulties which his Government would encounter in effecting a reduction of the cultivation of the poppy. The Government desired to follow such a policy, but could do so to a limited extent only, for the reason that radical suppression of the cultivation of the poppy would entail disastrous consequences for a large part of the farming population. The Persian representative referred to the conclusions reached by the Commission of Enquiry in Persia and stated that the Persian Government was prepared to undertake the recommended limitation on condition that Persia should not be the only one called upon to make sacrifices, but that the Government should be able to count upon the assistance of other Governments in bringing such a plan into operation. He appealed for the co-operation of the League of Nations to this end.

(iv) India.—According to the Indian delegate's statements, the illicit traffic in cocaine from Japan to India has greatly declined in the last few years. The situation would be still further improved if, as the Committee suggested, Japan could consider a further tightening up of her internal regulations.

(f) Situation in the United States.

A detailed analysis of the situation in the various regions is given. As regards morphine, the heaviest seizures were effected on the Pacific Coast. The morphine seized in that area was in a crystallised form which resembled cotton fibres. It bore no labels, but its unusual form pointed to Japanese origin as there was evidence that morphine of that type had its source in Japan and was being offered for sale by illicit traffickers in that country. The appearance of Japanese morphine, smuggled, distributed and peddled by Japanese subjects on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii, marks a new development in the illicit traffic both in point of arrival and in point of provenance, a change in the trend of the illicit traffic which is viewed with grave concern by the American and Canadian authorities. The general situation as regards the illicit traffic shows, however, an improvement. The stream of illicit traffic at present flowing to the United States is a rivulet compared to the river which was emptying into the country for a long period of years.
6. Questions concerning the Bangkok Agreement and Final Act in regard to the Control of Prepared Opium in the Far East.

The Committee examined the action to be taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Bangkok Conference. It approved the British representative’s proposal for drawing up a precise plan of scientific research regarding drug addiction and for co-ordinating the action of Governments in this connection in accordance with Recommendation X of the Final Act of the Bangkok Agreement.

In accordance with Recommendation XI of the Final Act, the Committee adopted a form of annual report on prepared opium for the use of Governments in whose territories the use of opium for smoking is temporarily authorised. This form embodies the Conference’s recommendations and will enable the Advisory Committee to obtain the necessary documentation on all questions connected with prepared opium.

As regards the other recommendations contained in the Final Act, the Advisory Committee, without entering into details, noted the declaration appearing in the report of the Fifth Committee of the 1932 Assembly, which emphasised their importance. The Advisory Committee observes that the recommendations embody a practical and useful line of conduct for Governments and indicate the manner in which the interested Governments may bring about better co-operation.

7. Preparatory Work for a Conference to consider the Possibility of limiting and controlling the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Cultivation and Harvesting of the Coca Leaf.

In accordance with a desire expressed by the Assembly, which instructed it to undertake as soon as possible the collection of all the documentation required as basis for the work of a conference on the limitation of raw materials, the Committee adopted two questionnaires, one on opium and the other on the coca leaf, for transmission to the Governments of producing countries. These questionnaires have been drawn up with a view to securing information, covering a period of years, which will be more complete and precise than that now available and will be presented in a form that will admit of ready comparison. The Committee asked the Council to direct the Secretary-General to transmit these questionnaires to Governments, Members and non-members of the League of Nations, with a request that the Governments of producing countries should send the information and the estimates requested, and that other Governments should transmit any observations bearing on the subject which they may wish to make. The opium-importing countries are asked specifically to indicate the kinds and qualities of opium which they import, the morphine content and the consistency of imported opium, and the uses to which it is devoted. The Committee also suggests that the questionnaires be accompanied by memoranda to be prepared by the Secretariat explaining briefly the points which it is desired to elucidate in the replies.

At the same time, the Advisory Committee considered it their duty to notify the Council, with reference to the preparation of the Conference for the Limitation of Production of Raw Materials, that the situation in regard to the production of raw opium has recently changed in some very important respects.

There has been a considerable decrease in the demand for the manufacture of drugs for medical purposes and for the requirements of the Government monopolies in countries where the use of opium for smoking is temporarily authorised. This decrease, which is accompanied by a fall in raw opium prices, is partly due to the general economic depression and partly to the much stricter control now exercised over the use of drugs in pursuance of the international Conventions and the other measures adopted by Governments. The consequence is that production has been greatly in excess of demand and large stocks are reported to have accumulated.

The economic situation of the cultivators in Turkey and Yugoslavia has become so serious that the Governments of these two countries have already entered into an agreement for a joint control of the marketing of their output, which is expected to come into operation very shortly, while the Turkish Government, as mentioned above, has already taken steps to substitute other crops for the cultivation of the poppy. Persia, whose exports last year were much below normal, is encountering the same difficulties.

It appears to the Committee to call for serious consideration whether, without waiting for the completion of the elaborate preparation required for the suggested International Conference, advantage should not be taken of the new situation which has arisen and whether some action could not be taken in the more immediate future to promote an agreement between the three producing countries concerned, which would include an arrangement for the limitation of production.

The Committee suggests that, on the invitation of the Council, a meeting could be arranged of representatives of the three producing countries mainly concerned to review the situation, possibly with the assistance of one or more independent persons nominated by the Council, and to consider the possibility of arriving at an agreement for the limitation of production. It adds that it might be found desirable at some stage of the meeting to bring into the discussion, or to consult, representatives of the great purchasing interests.
The Committee felt that by seizing the present opportunity a practical measure of limitation of production might be secured which would be a great step along the road the League desires to take, even though the full solution of the problem must await the convocation of an International Conference as contemplated by the resolution of the Assembly, to provide a permanent basis for the limitation of the production of raw material.

B. WORK OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY FOR THE EXAMINATION AND FRAMING OF ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS UNDER THE LIMITATION CONVENTION.

With the coming into force, on July 9th, 1933, of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, the new international organ, the Supervisory Body, established under Article 5 of the Convention, entered upon its duties. In accordance with Article 5, the Supervisory Body was nominated by the four organs which have the right to appoint its members under the Convention. It is composed as follows:

Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (British), appointed by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs;
Mr. Herbert L. May (American), appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board;
Professor M. Tiffeneau (French), appointed by the Health Committee;
Dr. H. Carrière (Swiss), appointed by the Office international d’Hygiène publique in Paris.

The task of the Supervisory Body under the Convention is to examine the estimates furnished by Governments and to frame estimates for all Governments or territories for which they have not been furnished. The estimates thus examined by the Supervisory Body, or framed by it, are incorporated by it in the statement covering the estimates which provides the basis for all control, national and international, under the Convention. This statement contains, besides the estimates, an account—so far as the Supervisory Body may consider necessary—of any explanations given by or required from Governments and any observations which the Supervisory Body may desire to make in respect of any estimate or explanation or request for explanation.

The Supervisory Body held its first meeting from August 28th to September 2nd. It examined the estimates received in respect of some thirty countries and territories, and decided in certain cases to ask Governments for further information regarding the estimates submitted by them. At the request of the Supervisory Body, the Secretary-General sent an urgent request to Governments which had not furnished estimates, asking them to forward them in time for examination by the Supervisory Body in October. The Body will hold its next session on October 10th, at which it will consider any explanations received from Governments and will proceed with the task of framing estimates in respect of countries and territories for which they have not been furnished.

13.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its fifteenth plenary session at Geneva from July 17th to 22nd, 1933, following upon meetings of a delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations (July 10th and 11th) and of the Executive and Directors’ Committees (July 14th and 15th). The Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation met on July 19th and 22nd. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its plenary session, considered the whole of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

I. INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations met at Geneva on July 10th and 11th, 1933, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray. The following members attended: M. Jules Destée, Professor Ivan Djaya, Mme. Dreyfus-Barney, Professor G. Gallavresi, Dr. W. Schellberg, Professor J. T. Shotwell, Professor A. Zimmern and M. J. Artus (International Labour Office); and, in the capacity of observers: M. H. Christensen, Member of the Danish National Committee; M. M. Ibrovac, Chairman of the Yugoslav National Committee, and M. Ch. Vittas, Secretary of the Greek National Committee.

See above, page 46.
The delegation considered the following questions:

1. Enquiry regarding the Scientific Study of International Relations and Collaboration with the International Studies Conference.—The delegation considered Professor Gallavresi’s report on the meeting, held in London, of the Joint Committee, consisting of representatives of the Sub-Committee of Experts and of the International Studies Conference. It was gratified to note that eighteen countries had sent replies to the enquiry. It decided that the enquiry into instruction in international relations should be continued until March 1st, 1934, and recommended publishing the results of this enquiry.

2. Enquiry from Governments regarding Instruction on the League of Nations in Teachers’ Training-Colleges.—The delegation noted the reports received in reply to this enquiry, the results of which open up a large field of action to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, which could give practical assistance to Governments anxious to improve the measures taken or proposed for developing instruction concerning the League of Nations.

3. Production of Educational Films dealing with the League of Nations.—The delegation noted that the execution of the programme of work laid down in the previous year had met with difficulties. It asked the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, therefore, to examine the various aspects of the international problem of the cinematograph, particularly its use as a means of spreading knowledge concerning the League of Nations. It recommended that all necessary steps be taken to continue the work already begun.

4. Publications of the League of Nations.—The delegation stressed the necessity of having available up-to-date editions of the pamphlet “The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations”. It discussed the question of meeting the wishes expressed by various Governments for the periodical publication of pamphlets on the work of the League for the use of teachers.

5. Revision of School Text-books.—The delegation examined a report by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the English edition of the work entitled “School Text-book Revision”. It expressed the hope that geographical atlases and dictionaries would be included among the various categories of school text-books referred to in the Casares resolution.

6. Educational Broadcasting.—The delegation noted the report submitted by the Institute on Intellectual Co-operation on educational broadcasting and on broadcasting and closer international co-operation. It also noted the observations of the Committee of Experts which had been asked during the year to study the international aspects of broadcasting. The delegation devoted special attention to the question of wireless programmes intended for foreign listeners and to the broadcasting of information about the League of Nations.

7. Travel and Interchange of Pupils.—The delegation noted the volume “International Understanding through Youth” (L’Entente des peuples par la jeunesse). It recommended that the endeavours made to promote the creation of national centres for these interchanges be continued.

8. National Centres of Educational Information.—The delegation was glad to note the establishment of national centres of educational information in twenty-three countries. It approved the programme of work of the Institute—e.g., the proposal to work out the conditions for co-operation between these centres and to start the publication of a selected bibliography of educational works and articles, the material for which would be supplied by the national centres.

9. Work of the Major International Organisations.—The delegation noted with interest the steps taken to establish permanent contact between the associations, members of the “Liaison Committee” of the Major International Associations, and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. It also noted the regular collaboration between the Liaison Committee and the Institute as recommended by a resolution of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation adopted in 1932.

10. Adult Education.—The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has submitted proposals for a comparative study of the methods of conducting adult education and the delegation recommended that this enquiry should be undertaken in close co-operation with the International Labour Office.

11. Moral Disarmament.—The delegation heard a statement on the progress of the work of the Moral Disarmament Committee of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, and emphasised the extreme importance which it attached to this question.

II. COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS AND CONFERENCE CONVENED BY THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

1. The International Studies Conference.—The sixth International Studies Conference was held in London from May 29th to June 3rd, with Sir Arthur Salter in the chair (see document A.6.1933, page 111). The problem studied by the Conference was State intervention
in economic life, and the Conference examined the two following categories of questions: measures affecting international trade and finance and State intervention in the field of national economy. The first series of problems included, more particularly, the questions raised by the most-favoured-nation clause, an analysis of its operation and the possible exceptions; the "open door" policy and colonial trade policy; international movement of capital; international liabilities and claims. The second series comprised studies of State intervention in industry, transport, agriculture and finance, as well as its relations with capital and labour. As is customary at this Conference, no resolution was adopted and no vote taken. Certain conclusions, however, emerged from the discussions, revealing a community of views on the need of the world as a whole for the re-establishment of normal economic and financial relations adapted to the complex conditions of the present age. The Conference decided to submit extracts of some of its conclusions to the London Monetary and Economic Conference.

2. Meeting of the Representatives of Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights.—This Committee met for the third time on June 9th, 1933, with M. B. C. J. Loder in the chair. The Committee first discussed certain questions which had been studied during the year in accordance with the working programme drawn up in 1932:

(1) Problems connected with the Conference which will be held in Brussels in 1935 for the revision of the Berne Convention: (a) cinema authors' rights; (b) journalist authors' rights; (c) authors' rights in the case of mechanical performances; and (d) international jurisdictional sanctions for the conventional rules regarding authors' rights;

(2) Rights of performers;

(3) International action to ensure the protection of national artistic treasures.

The latter question comes more particularly within the purview of the International Museums Office (see page 57, 4 (a)).

Secondly, the Committee had to deal with two new questions—i.e., the question of the photographic reproduction of documents from the standpoint of the respective rights of authors and publishers. The Committee made a very emphatic protest against the unauthorised commercial use of such copies.

Lastly, the Committee studied the question of international protection of the rights of inventors and urged the necessity of safeguarding their material and moral interests.

3. The Committee of Expert Archivists.—A delegation of this Committee met at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in July 1933. The experts noted the work done by the Institute in compiling the "International Guide to Archives", decided upon last year, and the "Comparative Lexicon of Archivistic Terminology", the preparation of which is almost complete. This lexicon will form an appendix to the "Guide to Archives".

Secondly, the Committee had to deal with two new questions—i.e., the question of the photographic reproduction of documents from the standpoint of the respective rights of authors and publishers. The Committee made a very emphatic protest against the unauthorised commercial use of such copies.

Lastly, the Committee studied the question of international protection of the rights of inventors and urged the necessity of safeguarding their material and moral interests.

4. The Committee of Library Experts.—A delegation of the Committee of Library Experts met at Geneva on July 12th and 13th, 1933. It accepted M. Collijn’s offer to make an inventory of the facsimiles preserved in Scandinavian libraries, with a view to starting a general inventory of facsimiles.

The delegation also reiterated its request to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to urge Governments to maintain in State budgets the funds or grants allocated to libraries and to national scientific research.

The delegation of the Committee of Library Experts noted the second edition of the "Guide to National Information Services" and a preliminary report by the Institute on the professional training of librarians. It decided, after studying a report by the Institute on the co-ordination of information centres, to compile a handbook to these centres.

III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation met at Geneva on July 14th and 15th. It considered the reports of the Committees of Experts which had met since its April session, and studied the reports submitted by the Institute and the Secretariat of the Organisation on the work of the past year. It decided to recommend to the Plenary Committee a new method of procedure by which proposals for carrying on of current work would be adopted without discussion, and only new proposals or those involving decisions of principle would be debated.

The Executive Committee also noted two reports drawn up by some of its members regarding the re-organisation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations respectively.

It resolved to submit these various reports together with its observations to the Plenary Committee.

IV. DIRECTORS' COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The Directors' Committee met at Geneva on July 15th, 1933. It noted the financial situation of the Institute, examined the closed accounts for 1932 and made a preliminary study of the estimates for the following year before submitting it to the
V. GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The Governing Body of the Institute met on July 19th and 22nd. It heard and approved a report by the Director of the Institute accompanied by the observations of the Directors' Committee, as well as the closed accounts. It noted the report of the auditor of the League of Nations and adopted the budget for 1933. Lastly, it approved the pensions scheme for the staff of the Institute and settled certain administrative questions.

VI. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

As it would have coincided with the London Monetary and Economic Conference, the meeting of Government delegates convened for July 5th to examine the draft Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character was postponed. The meeting will be held during the next session of the League Assembly.

VII. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its fifteenth session at Geneva from July 17th to 22nd, 1933, with Professor Gilbert Murray in the chair.

The following members attended the session: Mme. Curie, M. Emile Borel (replacing M. Painlevé), M. J. Castillejo, M. Isak Collijn (replacing M. Forssell), M. H. A. Krüss, M. B. C. J. Loder, M. G. Oprescu (replacing M. Titulesco), Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, M. G. de Reynold, M. A. Rocco, Mr. J. T. Shotwell, M. H. von Srbik, M. J. Susta, M. H. L. Tien she Hu (replacing M. Wu-Shi-Fee), M. Tanakadate, and Sir Frank Heath, member of the Executive Committee. The session was also attended by representatives of the following National Committees: Danish National Committee, Greek National Committee, Hungarian National Committee, Polish National Committee and Yugoslav National Committee.

The Committee re-elected Professor Gilbert Murray as Chairman and Mme. Curie as Vice-Chairman. It elected Professor Rocco as second Vice-Chairman.

Following a procedure suggested by its Executive Committee, the Plenary Commission approved without discussion the proposals made by the Committees of Experts, the Director of the Institute, or the Secretariat of the Organisation with regard to questions which are being more or less permanently studied and have for several years past appeared on its agenda. This procedure should enable the Committee to give more thorough consideration to new questions and concentrate more particularly on the problems already included in its programme in respect of which further instructions were sought.

The first category of questions included the following: co-ordination of information centres; intellectual role of the Press; educational questions, including the meetings of directors of higher education and of representatives of international students' associations; the problems of university interchanges, of liaison between university institutes of archaeology and the history of art, of the enquiry into the study of international relations, of educational information centres, of travel and interchange of pupils and of educational broadcasting; the field of exact and natural sciences, including the relations between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and international scientific organisations; collaboration between scientific museums and the co-ordination of scientific libraries; in the field of literature, Ibero-American collaboration and the relations of the Institute with international literary organisations; lastly, in the field of arts and the Museums Office, popular art and recorded music.

Among the questions which were keenly discussed, the following were of a general character: Professor Shotwell's proposal regarding the work of the Committee in the field of social and political sciences; "Correspondence" and " Conversations"; the scientific study of international relations; co-operation of the Organisation in the re-organisation of public education in China, and, lastly, moral disarmament.

Further, several special questions calling for decisions by the Committee were discussed; these decisions are reported under the heading "B. Special Questions" (see page 56).

The Committee also had to deal with certain administrative questions: its collaboration with the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers, the re-organisation of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, and of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

Lastly, the Committee was asked to give the Council of the League an opinion on a proposal by the Government of the United Kingdom to set up an international committee which would regulate international architectural competitions.
A. General Questions.

I. Proposal by Professor Shotwell regarding the Work of the Committee in the Field of Social and Political Sciences.—This question, first raised in 1932, was examined in detail by the Executive Committee, which asked two of its members, Professor Murray and Professor Rocco, to study the question.

The Committee unanimously resolved to approve Professor Shotwell’s proposal, which may usefully serve the cause of the League of Nations by encouraging, from the strictly scientific standpoint, the investigation of problems with which the League is also dealing.

The Committee stressed the influence of the moral and political sciences on international relations and considered that they had a part to play in the work of moral disarmament.

It decided that preliminary consultations and enquiries would have to be undertaken before setting up a programme committee.

2. “Correspondence” and “Conversations”.—The Committee noted the conclusions of the “Conversation” organised at Madrid in May last under the auspices of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters (see document A.6.1933, pages 108 and 109).

It felt it was desirable to continue the study of the fundamental problem of the future of civilisation, the subject of the Madrid conversation, and recommended that attention should be concentrated on two essential points: the organisation of education so as to avoid excessive specialisation, and the action to be taken to make access to higher education easier for those most deserving it. It urged in this connection the importance of initiating an international policy of scientific research.

The Committee noted the first volumes of “Correspondence” and recommended that the series should be continued and devoted more particularly to the problems raised by those who attended the “Conversation” on the future of civilisation.

In conclusion, it thanked the Spanish Government for the facilities granted in order to ensure the success of the Madrid “Conversation”.

3. Scientific Study of International Relations.—The Committee heard a report by the Director of the Institute on the results of the Conference on Higher International Studies held in London (see page 53).

It stressed the importance of these meetings, the scientific value of the communications there submitted and the useful contribution made by them to the study of current problems.

4. Collaboration in the Re-organisation of Public Education in China.—The Committee heard a statement on the study tour made under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation by a mission of Chinese educational experts in eight European countries between September 1932 and February 1933. The Commission was gratified at the success of the tour. It regarded the experiment as of exceptional interest and recommended the organising of similar tours for educational experts belonging to European countries.

Various remarks had been made on certain points in the report, particularly by Dr. James Yen, the Director of the Mass Education Movement, while certain Americans had commented on the passages in the report dealing with the application in China of educational systems used in the United States of America.

The Committee was anxious to hear the explanations of a member of the mission on these points. In the resolution which it adopted, it emphasised its appreciation of the Mass Education Movement, but gave prominence to the view taken by the mission of experts who had drawn attention to the dangers of merely imitating foreign systems without sufficiently adapting them to different conditions.

The Committee paid a tribute to the memory of one of the experts of the mission, M. C. H. Becker, who died on February 10th last.

5. Moral Disarmament.—The Committee heard a statement on the position of the work done by the Moral Disarmament Committee of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

It noted the new drafts framed for the next session of the Committee. As several of the questions submitted for consideration by the Moral Disarmament Committee were also on the Committee’s agenda, it prepared its own draft text and expressed the hope that the Moral Disarmament Committee would bear this text in mind during its further proceedings.

B. Special Questions.

I. Education.

(a) Continuation Classes and Adult Education.—The Committee authorised the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to start a comparative survey confined to a few countries of the methods used in adult education.

(b) School Text-books.—The Committee noted the work done in this field and decided to enter atlases and dictionaries among the works to which the “Casares procedure” is applicable.
2. SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

List of Research Laboratories.—The Committee discussed the programme drawn up for the international list, the first of which will be devoted to physics laboratories and will give information on these institutions useful to foreign research workers and students.

3. LITERARY QUESTIONS.

(a) "Index Translationum".—The Committee noted the recent developments of this publication, which now covers six new countries. It discussed the question of classifying bibliographical notes with a view to deciding whether the system of classification by country should be maintained or a classification by the language of origin of the translations adopted.

The Committee decided in favour of the former method, but stressed the importance of giving additional particulars as to the original languages of the translations.

(b) Proposal of the P.E.N. Clubs.—P.E.N. clubs had suggested creating an international League of Nations literary prize. The Committee did not see its way to support the suggestion. The P.E.N. clubs had also asked the Committee to study suitable methods for encouraging the free circulation of literary and scientific works. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was asked to collect information on this question.

4. ART QUESTIONS.

(a) Repatriation of Works of Art.—This question, connected with the steps taken for the legal protection of national artistic treasures, had been raised at the Athens Conference for the Preservation of Historic Monuments. A preliminary draft international Convention has since been drawn up by the Director's Committee of the International Museums Office and submitted in the report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the consideration of the Assembly.

(b) "Bulletin of Popular Arts".—This bulletin will serve as a link between the national committees on popular arts and other circles interested.

5. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The Committee approved the resolutions drawn up by the Committee of representatives of institutions specialising in the study of intellectual rights which was convened by the Institute on June 9th.

(a) Rights of Science.—It decided to refer again in its report to the problem of the rights of science. This problem has been before the Committee since its first session. The Committee expressed the hope that the appropriations made by States for science and for scientific institutions would not be unduly cut down owing to the need for strict budgetary economy.

(b) International Federation of Inventors.—In connection with a proposal submitted by the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation studied already by the Committee on Intellectual Rights, the Committee, stressing the importance of the subject, recommended that, in any revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the material and moral rights of inventors should be assured.

6. DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHIVES.

The Committee adopted the proposals submitted by the library experts and the expert archivists (see II, 3 and 4, page 53).

7. WIRELESS BROADCASTING AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

At the request of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation studied the international aspects of wireless broadcasting. During the year, the Institute convened a Committee of Experts, whose proceedings were published in the volume entitled "Broadcasting and International Peace".

The Committee felt that the experts' investigations had been sufficiently thorough to enable a more precise draft international agreement to be framed and submitted as a basis of discussion to Governments and wireless broadcasting concerns. After these consultations, a final draft could be prepared and submitted for the approval of Governments.

8. CINEMATOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS: FILMS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Committee noted a report on the work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and stressed the importance of the "Cinematographic Encyclopaedia" which would shortly be published. It expressed its interest in the International Congress on Education by Cinematograph, organised by the Educational Cinematographic Institute, which will be held in 1934 in Rome.
The Committee noted the preliminary work done on film scenarios dealing with the League of Nations. It recommended that the consultations held to secure more detailed proposals should be continued and that the Expert Committee of Representatives of the Film Industry should be convened as soon as possible by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and devote itself more particularly to the work of producing a film on the League of Nations.

9. RECOMMENDATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHERS.

The Federation has sent to the Committee a recommendation asking Governments to give modern language teachers free passport visas and travelling facilities for their study tours. The recommendation was considered with sympathy by the Committee.

C. National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

The International Committee has for several years past been considering the establishment of closer and more systematic co-operation between the International Organisation and the National Committees. This year, the Committee was glad to note that effect had been given to a suggestion that National Committees should be asked to send one of their members to represent them at the sessions of the Plenary Committee. The present session was attended by representatives of the Danish, Greek, Hungarian, Polish and Yugoslav Committees. The Lithuanian Ministry for Foreign Affairs sent one of its officials to follow the proceedings of the Committee as an observer.

At a meeting specially held for the purpose, the representatives of National Committees made statements on their organisation and work and offered suggestions for the future activity of the Organisation. This co-operation, partly rendered possible by the Information Section having invited three representatives of National Committees to Geneva as temporary collaborators, should, in the Committee’s opinion, be continued in accordance with a general programme which the Executive Committee will draw up.

D. Administrative Questions.

1. RE-ORGANISATION OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in compliance with the recommendations made by the Council of the League of Nations on September 27th, 1932, and in view of the arrangements which it had itself proposed at its 1932 session, decided to take the following action for re-organising the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters: Two members who had already tendered their resignation to the Chairman of the Committee will not be replaced. The term of office of three of the remaining members will be terminated and they will not be replaced. The other fourteen members, including the representatives of the Plenary Committee, will be re-elected for a period of three years.

The Committee considers that this reduction should enable the Permanent Committee in certain circumstances to call upon the assistance of persons not members of the Committee.

2. RE-ORGANISATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

On this question, the Committee was called upon to give effect to certain decisions taken by it in 1932 and to the recommendations of the Council of the League of Nations.

It decided to recommend to the Council that the present Sub-Committee should be replaced by a committee directly attached to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. This committee, which would be called the “Advisory Committee for League of Nations Teaching”, would consist of three members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and two of the present members of the Sub-Committee of Experts. The Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would have power to appoint a maximum of five assessors to co-operate in the work of a session of the Committee. These assessors might be representatives of Ministries of Public Education or of international or national associations engaged in League of Nations teaching, or other experts. The members of the Advisory Committee would be appointed by the Committee for a term of three years.

E. Creation of an International Committee of Architects.

As the result of a proposal by the United Kingdom representative on the League Council for the international regulation of architectural competitions, the Council asked for the opinion of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The latter, after the question had first been studied by its Executive Committee, has framed certain proposals for submission to the Council of the League of Nations as furnishing the elements for forming a judgment. The Committee considers it essential, before expressing a final opinion, first to consult representatives of the professional circles concerned and asks permission to convene for this purpose a small committee of five architectural experts.
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND CHINA.

At its meeting on July 3rd, the Council formally noted a communication from the Chinese Government, dated June 28th.

In this communication, the Chinese Government drew attention to the conditions under which the technical co-operation between the League and the National Economic Council created by the Chinese Government had been undertaken and carried out during the last two years. It informed the Council that, having decided to proceed actively with a plan of national reconstruction in certain Chinese provinces selected as models, it considered it advisable, with a view to securing more continuous co-operation between the League and the National Economic Council, that a technical agent accredited to the National Government of China and to the National Economic Council should be appointed in order to ensure the necessary liaison.

The Chinese Government, in its communication, recalled that, as a result of a decision taken by the Council on May 19th, 1931, the Secretary-General had in particular sent two high officials of the Secretariat to China for certain periods as liaison agents of the technical organisations of the League. A number of experts of the technical organisations had, moreover, been entrusted with missions relating to specific problems. Some specialists had also been appointed by the Chinese Government to perform various functions at the suggestion of the Secretary-General. The work undertaken had been concerned, in particular, with education, health, communications and public works, agriculture, public finance and the administrative system.

The Chinese representative stated that his Government desired that this collaboration should continue. The purpose of its request was to arrange for an expert to go to China with a view to promoting and facilitating the technical collaboration which had proved so helpful. He specified that this liaison officer would also assist the National Economic Council to co-ordinate the work of the various experts who had been engaged by the Chinese Government and were at present working in China.

Acting upon this request, the Council set up a Committee to take the necessary measures, the Secretary-General of the League being unable to assume responsibilities more extensive than those hitherto accepted in the sphere of technical co-operation between the League of Nations and China.

The Council asked its President and the representatives of the United Kingdom, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Norway and Spain to act on the Special Committee. It decided that this body within the limits compatible with its character of a small Committee, might, if necessary, invite other States to appoint representatives who would take part in its work.

The Committee met in Paris on July 18th, 1933. It decided, in exercise of the right conferred upon it by the Council, to invite a representative of the United States Government to participate in its work. The United States Government appointed for this purpose Mr. Theodore Marriner, who took part in the Committee’s discussions as an unofficial observer.

A letter was received from the Chinese Government stating its views on the terms of reference of the technical agent to be appointed by the League.

Taking into account the terms of the Chinese Government’s letter and the discussions which had taken place in the Council and at its own meeting, the Committee adopted the following resolution at the conclusion of its Paris session:

“"The appointment of the technical agent requested by the Chinese Government is of a purely technical and entirely non-political character. In view of this fundamental principle, it is understood that the technical agent shall act as a technical liaison officer with the National Economic Council of China for the purpose of technical co-operation with the competent organs of the League of Nations.
"He shall hold office for one year. His salary and his travelling and subsistence expenses shall be defrayed by the Chinese Government.
"The duties of the technical agent shall be:
"(1) To supply information on the working of the technical organisations of the League and on the manner in which these organisations may be utilised for the purpose of co-operation in the reconstruction of China;
"(2) To transmit to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, for submission to the competent organisation or organisations, any request for technical co-operation which he may receive from the Chinese Government;
"(3) To afford the Chinese Government such assistance as it may desire with a view to securing the co-operation of such experts as that Government might wish to engage for a technical service connected with the work of reconstruction, and
"(4) To assist the National Economic Council in co-ordinating on the spot the activities of the experts of the League’s technical organisations.
"The technical agent shall forward to the Council frequent statements regarding his work and a detailed report at least once every three months. This report shall also be
communicated by the Secretary-General to such technical organisations of the League as have been called upon to co-operate at the Chinese Government's request.

"The technical agent shall apply to the Secretary-General of the League with a view to securing the assistance of the technical sections and organisations in any enquiries he may have to carry out in the discharge of his duties as defined above.

"It is understood that, whenever the technical agent forwards statements and reports on his work to the League, copies thereof shall be sent at the same time to the National Economic Council of China.

"The Committee of the Council appoints Dr. Rajchman, Director of the Health Section of the Secretariat, to act as technical agent with the duties defined above.

"In notifying the Council of its decisions, the Committee of the Council desires to state that it will in future remain at the Council's disposal for the purpose of:

"(1) Considering any questions relating to the League's technical co-operation in the reconstruction of China that may be laid before the Council by the Chinese Government;

"(2) Examining the statements and reports received from the technical agent and discussing all questions relating to the discharge of his duties which the Committee may deem it desirable to consider."

15.

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE SUBMITTED BY THE LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Committee of the Council met, as arranged, after the return to Europe of the special representative of the United States, to consider the results of the representations he had made with regard to the questions that had arisen in connection with the loan contract concluded between the Liberian Government and the Finance Corporation of America. It had proved possible to settle certain questions, but others had remained in suspense.

The Committee decided, however, to avail itself of the presence of the special representatives of the Liberian Government, of the Finance Corporation of America and of the Firestone Plantations Company to frame the financial part of the plan of assistance and it instructed its financial expert, Mr. Ligthart, with the assistance of the Financial Section of the Secretariat, to prepare a scheme in co-operation with the special representatives.

The views of the parties concerned were conflicting and Mr. Ligthart accordingly submitted proposals of his own. On the basis of these proposals, the Committee completed the plan already drawn up at its previous meetings (document C.720.1932.VII) and also introduced certain amendments. The complete plan of assistance now takes the form of a protocol to be adopted by the Council and to be signed by the Liberian Government (document C.421.M.214.1933.VII).

The Liberian representative made reservations as to the plan but promised to submit it to his Government. The Finance Corporation of America provisionally accepted it, subject to the settlement of the questions relating to the loan contract, with regard to which no agreement had been reached in the course of the negotiations at Monrovia.

In order to permit the Liberian Government to take its decision with a full knowledge of the facts, the Committee decided to send to Monrovia Dr. Mackenzie, who, as an expert, had been associated with the elaboration of the plan from the outset, his task being to provide the Liberian Government with all the information it might require.

The United States representative is also proceeding to Monrovia to discuss concurrently the amendments to be introduced into the loan contract.

The Liberian Government's decision is to be communicated in September, and the Committee will then judge as to what action should be taken in the matter.

16.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

Twenty-seven States having ratified or adhered to the Convention of the International Relief Union, the Convention came into force on December 27th, 1932, and, in January 1933, the Council of the League of Nations invited those States to send representatives to the first meeting of the General Council of the Union, which was held at Geneva on July 10th and 11th, 1933.
The following States Members sent delegates:

Albania, M. Lec Kurti; Germany, M. Paul Draudt; Belgium, M. François; Substitute: Baron de Traux de Wardin; United Kingdom and New Zealand, Mr. Algenom Maudslay, C.B.E.; Bulgaria, M. Stephan Laftchieff; Danzig, Dr. Gerhard Karehnke; Egypt, Mahmoud Fakhry Pasha; Finland, M. Rudolf Holsti; Substitute: M. P. K. Tarjanne; France, Marquis de Lillers; Greece, M. Raphael; Hungary, M. Baranyai; India, Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, O.B.E.; Italy, M. Giovanni Ciraolo; Substitute: M. Domenico Romano; Luxemburg, M. Ch. Vermaire; Monaco, M. Xavier John Raisin; Persia, M. Abdallah Entezam; Poland, Count Henri Potocki; Roumania, M. Constantin Antoniade; Switzerland, M. Paul Dinichert; Czechoslovakia, Dr. J. M. Linhart; Turkey, M. G. Hazin; Venezuela, M. Parra-Pérez; Yugoslavia, M. C. Fotitch.

The following were invited in an advisory capacity: the International Red Cross Committee, represented by its President, M. Max Huber; the League of Red Cross Societies, represented by the Secretary-General, M. Ernest Swift; the International Institute of Agriculture, represented by M. Valentino Dore, Director of the General Statistics Bureau; the International Labour Office, represented by M. Pone; and the Sovereign Order of the Knights of Malta, represented by Baron Henry de Fischer, Honorary "bailli" of the Order. The Italian Red Cross Committee was represented by Count Guido Vinci Gigliucci, who attended as an observer.

The General Council at its first meeting elected as its Chairman M. Paul Dinichert (Switzerland), and as its Honorary Chairman, Senator Ciraolo.

The General Council proceeded to the discussion of the agenda, which had previously been drawn up by the Council of the League of Nations (see document A.6.1933). It adopted its rules of procedure and administrative regulations, and constituted the Executive Committee of the Union, composed of seven members and seven substitute members, as follows: Members: M. Ciraolo, M. François, M. Draudt, the Marquis de Lillers, Mr. Maudslay, M. Parra-Pérez, M. Delta. Substitute members: Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, M. Laftchieff, Dr. Linhart, M. Lazarevitch, Mahmoud Fakhry Pasha, Mr. Mackenzie, Count Potocki.

A resolution was adopted approving the draft agreement between the International Relief Union and the International Red Cross organisations (i.e., the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies) placing, in execution of Article 14 of the Statutes, the working of the permanent and central service of the Union in the charge of those organisations and authorising the Executive Committee, in conjunction with them, to make the necessary arrangements and agreements to that end.

At the conclusion of the session of the General Council, the Executive Committee held its first session at the headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva.

B. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

For a detailed and complete account of everything relating to the organisation and activities of the Court since the last session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General ventures to refer to the Court's ninth annual report. This work, which has just been published, will be distributed to Governments and to delegates duly accredited to the next session of the Assembly, as also to their legal advisers.

In past years, it has been the custom of the Secretariat to distribute to delegations, in the form of a specially printed document, some extracts from each of the Court's annual reports. As, however, this document did not appear altogether indispensable, the Secretary-General, actuated by considerations of economy, and in agreement with the Registrar of the Court, decided to suppress it.

On the other hand, it has been decided to insert, for the convenience of delegates, a chapter devoted to the Court in the Secretary-General's supplementary report. This chapter, which has been prepared by the Registrar, contains a brief outline of the principal events in connection with the Court which have occurred since the last session of the Assembly.

I. COMPOSITION OF THE COURT.

The composition of the Court and its Chambers has undergone no change since the last session of the Assembly. Nor has there been any change in the Presidency. On the other hand, the term of office of the present President and Vice-President, as well as that of the various Chambers, expires on December 31st, 1933. New elections will be held in the last quarter of the year.

Since the last session of the Assembly, parties not possessing a judge of their nationality amongst the members of the Court have in several cases appointed judges to sit, pursuant to Article 31 of the Statute. These judges are: M. Römeris (Lithuania), M. Vogt (Norway), M. H. Zahle (Denmark), M. de Tomczanyi (Hungary), M. Hermann-Otavski (Czechoslovakia), M. Séfériadès (Greece).
The organisation of the Registry has undergone no change since the last session of the Assembly. It will be remembered that the resolution regarding the rationalisation of the services of the Secretariat and International Labour Office, adopted at that session, did not refer to the Registry.

3. PREMISES.

In October 1932, the Assembly approved a draft agreement to be concluded between the Secretary-General and the (Dutch) Carnegie Foundation regarding the conditions under which the latter was to place at the Court's disposal in the Peace Palace certain additional premises which had become indispensable as a result of the increase in the number of ordinary judges in 1930 and in view of the more permanent character which the Court will acquire as a result of the coming into force of the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the revision of the Statute.

The agreement in question was signed on December 1st, 1932, and the premises referred to therein were placed at the Court's disposal in April and in July 1933.

4. THE STATUTE.

Since the last session of the Assembly, the Dominican Republic and Paraguay have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to which is appended the Court's Statute.

As regards the coming into force of the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, for the amendment of the Statute, four fresh ratifications—those of Lithuania, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Venezuela—have been deposited as a result of the appeal addressed to States by the Assembly in October 1932. Apart from the position of the United States of America, which is a special one, the ratifications of the following States are still required before the amendments can come into force: Abyssinia, Brazil, Chile, Panama, Peru and Uruguay.

5. THE RULES OF COURT.

Since the last session of the Assembly, the Court is conducting a methodical examination of its Rules, the revision of which it has undertaken in view, inter alia, of the possible coming into force of the "revised Statute". It intends to complete this work before the end of the present year.

6. JURISDICTION.

(a) Treaties.

Since the last session of the Assembly, the following new agreements or treaties providing for the Court's jurisdiction (or for some extra-judicial action on the part of the Court or its President) have come to the knowledge of the Registrar:

- Convention concerning air navigation between Germany and Belgium. Paris, May 29th, 1926.
- Treaty of commerce and navigation between the German Reich and the Irish Free State. Dublin, May 12th, 1930.
- Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation between Belgium and Roumania. Bucharest, July 8th, 1930.
- Convention between France and Greece for the establishment of lines of aerial navigation. Athens, June 5th, 1931.
- Convention concerning conditions of residence, commerce and navigation between Roumania and Sweden. Bucharest, October 7th, 1931.
- Treaty of friendship, conciliation and arbitration between Greece and Poland. Warsaw, January 4th, 1932.
- Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships (revised in 1932) (adopted by the Labour Conference on April 27th, 1932).
- Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment (adopted by the Labour Conference on April 30th, 1932).
- Declaration made by Iraq on the occasion of the termination of the mandatory regime. Bagdad, May 30th, 1932.
- Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration between Norway and Turkey. Ankara, January 16th, 1933.

Treaty of arbitration, judicial settlement and conciliation between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of Venezuela. The Hague, April 5th, 1933.

Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation between the Netherlands and Japan. The Hague, April 19th, 1933.

(b) The Optional Clause.

Since the last session of the Assembly, two States—Persia and the Dominican Republic—have ratified their declarations accepting the clause. Paraguay has accepted the clause by means of a declaration made at the time of the deposit of her ratification of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute; furthermore, Germany has renewed her acceptance of the clause.

The foregoing brings the number of States bound by declarations made pursuant to Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute to forty-two.

The situation as a whole, in so far as concerns the acceptance of the Optional Clause, is shown by the following table:

**SYNOPTIC TABLE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States which have signed the Optional Clause (49)</th>
<th>Subject to ratification or other suspensive conditions</th>
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<tr>
<td>without any condition as to ratification or other suspensive conditions</td>
<td>and in the case of which the condition or conditions are fulfilled</td>
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<td>but in the case of which the period of engagement has expired</td>
<td>and in the case of which the condition or conditions were not fulfilled on June 15th, 1933</td>
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<td>Uruguay</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

I. A. States having signed the Optional Clause: Abyssinia, Union of South Africa, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

II. B. Of these, the following have signed, subject to ratification, and have ratified: Union of South Africa, Albania, Austria, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.
C. States having signed subject to ratification but not ratified: Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Liberia, Poland.

D. States having signed without condition as to ratification: Abyssinia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

E. States having signed without condition as to ratification but not ratified the Protocol of Signature of the Statute: Costa Rica, Nicaragua.

F. States in the case of which the period for which Clause accepted has expired: China (date of expiration: May 13th, 1927).

III.

G. States at present bound by the Clause: Abyssinia, Union of South Africa, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, British United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

(e) The United States.

Two fresh ratifications of the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the adherence of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Court’s Statute have been received—namely, those of the Dominican Republic and Lithuania. For the entry into force of the Protocol, the ratifications still necessary are those of Abyssinia, the United States of America, Brazil, Chile, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador and Uruguay.

7. ACTIVITIES.

At the beginning of the last session of the Assembly, the Court had the following cases before it:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>General list</th>
<th>Short title</th>
<th>Parties (or advisory opinion)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 43</td>
<td>Eastern Greenland</td>
<td>Denmark-Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 46</td>
<td>Castellorizo</td>
<td>Italy-Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 48</td>
<td>Nightwork for women</td>
<td>Advisory opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 49</td>
<td>Prince of Pless</td>
<td>Germany-Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 51</td>
<td>Appeal from two judgments of December 21st, 1931, of the Hungaro-Czecho...</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia-Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 52</td>
<td>South-Eastern Greenland</td>
<td>Norway-Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 53</td>
<td>South-Eastern Greenland</td>
<td>Denmark-Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 54</td>
<td>Appeal from a judgment of April 13th, 1932, of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak M.A.T.</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia-Hungary</td>
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Since that date the following new cases have been submitted to the Court:

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<th>General list</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 55</td>
<td>Prince of Pless (jurisdiction)</td>
<td>Poland-Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 56</td>
<td>Appeal from two judgments of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak M.A.T. (jurisdiction)</td>
<td>Hungary-Czechoslovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 57</td>
<td>Appeal from a judgment of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak M.A.T. (jurisdiction)</td>
<td>Hungary-Czechoslovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 58</td>
<td>The Peter Pazmany University (Appeal from the judgment of February 3rd, 1933, of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak M.A.T.)</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia-Hungary</td>
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<td>No. 59</td>
<td>The Lighthouses Case</td>
<td>France-Greece</td>
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<td>No. 60</td>
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<td>Germany-Poland</td>
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Furthermore, in cases No. 49 (Prince of Pless) and No. 60 (Polish agrarian reform), the Court has received requests for the indication of interim measures of protection.

In order to deal with the cases enumerated above, the Court has held four sessions—namely:

- The twenty-sixth (extraordinary) session, October 14th, 1932, to April 5th, 1933.
- The twenty-seventh (ordinary) session, February 1st to April 19th, 1933.
- The twenty-eighth (extraordinary) session, May 10th to 16th, 1933.
- The twenty-ninth (extraordinary) session, July 10th to 29th, 1933.

At these sessions all members of the Court were present with the exception of Mr. Kellogg, M. de Bustamante and M. Altamira.¹

¹ In the case of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions, which were convened at very short notice (Article 57 of the Rules), these three judges were not formally summoned, M. Altamira being ill and Mr. Kellogg and M. de Bustamante being too far from the seat of the Court for a summons to reach them in sufficient time.
8. CASES.

(a) LEGAL STATUS OF EASTERN GREENLAND (No. 43).

On June 28th, 1931, some Norwegian hunters hoisted the flag of Norway in Mackenzie Bay in Eastern Greenland, and announced that they had occupied the territory lying between Carlsberg Fjord, to the south, and Bessfjord, to the north, in the name of the King of Norway. On July 10th, 1931, the Norwegian Government stated that it had felt obliged to proceed, in virtue of a Royal resolution of the same date, to the occupation of the territories in Eastern Greenland situated between latitude 71° 30' and 75° 40' N. The territory covered by this resolution was denominated by Norway "Eirik Raudes Land". The following day the Danish Government submitted the question to the Court.

The application instituting proceedings was filed with the Registry on July 12th, 1931. It was based on the Optional Clause of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Court's Statute and pointed out that the territories covered by the Norwegian Government's proclamation of July 10th, 1932, announcing their occupation were, in the contention of the Danish Government, subject to the sovereignty of the Crown of Denmark. The application, after thus indicating the subject matter of the dispute, formulated the claim by asking the Court for judgment to the effect that "the promulgation of the above-mentioned declaration of occupation and any steps taken in this respect by the Norwegian Government constitute a violation of the existing legal situation and are accordingly unlawful and invalid." The Norwegian Government, on the other hand, asked for judgment to the effect that Denmark had no sovereignty over Eirik Raudes Land and that Norway had acquired the sovereignty over that territory.

In the course of public sittings held between November 21st, 1932, and February 7th, 1933, the Court heard the statements, replies, rejoinders and observations presented on behalf of the two Governments.

The Court's judgment was delivered on April 5th, 1933.

In its exposition of the law, the Court first of all observes that the Danish claim is founded on the contention that the area occupied was, at the time of the occupation, subject to Danish sovereignty, since that area is part of Greenland, and at the time of the occupation Danish sovereignty existed over all Greenland. In support of this contention, the Danish Government advances two propositions. The first is that the sovereignty which Denmark now enjoys over Greenland has existed for a long time, has been continuously and peacefully exercised and, until the present dispute, has not been contested by any Power. The second proposition is that Norway has by treaty or otherwise herself recognised Danish sovereignty over Greenland as a whole and therefore cannot now dispute it.

The Norwegian Government, on the other hand, submits that the area occupied was, at the time of the occupation, terra nullius; its contention, in fact, being that the area in question lay outside the limits of the Danish colonies in Greenland and that Danish sovereignty extended no further than the limits of those colonies. Norway also maintains that the attitude which Denmark adopted between 1915 and 1921, when she addressed herself to various Powers in order to obtain a recognition of her position in Greenland, was inconsistent with a claim to be already in possession of the sovereignty over all Greenland, and that, in the circumstances, she is now estopped from alleging a long-established sovereignty over the whole country.

Each of the parties prayed the Court, in its submissions, to rule the other party responsible for the costs of the suit.

In the operative part of its judgment of April 5th, the Court finds that the declaration of occupation promulgated by the Norwegian Government on July 10th, 1931, and any steps taken in this respect, by that Government, constitute a violation of the existing legal situation, and are, accordingly, unlawful and invalid; it rejects the opposing submissions of the Norwegian Government, which maintain the contrary view; and declares that there is no need to deviate from Article 64 of the Court's Statute, which lays down that each party will bear its own costs.

(b) DELIMITATION OF THE TERRITORIAL WATERS BETWEEN THE ISLAND OF CASTELLORIZO AND THE COASTS OF ANATOLIA (No. 46).

By a special agreement signed at Ankara on May 30th, 1929, which came into force on August 3rd, 1931, the Turkish and Italian Governments agreed to request the Court to give its decision upon certain questions which had arisen in connection with the delimitation of the territorial waters between the island of Castellorizo and the coasts of Anatolia. The special agreement was notified to the Registry of the Court on November 18th, 1931. Together with the text of the special agreement, Turkey, which was not at that time a Member of the League of Nations, transmitted to the Registry a declaration made in conformity with Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Court.

By a letter, dated January 3rd, 1933—the day on which the time-limit ultimately fixed for the filing of cases by each party expired—the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague, by order of his Government, informed the Registrar, with reference to the provisions of Article 61 of the Rules of Court, that his Government, acting in agreement with the Royal Italian Government, was discontinuing the proceedings instituted on November 18th, 1931, and requested him to note this communication in order that the suit might be removed from the Court's list. The same day, the Registrar received a similar communication from the Italian Government.

According to these communications, the dispute which had arisen between Italy and Turkey regarding the ownership of the islands, islets and rocks adjacent to the island of
Castorlitzo had been settled by the signature of an agreement concluded at Ankara on January 4th, 1932. It was also stated in the said communications that this agreement had been ratified by the Italian Government and that the Turkish Government's ratification was expected in a few days' time.

The two parties being thus agreed in their intention to break off proceedings, the Court made an order, on January 26th, 1933, in which, after recording this fact and declaring that the proceedings begun in regard to the case concerning the delimitation of the territorial waters between the island of Castorlitzo and the coasts of Anatolia were accordingly terminated, it decided that the case should be removed from its list.

(c) INTERPRETATION OF THE CONVENTION OF 1919 CONCERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING THE NIGHT.

At its first session, held at Washington, the International Labour Conference, on November 28th, 1919, adopted a draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night. The Convention, which came into force on June 13th, 1921, contains the following clause:

"Article 3.—Women, without distinction of age, shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed."

The Court held public sittings on October 14th, 1932, to hear oral arguments submitted on behalf of the above-mentioned Governments and Organisations.

As a result of these notifications, statements were filed on behalf of the German and British Governments, as well as by the International Labour Organisation, the International Federation of Trades Unions, and the International Confederation of Christian Trades Unions.

According to the customary procedure, the request was communicated to the Members of the League of Nations, and to other States entitled to appear before the Court. Furthermore, the Registrar, by means of a special and direct communication, drew the attention of Governments of States which had ratified the Convention of 1919 concerning the employment of women during the night to the terms of Article 73, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 3, of the Rules. The Registrar also sent the special and direct communication mentioned in Article 73, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 2, of the Rules, to four international organisations.

In giving effect to this request, the Council, by resolution of May 9th, 1932, asked the Court to render an advisory opinion on the following question:

"Does the Convention concerning employment of women during the night, adopted in 1919 by the International Labour Conference, apply, in the industrial undertakings covered by the said Convention, to women who hold positions of supervision or management and are not ordinarily engaged in manual work?"

According to the customary procedure, the request was communicated to the Members of the League of Nations, and to other States entitled to appear before the Court. Furthermore, the Registrar, by means of a special and direct communication, drew the attention of Governments of States which had ratified the Convention of 1919 concerning the employment of women during the night to the terms of Article 73, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 3, of the Rules. The Registrar also sent the special and direct communication mentioned in Article 73, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 2, of the Rules, to four international organisations.

As a result of these notifications, statements were filed on behalf of the German and British Governments, as well as by the International Labour Organisation, the International Federation of Trades Unions, and the International Confederation of Christian Trades Unions.

The opinion of the Court was delivered on November 15th, 1932. It arrived at the following conclusion:

"The Court is of opinion that the Convention concerning employment of women during the night, adopted in 1919 by the International Labour Conference, applies, in the industrial undertakings covered by the said Convention, to women who hold positions of supervision or management and are not ordinarily engaged in manual work."

(d) ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRINCE VON PLESS (Nos. 49 and 55).

On May 18th, 1932, the German Government instituted proceedings before the Court against the Polish Government founded on an alleged violation by the Polish Government of certain obligations incumbent upon the latter Government under the Geneva Convention of May 15th, 1922, concerning Upper Silesia in regard to the Administration of the Prince von Pless, a Polish national belonging to the German minority in Polish Upper Silesia.

In its application, the German Government formulated the subject of the dispute, and asked the Court to give judgment to the following effect:

"(1) That the attitude of the Polish Government and authorities towards the Pless Administration in the matter of income taxes for the fiscal years 1925 to 1930—especially as regards the application of the procedure by default, the accumulation of the amounts due over several fiscal years, the interpretation and application of the provisions concerning depreciation and the non-taxation of charges relating to the acquisition, maintenance and security of revenue, together with the revaluation of items in the balance-sheets—is in conflict with Articles 67 and 68 of the Geneva Convention;"
indication of interim measures had ceased to have any object. Accordingly, it declared that the request for the same time, it noted the German Government's declaration that it was in agreement in the Court to pass upon the objection and, if the latter were overruled, upon the merits, by means of a single judgment. At the same time, it fixed August 15th, 1933, as the latest date for the filing of the counter-case by the Polish Government, subject to the two following reservations:

Should the Polish Government ask for an extension of the time-limits, on the ground that the Supreme Polish Administrative Tribunal has not pronounced judgment by July 1st, 1933, upon the appeals of the Prince von Pless, the Court will give effect to such a request (No. 4 of the Operative Clauses); should the German Government, after that date, and having regard to a request for an extension made by the Polish Government, submit a request for the fixing of time-limits, based on the contention that there has been an unwarrantable delay in the delivery of the said decision by the Supreme Administrative Tribunal, the Court would consider such request after duly hearing both parties (No. 5 of the Operative Clauses).

In a letter, dated June 29th last, the agent of the Polish Government adverted to the order of February 4th and requested the Court to extend the time-limits in question till December 31st. On July 4th, the Court made an order complying with this request, without prejudice to the rights of the German Government's agent, under No. 5 of the Operative Clauses of the order of February 4th. On being informed of the Polish request and of the order made by the Court, the German Government's agent announced, on July 8th, that his Government did not intend to submit a request as provided in No. 5 of the Operative Clauses. Accordingly, the time-limits fixed in the order of July 4th have become definitive, and the case will be ready for hearing on or after February 28th, 1934.

In the meantime, the German Government's agent had requested the Court, in a document dated May 2nd, 1933, "to indicate to the Polish Government as an interim measure of protection, pending the delivery of judgment upon the application of May 18th, 1933,1 that it should abstain from any measure of constraint in respect of the property of the Prince von Pless on account of income tax". In support of this application, the aforesaid agent alleged that the Prince had received, on April 20th, 1930, two summonses for the payment within fifteen days of a sum of several million zloty on account of income tax, accompanied by a threat of measures of constraint, an attachment having already been decreed. This document having been received on May 3rd, the President immediately convened the Court in extraordinary session for May 10th, 1933, pursuant to Article 57 of the Rules of Court.

On May 8th, 1933, the Polish Government transmitted to the Court declarations to the effect: that the summonses for payment had been sent to the Prince by an oversight; that the Government of the Republic had annulled them; and that the said Government maintained its declaration that it would suspend measures of constraint in respect of the income tax of the Prince von Pless for the years 1925 to 1930, and would not collect these taxes until the Court had finally decided the dispute now pending before it. On learning of this declaration, the German Government's agent informed the Court that the German Government was in agreement with the course adopted by the Polish Government for the settlement of the matter in question, that he notified the said agreement to the Court, and that he requested the latter, applying Article 61, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Court, by analogy, to take note of the agreement reached.

By an order dated May 11th, 1933, the Court noted the fact that the Polish Government had annulled the measures of constraint taken against the Prince von Pless, and took note of the said Government's declaration that it would suspend any measures of constraint against the Prince von Pless in respect of his income tax for the years 1925 to 1930, and the collection of the taxes due by him for those years, until the Court had finally decided the dispute. At the same time, it noted the German Government's declaration that it was in agreement in regard to the settlement of the question. Accordingly, it declared that the request for the indication of interim measures had ceased to have any object.

(e) Appeals from Certain Judgments of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal delivered on December 21st, 1931, and April 13th, 1932

On July 11th, 1932, the Czechoslovak Government filed an application, dated July 7th, "appealing from the judgments of December 21st, 1931, of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak

1 At the same time, on May 5th, 1933, the President telegraphed to the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, suggesting the desirability of considering the possibility of suspending any measures of constraint against the Prince von Pless until the Court was able to meet and give a decision.
Mixed Arbitral Tribunal concerning questions of jurisdiction in the case of Alexander Semsey and others v. the State of Czechoslovakia (No. 321) and in the case of Wilhelm Fodor v. the State of Czechoslovakia (No. 752). On July 25th, 1932, the same Government filed an application, dated July 20th, "appealing from the judgment of April 13th, 1932, of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal upon merits in the case of the Ungarische Hanf- und Flachs industrie v. (1) the State of Czechoslovakia, and (2) the Flax Spinners' Association (No. 127). Both applications involved Article X of the Agreement II, concluded at Paris on August 28th, 1930. This article is worded as follows:

"Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania, of the one part, and Hungary, of the other part, agree to recognise, without any special agreement, a right of appeal to the Permanent Court of International Justice from all judgments on questions of jurisdiction or merits which may be given henceforth by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals in all proceedings other than those referred to in Article I of the present Agreement."

The right of appeal may be exercised by written application by either of the two Governments between which the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal is constituted within three months from the notification to its agent of the judgment of the said Tribunal.

By the date fixed for the presentation of counter-cases in the two suits, the Hungarian Government lodged preliminary objections in respect of each of the two applications filed by the Czechoslovak Government. The Court, by an order dated October 26th, 1932, joined these objections. The opening of the oral proceedings was fixed for May 9th, 1933.

In a letter dated April 8th, 1933, however, the Czechoslovak Government's agent informed the Court that his Government withdrew the "appeals" in question. On being informed of the contents of this letter, the Hungarian Government's agent, in a letter of April 18th, 1933, declared that the Hungarian Government notes satisfaction the notification of the withdrawal of the suits and also the fact that, accordingly, these proceedings, which had been instituted before the Court by the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, are now happily terminated and no longer affect the relations between the Kingdom of Hungary and the Czechoslovak Republic.

The Court, holding that the withdrawal of the suits by the Czechoslovak Government, having been duly acquiesced in by the Hungarian Government and notified to the Court, terminated the proceedings begun, made an order on May 12th, 1933, in which it noted the declarations of the two agents, declared the proceedings in these suits terminated and decided that they should be removed from the list.

(6) Legal Status of the South-Eastern Territory of Greenland (Nos. 52 and 53).

On July 18th, 1932, the Norwegian Government filed an application instituting proceedings against the Danish Government in regard to the legal status of certain parts of the south-eastern territory of Greenland. This application indicated the subject of the dispute as follows:

"By a Royal Decree of July 12th, 1932, the Royal Norwegian Government has placed the south-eastern territory of Greenland situated between latitudes 63° 40' and 66° 30' North under the sovereignty of Norway."

On the same day, the Danish Government, for its part, filed an application respecting the legal status of the same territory and indicating as the subject of the dispute the fact that the Norwegian Government had declared that it had proceeded to occupy the territory above-mentioned, which, in the contention of the Danish Government, was subject to the sovereignty of the Crown of Denmark. By an order of August 2nd, 1932, the Court joined the two suits. On the following day, by a second order, the Court had decided on a request by the Norwegian Government for the indication of interim measures of protection.

In a letter of April 18th, 1933, the Norwegian Government's agent informed the Court that, by a Royal Decree of April 7th, 1933, his Government had revoked the Royal Proclamation of July 12th, 1932, and that, in these circumstances, it withdrew the application of July 18th, 1932, instituting proceedings in regard to the legal status of the territories in question.

The same day, the Danish Government's agent, for his part, informed the Court that, the Norwegian Government having notified the Danish Government of the withdrawal of its declaration of occupation, the Danish Government, pursuant to Article 61 of the Rules of Court, withdrew its application of July 18th, 1932.

In these circumstances, the Court, by an order of May 11th, 1933, noting these declarations of withdrawal, declared the proceedings in this case closed and decided that it should be removed from the list.

(g) Appeal against a Judgment delivered on February 3rd, 1933, by the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal in the Case Concerning the Peter Pazmany University versus the Czechoslovak State (No. 58).

On May 9th, 1933, the Czechoslovak Government, invoking Article X of Agreement II concluded at Paris on April 28th, 1930 (see (e) above), filed an "application instituting proceedings by the Czechoslovak Government in appeal from the judgment on jurisdiction and merits given by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal in the case of the Royal Peter Pazmany University of Budapest versus the Czechoslovak State (No. 221)."

The Court treated this application "in appeal" as an ordinary application within the meaning of Article 40 of the Statute. At the same time, in the order fixing the time-limits for the written proceedings, it declared that, by thus fixing the dates, it "in no way affects the question whether the application is admissible or whether the Court has jurisdiction."

The case will be ready for hearing in September 1933.
(h) The Franco-Greek Lighthouses Case (No. 59).

On May 23rd, 1933, the Minister of France and the Greek Chargé d’Affaires at The Hague filed a Special Agreement with the Registry, dated July 15th, 1931, in virtue of which the French and Greek Governments submit to the Court a dispute relating to the question whether the contract concluded on April 1/14, 1913, between the French firm Collas & Michel, known as “Administration générale de Phares de l’Empire ottoman”, and the Ottoman Government, extending the concession contracts granted to this firm from September 4th, 1924, until September 4th, 1949, was regularly concluded and accordingly whether it is effective as regards the Greek Government, in so far as concerns lighthouses situated in territories allocated to that Government after the Balkan wars or subsequently.

It is provided by the Special Agreement that, once the question has been decided, all pecuniary claims and the fixing of the sum payable for the redemption of the concession, shall, failing an agreement, be submitted to an arbitral tribunal, the president of which may, if necessary, be designated by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

This case will be ready for hearing at the opening of the Court’s ordinary session on February 1st, 1934.

(i) Application of the Polish Agrarian Reform Law to the German Minority in the Voivodeships of Posnania and Pomerelia (No. 60).

At the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations on February 1st, 1933, the representative of the German Government had announced the intention of that Government to bring the case in question before the Court.

The application instituting proceedings was filed on July 3rd, 1933. It was submitted by the German Government in virtue of the right conferred upon it, in its capacity as a Member of the Council of the League of Nations, by Article 12 of the Treaty concerning the Protection of Minorities, concluded at Versailles on June 28th, 1919, between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland; the German Government requested the Court to declare that violations of this Treaty had been committed to the detriment of Polish nationals of German race, and to order reparation to be made.

At the same time, the German Government filed with the Registry a request for the indication of interim measures of protection, in order to preserve the status quo, until the Court should have delivered final judgment in the suit submitted by the application.

In conformity with the terms of its Statute and its Rules, the Court had to be convened in a special session to pass upon the last-mentioned request. After hearing oral observations from the agents of the parties, at public hearings held on July 19th, 20th and 21st, the Court delivered an order, on July 29th, 1933, by which it dismissed the request, declaring that the latter was not in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Court’s Statute.

As the time-limits which have so far been fixed relate solely to the submission of the case and counter-case in this suit, the date on which the suit will be ready for hearing has not yet been settled.