
The Mandates Commission, in June 1933, enquired as to the progress made by the Government in the introduction of a minimum age of marriage in Palestine. In its observations to the Council, it noted with satisfaction that the minimum age for girls had since been raised to 14 years, and that this decision had received the approval of the heads of the various religious communities.

7. Public Finance.

The accredited representative, referring to the circumstances in which the loan of £P2,000,000 had been issued, said that it was important for the Palestine Government to pursue a financial policy which would ensure the continued development of essential social services. He also said that it would be unwise to regard the existing revenues of Palestine as necessarily stable. The Palestine Government was anxious not to be forced, at a later stage, to curtail its social services or programme of development.

The Commission stated, in its observations to the Council, that it would be interested to receive further information as to the use to be made of the new Palestine Government guaranteed loan of £P2,000,000.


The Commission considered a memorandum, dated May 1933, from the Executive of the General Council of the Jewish Community of Palestine and a memorandum, dated April 9th, 1933, from the Chief Rabbinate of Palestine.

These memoranda embodied complaints to the effect that the Rabbinical courts of the Jewish community in Palestine were not receiving equal treatment from the mandatory Power as compared with the Moslem courts. It was represented in particular that the Moslem courts were subsidised, while the Jewish courts received no such support.

The mandatory Power denied that the admittedly unequal treatment of the Moslem and Jewish courts amounted to discrimination in the sense of the provisions of the mandate.

The Commission noted that there did in fact exist a statute of the Moslem courts, inherited from the Ottoman Empire, which was without equivalent for the religious courts of the other religions; and that this situation, even if it did not amount to a definite infringement of any given clause of the mandate, did at least constitute an indisputable inequality of treatment. It admitted that it was not in a position to suggest any specific reform which would put an end to this inequality, but expressed the hope that the mandatory Power would be able to find appropriate means which would provide, if not a formal degree of equality, at least some parallel treatment in finance.

The Commission dealt with (a) a memorandum from the Agudath Israel which claimed to be recognised as a separate community, and (b) petitions from the Council Waad Adath Ashkenazim, of Jerusalem, claiming to be recognised as an independent community with a right to special privileges and powers.

The Commission, in respect of (a), noted a statement of the accredited representative to the effect that the question was in process of settlement by friendly agreement. It observed, in respect of (b), that the petitioners enjoyed complete religious liberty and it recognised the impossibility of establishing all religious groups as communities which would be autonomous from the administrative point of view.


The Commission, in its observations to the Council, declared that it would welcome in the next report of the mandatory Power a statement concerning the frontier between Trans-Jordan and Sa'udi Arabia, together with information as to the line of demarcation between the vilayet of the Hejaz and that of Syria in the time of the Ottoman Empire.

II. SYRIA AND THE LEBANON.


The Mandates Commission, with the assistance of the accredited representative, discussed at length the general political and parliamentary situation in Syria and the Lebanon, special consideration being given to the question of the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between France and Syria, signed on November 16th, 1933.

The accredited representative of the mandatory Power, in his general statement to the Commission, referred to the re-establishment of parliamentary life in the Lebanon, where the High Commissioner had, on May 9th, 1932, been obliged partially to suspend the application of the Organic Statute and to institute a provisional system of government.

Elections had been held in January 1934, under a decree of the High Commissioner, setting up a new Chamber of Deputies with defined and limited prerogatives. Under the new system, the head of the Government exercised executive power with the assistance of a Secretary of State, who was responsible to him alone and the Chamber could not in any circumstances...
initiate new expenditure. The Chamber of Deputies had held several meetings, but the accredited representative refrained from drawing definite conclusions as to the possibility of giving to these arrangements a definite character.

The Commission, as the result of a general survey of the situation in Syria and the Lebanon, decided to submit the following observations to the Council:

"The Commission has taken note of the text of the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between France and Syria, and the Protocols and letters relative thereto which are annexed to the report for 1933.

"Being desirous of entirely reserving its opinion as to the political maturity of the populations under mandate, and, therefore, as to the date and manner of their emancipation, the Commission has deliberately refrained from any comment upon the Treaty. This instrument, which is not yet finally binding upon the two parties, is intended only to regulate the relations between the mandatory Power and the Syrian community after the termination of the mandate, no proposal for which, the Commission observes, has yet been brought before it.

"Further, the Commission has heard with interest the description given of the present political and parliamentary situation in Syria and the Lebanon. It regrets that the incidents which occurred in Parliament in connection with the publication of the Franco-Syrian Treaty obliged the mandatory Power to suspend the proceedings of the Syrian Chamber. The Commission hopes that the normal parliamentary regime—more particularly in the matter of the budget—will soon be restored."

The Commission considered various petitions relating to the Franco-Syrian Treaty, the incidents which occurred upon its publication and the suspension of the Syrian Chamber. The Commission, in its conclusions regarding these petitions, confined itself to making a reference to the views expressed in its observations to the Council on these matters.

2. Municipal Administration.

The attention of the Commission was drawn to an increasing tendency on the part of the Administration to substitute officials for the elected notables previously in charge of municipal affairs, on the ground that the notables at the head of the municipalities had not the necessary qualifications to enable them to make a profitable and proper use of the funds placed at their disposal.

The accredited representative assured the Commission that it was not a principle of the mandatory authorities systematically to supplant the elected municipalities by officials. The Commission, in its observations to the Council, noting that, in a number of cases, the elected members of the municipal councils had been considered inefficient and had been replaced by officials or administrative boards appointed by the Government, stated that it would be glad to be informed of the effects of this measure upon the administration of municipal affairs.

3. Military Clauses.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, expressed the hope that the next report would contain a survey of the progress made by the Syrian and Lebanese officers and non-commissioned officers of the local troops and information as to the value of the troops for the maintenance of order and the defence of the territory.

4. Prisons.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, expressed the hope that, in spite of financial difficulties, the competent authorities would be able to improve the prison system, more particularly as it affected juvenile offenders.

5. The Administration of the Moslem Wakfs.

At the twenty-third session of the Commission, held in June 1933, the accredited representative had stated that arrangements would be made for the election of the various Wakf councils in Aleppo and Damascus as soon as circumstances permitted. The authorities had been obliged, however, to postpone these elections.

The accredited representative informed the Commission that the difficulties which had arisen were due to the fact that the Moslems considered that officials who were agents of the Government had been given too large a place on the councils and stated that a scheme for adapting the system in such a manner as to take account of various needs and desires was at present under consideration.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, said that it would be glad to know the result of this enquiry.


The Commission considered certain clauses in decrees issued by the High Commissioner on November 24th and December 30th, 1933, and on January 11th, 1934, regarding the import of oils into the territory.
In its observations to the Council, it noted that the purpose of these regulations was to prevent the adulteration of local butter and oils, damaging to the reputation of these products, and to protect them from foreign competition. It trusted that there was no danger of these measures giving rise to infringements of the clauses of Article III of the mandate concerning economic equality and expressed the hope that it might be completely reassured on this point.

7. Narcotic Drugs.

The Commission expressed the hope that the steps taken by the mandatory Government to strengthen the supervision over the possession of hashish and the traffic in that drug would prove effective.

8. Education.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, noted that the percentage of children of school age not attending school was still relatively high, owing to an insufficiency of school buildings and teaching staff. It expressed the hope that, notwithstanding financial difficulties, the administration would gradually succeed in improving these conditions.


In view of the extreme complexity of the statement contained in the annual report relating to public finance, it was found necessary to ask the accredited representative to indicate the main features of the financial situation.

The accredited representative stated that the position of the territory was not brilliant. The reserves of the territories had been to a great extent exhausted and the crisis had greatly reduced the yield of the taxes. It was hoped, however, that, in 1934, the budgets of the several territories would be balanced by means of economies.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, while expressing its gratitude to the mandatory Power for the very full particulars included in the report regarding the revenue and expenditure of the various administrative units of the mandated territory, asked that these details should in future be supplemented by a statement and synthetic tables which would enable it to form an opinion of the financial conditions prevailing in the mandated territory as a whole.

Territories under B Mandate.

TANGANYIKA.


The Commission was informed that, at conferences of the Governors of the East African territories held in 1933, decisions had been taken affecting the mandated territory, more particularly as to the continuation of the present Customs union between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda and as to the amalgamation of the postal services of the three territories.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, stated that it would be glad to find in future reports as much information as possible on the work of the Conference of East African Governors, especially as to the reasons for any recommendation or agreement that concerned the mandated territory.

2. Administrative Questions.

The Commission was informed that it had been decided to issue a common stamp for Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

The question was raised in the Commission whether the introduction of a common stamp for the three East African territories was compatible with the special status of the mandated territory.

The Commission also learned that the Customs union in force between the three territories since August 1927 was to the advantage of all three territories and that inter-territorial trade between them had reached substantial parity.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, declared that, wishing to safeguard the integrity of the mandate, it attached special importance to all that concerned the relations of Tanganyika with the two neighbouring British possessions and that it hoped to receive information as to the reasons for the issue of a common postage stamp and as to the allocation of postal, telegraphic and Customs expenditure and revenue between the three territories.

3. Taxation.

The Commission, in examining the annual report, gave special consideration to the taxation of non-natives, including commercial companies.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, stated it would be glad to have full information as to the incidence of taxation of non-natives, including commercial companies.
4. The Administration of Justice.

Reference was made in the annual report of the mandatory Power to a statement that a Commission appointed to enquire into the administration of justice in criminal matters in East Africa had concluded its enquiries and reported to the Secretary of State. The accredited representative informed the Commission that this report would be published later, together with the comments of the Governors of the territories concerned, which had yet to be received.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, stated it would be glad to know when it might expect to receive the report.

5. Railways.

The attention of the Commission was drawn to a memorandum setting out the views and conclusions reached by the Railway Advisory Council of the Tanganyika territory on certain questions raised in a report by Mr. Roger Gibb.

The Commission, in its observations, stated that it would be glad to know which of the recommendations contained in the report of Mr. Gibb it was proposed to adopt.


Estimates for 1934 for the upkeep of the troops for the defence of the Tanganyika territory were noted to the amount of £85,763.

The accredited representative explained that the total expenditure on troops required for the defence of the Tanganyika territory and Nyasaland for 1933 was £102,585. Tanganyika territory bore five-sixths of that amount, there being only one detachment stationed outside Tanganyika, which did not amount to one-sixth of the total.

The Commission, in its observation to the Council, said it would be glad to find in future reports detailed information as to the proportionate amount paid for the upkeep of the troops employed in the territory.

7. Education.

The Commission learned that there had been a reduction in 1933 of £5,342 in the expenditure on education. The accredited representative assured the Commission that the education grant would be the first to benefit from any improvement in the financial position of the territory.

He informed the Commission that the central schools in Tanganyika had been closed partly for economic reasons and partly because it was difficult to obtain employment for pupils leaving these schools.

The accredited representative also declared that it was an admitted fact that the bulk of the native children were not in receipt of education.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, said it would be glad to find in future reports fuller information on the native administration schools. It would also be glad to know what proportion of the cost of the education of the European children of the territory was borne by the European community.

8. The Traffic in Liquor.

It was noted by the Commission that the number of persons convicted under the native liquor ordinance had increased from 190 in 1932 to 316 in 1933, but that, concurrently with that increase, the import of spirituous liquors had decreased both in quantity and value.

The accredited representative stated that the increase in the number of convictions was due partly to better supervision and partly to an increase of native brewing.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, hoped that the next annual report would contain more complete information as to the alcoholic content of native beverages.

Territories under C Mandate.

I. NAURU.

The Commission, after considering the annual report and reviewing the administration of the territory in 1933 with the assistance of the accredited representative, did not feel it necessary to submit any observations to the Council.

II. NEW GUINEA.

I. Native Customs.

The attention of the Commission was drawn to a special report on applied anthropology appended to the annual report of the mandatory Power, in which it was stated that the new social and religious ideas introduced into New Guinea had "struck killing blows at the very
root of native culture" and that, in almost every district where missions had become established, the old customs were rapidly disappearing.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, while paying a tribute to the work of civilisation that had been done by the missions, expressed the hope that they would bear in mind the importance of preserving all the sound and valuable features of the native culture and customs.

2. Education.

The attention of the Commission was drawn to a scheme mentioned in the annual report of the mandatory Power under which the missions would be asked to take over the education of the natives of the territory. It was recognised in the course of the discussion, that such an arrangement was a natural development of the existing situation, but it was emphasised that it was desirable for the Government to retain some measure of direct control.

The Commission, in its observations to the Council, expressed the hope that more detailed particulars as to the mission schools would be given in the next report and that the Administration would maintain an effective control over education in the territory.

III. EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS.

Petitions examined by the Commission have been mentioned in connection with the administration of the territories concerned (see under Palestine and under Syria and the Lebanon).

The Commission also had before it several petitions of minor importance, including petitions from the Bund der Deutsch-Togoländer, dealing with the situation in Togoland under French mandate. It considered that the latter should be assimilated to anonymous petitions and rejected on that ground.

5. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL WORK.

A. SECTION OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

I. GENERAL WORK OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

The Economic Committee met for a short session from July 17th to July 19th, 1934. The session was devoted mainly to an exchange of views on the general international economic situation.

The Committee decided to postpone until its next session the framing of a detailed report on existing international economic relations. It noted, however, and forwarded to the Council for its information, a note prepared by the Secretariat on the evolution of commercial policy since the economic crisis.

The note prepared by the Secretariat discusses in a first section the strengthening of Customs protection, more particularly in the United States of America and the United Kingdom; the development of protectionism in relation to agriculture; the quantitative restriction of imports by means of import quotas and import monopolies; foreign exchange control and currency depreciation.

It is emphasised that, since the London Monetary and Economic Conference of June-July 1933, there has been an increasing tendency towards economic nationalism, and that the principle of the economic interdependence of nations is being seriously challenged. It is urged that the doctrine of economic nationalism, which finds increasing support on theoretical grounds, can only be explained and justified in the light of social and political considerations, and that it is useless to expect any substantial modification of commercial policy so long as countries take the view that they must make provision for certain fundamental political interests, such as their own self-sufficiency and security.

The note, in its second section, discusses the gradual abandonment by Governments of the unconditional and unrestricted most-favoured-nation treatment in favour of reciprocity or a bilateral balancing of trade, which seems destined to occupy an increasingly important position in international commercial relations. This section contains a brief summary of the agreements concluded by certain of the leading commercial countries in which the principle of reciprocity is applied.

The note concludes with a brief survey of another economic tendency recently noted—namely, a disposition on the part of countries politically or economically associated towards the formation of groups within which trade relations may be conducted with the maximum of facilities.
2. TOURIST TRAFFIC CONSIDERED AS AN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FACTOR.

The Economic Committee decided to place on its agenda for special consideration the question of tourist traffic considered as an international economic factor. Special studies will be undertaken on the following points:

(1) Improvement and standardisation of the methods employed for the compilation of tourist statistics;
(2) Elimination of unnecessary or excessive formalities hindering the development of tourist traffic;
(3) Study of joint tourist programmes between certain countries.

The Committee suggested that the Council should draw the attention of the Committee of Statistical Experts appointed under the Convention of December 14th, 1928, to the first of these problems.

The Committee proposes to invite the opinions of small committees of experts upon the second and third items of the programme. It has, however, as a preliminary measure, instructed certain of its members to consider the various questions under these headings and to define exactly the limits of the enquiries to be undertaken.

3. FURTHER ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON THE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED BY THE MONETARY AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE HELD IN LONDON.

The Committee reviewed the progress of the work on questions in regard to which the Monetary and Economic Conference of London contemplated further action:

(a) Draft veterinary conventions;
(b) Customs questions:
   (1) Draft convention for the purpose of facilitating commercial propaganda; and
   (2) Draft international rules applicable to the notion of weight, gross or net, and to the system of tares and packing;
(c) Milk products;
(d) Sugar;
(e) Wheat;
(f) Wine;
(g) Cocoa;
(h) Timber;
(i) Coal;
(j) Tin;
(k) Copper.


B. ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

I. REVIEW OF WORLD TRADE, 1933.

The Review of World Trade for 1933, published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations on July 12th, shows that the fall in the quantum of international trade, which set in with the economic depression nearly five years ago, was arrested in 1933, when a slight increase in that quantum occurred. The value of world trade was, however, lower in 1933 than in 1932 by 10 per cent in terms of gold and by 5 per cent in terms of sterling.

The increase in trade activities was almost entirely due to raw materials, the quantum of which entering into trade is estimated to have risen from 1932 to 1933 by as much as 8 per cent. The corresponding increase for manufactured articles is less than 2 per cent, and the quantum of foodstuffs traded is estimated to have been 8 per cent less than in 1932, owing largely to increased self-sufficiency in several of the main consuming countries. In particular, the wheat imports of several European countries were drastically reduced.

The average prices of goods entering into trade fell from 1932 to 1933 by 11 to 12 per cent in gold and 7 per cent in sterling. The movement of the prices of individual articles varied between wide limits; but manufactured articles fell, on an average, more in price from 1932 to 1933 than primary products, and in consequence there was, for the first time since the beginning of the depression, an improvement in the terms on which agricultural and mineral-producing countries exchanged their produce against the goods they import. It will be recalled that one of the earliest indications of the depression was the deterioration of the terms of trade of these countries in 1928.

The majority of these countries were able to increase the quantum of their exports and to render their trade balance more active or less passive. The Argentine and Brazil, which record a large increase in imports, form exceptions to this rule.

The exports of the United Kingdom, Japan and a number of smaller industrial countries rose in quantum in 1933; on the other hand, the quantum of German exports decreased. From the middle of the year, United States trade (imports as well as exports) experienced a marked improvement.
The development of commercial relations between countries within such groups as the British and French Empires became in 1933 a factor of outstanding importance both for these countries and for those outside the groups. Another tendency of modern commercial policy—the movement in favour of "reciprocity" in trade between individual countries and the resulting fall in "triangular" trade—proved detrimental to several countries, among which may be counted some of the advocates of "reciprocity".

2. "World Economic Survey": Third Year, 1933-34.

The World Economic Survey for 1933-34, which will be published in the middle of September, carries the story of recent economic developments up to the end of July of the current year. The first chapter gives an account of the principal events up to the end of March 1934. The final chapter continues this narrative and concludes with an estimate of the economic situation at the end of July. Other chapters give more detailed analyses of the main aspects of economic and financial developments, dealing successively with production, prices, wages, international trade and commercial policy, public finance, banking and monetary questions and the capital market. There is also a discussion of the effects of the depression upon more fundamental aspects of economic organisation—population movements, changes in consumption, the control of production and the regulation of international trade.

Statistical information, wherever possible in the form of diagrams and charts, is included in support of the statements made; but the aim of the Survey is to give in readable form an account of recent events which shall be intelligible to the layman.

The marked recovery of production in recent months and the increased importance of national recovery plans are shown. The world output of foodstuffs remained much the same in 1933 as in 1932; but the production of industrial raw materials rose by 9 per cent and industrial production by 12% per cent. The quantum of world trade also rose, but to a much smaller extent, while the value of world trade continued to fall. The Survey examines from many angles the bearing of these developments upon the problem of reconciling national recoveries with international equilibrium.

3. "World Production and Prices, 1925-1933-34".

This volume, which will be published in the middle of September, gives a general survey of world developments in the production, international exchange and prices of goods. The first chapter contains the world index of primary production calculated by the Economic Intelligence Service, the discussion of this index being supplemented by an analysis of consumption and the movement of stocks of the most important staple commodities. The second chapter analyses, on the basis of both national and international indices of industrial activity and unemployment, the changes in the industrial situation, both generally in the individual countries and by main branches of industry. It examines, in particular, the signs of gradual recovery from the depth of depression in the middle of 1932. The effects of these developments upon world trade and shipping and upon prices on world markets and in representative countries are expounded in a third and a fourth chapter.

The following indices extracted from this publication demonstrate the recent changes in world production and trade:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
& 1929 & 1930 & 1931 & 1932 & 1933 \\
Total primary production & 106 & 103 & 98 & 95 & 97 \\
Of which: agricultural & 103 & 104 & 102 & 103 & 102 \\
non-agricultural & 114 & 101 & 86 & 73 & 82 \\
General industrial activity & 112 & 98 & 87 & 77 & 86 \\
Quantum of international trade & 110 & 103 & 95 & 82 & 83 \\
\end{array}
\]

While the world's agriculture has remained remarkably stable during the whole period of depression, production of industrial raw materials as well as of manufactured products shows sharp fluctuations. The lowest point in the depression in the world's productive activity was passed in about the middle of 1932. Since that period stocks of primary commodities were, in general, reduced: the general trend of industry, in spite of certain setbacks, remained upwards and world employment began to recede. The fall in the quantum of trade was arrested, but did not share in the industrial revival, owing to the increasing barriers to international trade. Finally, the rapid decline in commodity prices was stopped in many parts of the world, and in some cases was reversed, while progress was made toward the correction of certain significant discrepancies in the price structure which had developed during the depression.
4. "Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1933-34".

The Year-Book for 1933-34, published on July 14th, gives, as in past years, a synopsis of the most important economic, financial, demographic and social phenomena. In most of the statistical series, figures up to the end of 1933 are given, and many of them cover the first quarter of 1934.

The tables dealing with natural movements of population show a further and almost generalised decline of the birth-rate, which in a number of countries has reached a new minimum. The general death-rate also shows a continuous, but much less rapid, decline, and in a number of countries it seems to have reached the level below which it is not likely to fall appreciably for the time being. Moreover, the diminution of infant mortality is particularly striking. An interesting phenomenon is afforded by the marriage-rate, which, after a continuous decline, shows in 1933 an almost general increase. The excess of births over deaths, expressed in actual figures, is also tending to diminish; thus the natural surplus of the population of Europe, not including the U.S.S.R., in 1933, was nearly 1 million less than ten years before, when it amounted to some 3.5 millions.

Owing to this demographic evolution, important changes have gradually taken place in the age structure of the population as shown by the results of the censuses. A table showing population by sex and by groups of five years, both in actual figures and percentages, affords an illuminating comparison between several successive censuses. As it includes a large number of these, taken in 1930 and afterwards, it brings out the changes caused in the population of a large number of countries by the declining birth- and death-rates, which show an increasing proportion of old people and a decreasing proportion of young. The age structure of the male population of the belligerent countries has, in addition, been appreciably affected by war losses.

Another table embodies the most recent results of censuses by occupational groups. The comparability of the figures is, however, sometimes impaired, not only by changes of classification, but by the extent of unemployment.

From the tables dealing with unemployment and employment, it appears that the highest level of unemployment was reached in 1932. The statistics show that, in the majority of countries, the situation in 1933 was somewhat more satisfactory than in 1932. The improvement was still more striking in 1934, although conditions varied from country to country. This is also brought out in the tables on unemployment and employment by classes of industries.

The table on balances of payments brings out recent disturbances in the equilibria of international business transactions and the accompanying abnormal movements of gold and capital, involving a partial liquidation of the large foreign investments built up by certain countries before 1929. The table on world trade, expressed in gold dollars, shows how different countries and continents have fared in the general contraction of trade to roughly one-third of its gold value a few years ago. After the severe slump in the years 1930 to 1932, international trade still declined in 1933 by some 10 per cent. Further light on this subject is thrown by other tables dealing with international trade, shipping, freight rates and railway traffic.

In 1933, the production of gold stood practically at the same level as in 1932 and was superior to the average level in preceding years. This occurred in spite of a fall in the production of South Africa. The abandonment of the gold standard probably stimulated gold production in many countries.

In order to facilitate comparisons, the Year-Book has, in the majority of cases, reduced figures to a common unit of measurement or value. It also contains detailed tables of coefficients of conversion for weights, measures and currencies, seven special maps and a double alphabetical index by subjects and countries.

6.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

I. PUBLIC WORKS.

 Replies to the enquiry undertaken into national public works are now being received, and it is hoped that it will be possible to submit to the competent Committee of the Assembly a short statement generally reviewing the principal communications received.
II. IMPROVEMENT OF THE APPROACHES BY SEA TO THE PORT OF BANGKOK AND OF THE INSTALLATIONS OF THE PORT.

The Committee of Enquiry into Questions relating to Public Works and National Technical Equipment has not submitted any observations upon the report of the Committee of Experts appointed to enquire into the improvement of the approaches by sea to the Port of Bangkok and of the installations of the port. The report of the Committee of Experts was accordingly sent to the Siamese Government by the Secretary-General of the League on June 18th, 1934.

III. DISPUTES RELATING TO THE REORGANISATION OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE FORMER AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

The arbitrators appointed by the Council on May 30th, 1933, to examine the petition submitted by the Zeltweg-Wolfsberg and Unterdrauburg-Woellan Railway Company, Ltd., Vienna, gave their award on May 12th, 1934.

With regard to the petition submitted by the Radkersburg-Luttenberg Railway Company, the Council, at the request of the Company submitting the petition, decided on May 15th to defer to its next session consideration of this petition, in order to permit of a friendly settlement of the dispute in question.

IV. POLLUTION OF THE SEA BY THE DISCHARGE OF OIL.

The United Kingdom Government, in a letter dated July 19th, 1934, requested the Secretary-General to invite the Organisation for Communications and Transit to consider the question of pollution of the sea by the discharge of oil.

The United Kingdom Government recalls that, although the International Conference which dealt at Washington in June 1926 with this question gave rise to very useful discussions, the draft Convention framed by the Conference, under which areas were established adjacent to their coasts within which the discharge from vessels of oil and oily mixtures was prohibited, was not adopted by the States concerned.

It has been represented to the United Kingdom Government that much evidence of the inconvenience of the present situation has accumulated in the last eight years which, if placed before the countries chiefly concerned, might alter the views formed at Washington and which, in any case, deserves further international consideration.

The United Kingdom Government, after careful consideration of the representations which have been made to them, have come to the conclusion that it is their duty to bring the question before the League of Nations with the least possible delay and have so informed the principal maritime Powers. It is understood that, after an initial enquiry, the Organisation for Communications and Transit would summon experts from the various countries concerned, in order to carry out a more detailed examination of the problem. If, as a result of such examination, the Organisation should recommend the conclusion of a convention on this matter, it would no doubt submit to the Council of the League of Nations a memorandum explaining the objects which it is desired to achieve by the conclusion of this convention, and the benefits which would result therefrom. The subsequent procedure would then, presumably, be that laid down in the resolution adopted by the Assembly on September 25th, 1931, for the general conventions to be negotiated under the auspices of the League of Nations.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs met for its eighteenth session at Geneva from May 18th to June 2nd, 1934.

I. RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS.

The Committee noted that forty-five States had ratified the Convention of 1931 for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and that Estonia and Latvia intended to accede to the Convention. The Austrian representative hoped that his Government would soon be able to ratify the Convention. Australia, China, Colombia, Iraq, Siam and Venezuela had ratified or adhered to the Convention since the last session of the Committee.

Portugal had ratified the Bangkok Agreement on January 27th, 1934, and the Burmese authorities expected to submit a Bill to the Burmese Legislative Council in August 1934. Fifty States have ratified the Geneva Convention of 1925.

Austria ratified the Convention on July 3rd, 1934.
II. COMPOSITION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Committee, in accordance with the proposals approved by the Council on January 17th, 1934, included representatives of the four new countries members of the Committee: Canada, Persia, Sweden and Turkey.

Mr. L. A. Lyall, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council during its seventy-ninth session, will attend as assessor for a further year.

The Committee, in the course of its session, unanimously decided to suggest that M. de Myttenaere, Inspector-General of Pharmacies in Belgium, should be appointed assessor to the Committee in place of Mr. A. H. Sirks, who, after giving valuable assistance to the Committee, had retired.

III. EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Committee devoted several meetings to the examination of the annual reports from Governments and received from its members supplementary information on the various aspects of the drug situation in their several countries.

The Committee expressed regret that it had received reports from only five out of twenty States in Central and South America. It instructed the Secretariat to communicate with the countries which had not submitted their reports, requesting them to do so in future.

Annual reports were received from forty-seven countries and seventy-seven territories. For the first time, an annual report, containing useful and valuable information, was received from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A complete and interesting report was furnished by Turkey. In response, moreover, to the request made by the Committee for annual reports from the concessions and settlements in China, reports were submitted by the international settlements of Shanghai and Kulangsu (Amoy), from the British concessions of Shameen (Canton) and Tientsin, the French concessions of Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin and the Italian concession of Tientsin.

(a) PRINCIPAL ASPECTS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The Committee, after examining the annual reports submitted by the Governments and reviewing the statistics for the year 1932, draws attention in its report to the Council to certain outstanding features of the situation.

The progressive decrease in the volume of the legitimate trade in opium, coca leaves and manufactured drugs, noted in previous reports, still continues. It is attributed, in part, by the Committee to a decline in the licit consumption of certain substances and to a closer approximation of the drugs legally manufactured and exported to the legitimate requirements of the world.

The Committee on the other hand notes that supplies for the illicit traffic are increasingly drawn from clandestine manufacture, especially in countries where raw materials are produced and where control is not easily established. The Committee emphasises that its task and that of the Governments in combating the illicit traffic is, owing to this circumstance, becoming more difficult. It expresses the hope in this connection that the draft Convention for the suppression of the illicit traffic recently circulated to Governments, with a view to a Conference to be held in 1935, may shortly be adopted and result in strengthening existing legislative and administrative provisions relating to the illicit traffic.

The Committee concludes from its examination of the statistics for 1932 that the amounts of drugs legally manufactured are approximately identical to, or even less than, the estimates of the world’s legitimate consumption as indicated in the statement of world requirements issued by the Supervisory Body in October 1933.

The Committee notes a recent increase in the manufacture of each of the principal narcotic drugs in new manufacturing countries, and an increase of manufacture in countries which, prior to the negotiations of the Limitation Convention of 1931, produced only small quantities of one or more of the principal drugs.

There is a marked decline in the export of the three principal narcotic drugs—morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine—from the principal manufacturing and exporting countries, accompanied by a continued increase in the export of morphine and cocaine from the minor exporting countries and from the countries which have recently started to manufacture narcotic drugs.

(b) SITUATION IN PARTICULAR COUNTRIES.

The Committee in the course of its examination of the annual reports noted certain developments in particular countries.

The Narcotics Bureau established by the French Government had received further powers to deal with the illicit traffic under a series of important regulations enacted in 1932. These regulations applied both to the home country and to the French colonies and possessions.
The quantities released for consumption from the French factories during the last months of 1933 coincided very closely with the estimates made for that period and taken as a basis for the estimates submitted in August 1933 to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

The American representative informed the Committee that measures for the treatment of drug addicts were being extended in the United States. The first establishment for this purpose—the Narcotics Farm, Lexington, Kentucky—would be completed on March 1st, 1935. Addicts would be classified according to type and would be given occupation and amusement. Special investigations, moreover, had been made among addicts interned in the Federal prisons.

A remarkable improvement was shown in the situation of Egypt. The number of persons accused of infringing the narcotic laws, which was 12,400 in 1930, fell in 1933 to 4,300, and the number of convictions from 8,000 to 2,800. The number of addicts imprisoned, which, in October 1929, amounted to 5,681, fell in 1933 to 674.

No drugs from Western Europe, which, in 1929 and 1930, was the main source of supply, were seized in 1933. The drugs intercepted came from Turkey, Syria, the Far East and especially from the new factories in Bulgaria, which were the chief source of supply for the illicit traders in heroin.

The Persian representative informed the Committee of an agreement between Persia and the U.S.S.R. for the export of Persian opium in transit through Russia. The agreement provided that all Persian opium exported through Russia should be accompanied by import certificates submitted to the representative of the U.S.S.R. in Teheran.

The representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that further steps had been taken in Malaya to improve the system of the registration of smokers and to introduce rationing in accordance with the recommendations of the Bangkok Conference.

The Committee regretted to note an appreciable increase in the illicit imports of opium into Indo-China, in spite of the efforts made by the Chinese and French authorities to suppress the smuggling of opium from Yunnan.

The Japanese representative described to the Committee an organisation established in Chosen (Korea) for the treatment of drug addicts and for combating addiction. The Japanese authorities had not only established convalescent homes for the treatment and reclaiming of addicts, but had also organised lectures and other forms of propaganda.

IV. THE SITUATION IN REGARD TO RAW OPIUM.

The Committee considered a memorandum prepared under its instructions by the Secretariat embodying the first attempt so far made to reduce the world statistics relating to raw opium to a comparable basis.

The licit raw opium production of the world was shown as averaging for the five years 1928 to 1932 approximately 1,385 tons per annum. The basis taken for this calculation was opium of about 90 per cent consistence or with a moisture content of about 10 per cent. The stocks of raw opium accumulated in the various countries which had submitted statistics at the end of 1932 were not less than 3,000 tons, of which two-thirds were held in the producing countries.

Attention was drawn to an accumulation of stocks in the producing and monopoly countries owing to a decrease in the amount of raw opium required for the manufacture of drugs or for the supply of prepared opium. Persian stocks were estimated to amount to about 500 tons at the beginning of the present year.

The producing countries were consequently looking for new markets. Persia, which had hitherto exported mainly to the Far East, was looking for customers in Europe and America, while Turkey and Yugoslavia, which had been the main sources of supply for the drug manufacturing countries, appeared to be seeking markets in the Far East.

The United Kingdom representative, in drawing attention to this state of affairs, suggested that a remedy might be sought in the conclusion between the producing countries of an agreement for the organisation and restriction of cultivation and a distribution of output. The representative of India, however, expressed some doubts as to the possibility of securing an agreement of this kind.

The Persian representative informed the Committee that his country, by means of a company which had an exclusive monopoly for the export of Persian opium, was doing its utmost to find new markets which would enable Persia to abstain from exporting opium to China and to place its raw material exclusively on markets which might be considered as legitimate from the point of view of the Hague and Geneva Opium Conventions. The production of opium in Persia had been reduced from 892,000 kilogrammes in 1931 to 547,000 in 1932, and this decrease had been maintained in the following years.

V. PROCESS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF MORPHINE FROM THE DRY POPPY PLANT.

The Committee gave special consideration to an entirely new process whereby morphine is extracted direct from the poppy plant without passing through the intermediate stage of raw opium.
The process was invented in Hungary and employed by the “Alkaloida” Factory at Budszentmihály. It was recently studied on the spot by a member of the Opium Section who paid a special visit to Hungary for the purpose.

The Committee raised the question of the application to this new raw material of Articles 16 and 17 of the Limitation Convention which provides for the supervision of raw materials in the factories, the majority of its members being of opinion that the authors of the Convention intended it to cover all materials in the factories from which narcotics could be extracted.

The Committee decided to go more fully into the question at its next session. In the meantime, it requested the Secretariat to investigate the extent of poppy cultivation for industrial purposes other than the production of raw opium. The Secretariat was also asked to study the legal and practical aspects of the application of the existing international Opium Conventions to the new raw material.

VI. SITUATION REGARDING INDIAN HEMP.

The Committee has for some time felt considerable misgiving regarding the increase in addiction to Indian hemp (in particular, hashish) in certain countries. There is clear evidence that addicts, in view of the stricter control exercised over other narcotic drugs, are resorting to Indian hemp to a growing extent and it has become urgently necessary to keep the trade in this plant and in its products under close supervision.

The Committee noted a memorandum on the subject prepared by the Secretariat which included a general statement on the principal aspects of the question and particulars of the laws relating to it in the majority of countries.

The cultivation of Indian hemp appears to be forbidden in most European and Near-Eastern countries, but liberal supplies continue to be available for the illicit traffic. There is evidence of an extensive smuggling of Syrian hashish mainly to Egypt, and the Governments of Palestine, Iraq and Turkey all draw attention to the matter. The Sub-Committee on Seizures, which gave special attention to the problem, expressed the hope that the Syrian authorities, who had forbidden the cultivation of hashish and the trade in hashish, would be able not only to suppress illicit cultivation, but also to destroy the considerable illicit stocks reported to exist in Syria.

The Advisory Committee decided to consider the subject at its next session. It requested its members in the meantime to submit to the Secretariat by August 1st, 1934, such observations and information as they might wish to communicate to their colleagues prior to the discussion of the question.

VII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

The Advisory Committee, with the assistance of its Sub-Committee on Seizures, reviewed the general course of the illicit traffic during 1933 and the first three months of 1934.

(a) The Situation in Bulgaria.

The Committee was greatly concerned at the development in Bulgaria of the clandestine manufacture of heroin and it was unanimously of opinion that the existing situation in Bulgaria must be remedied if the efforts of the Governments and of the League of Nations to limit the manufacture of drugs to the legitimate requirements of the world were not to be frustrated.

The American representative drew attention to a remarkable increase in the imports into Bulgaria of a substance—acid acetic anhydride—which could be used for the manufacture of aspirin, dyestuffs and artificial silk, but which was also almost indispensable for the manufacture of heroin. The imports of this product into Bulgaria, mainly from Germany and France, were reported to have risen from 70 kg. in 1931 to 3,500 kg. in 1932, and 6,000 kg. in 1933. The Committee, noting that Bulgaria did not produce aspirin, dyestuffs or artificial silk, was driven to conclude that the product was imported solely for the manufacture of heroin. Sufficient of the product was imported into Bulgaria in 1933 to manufacture four times the legitimate heroin requirements of the entire world.

The Egyptian representative at the same time gave the Committee a list of ten Bulgarian factories and laboratories producing heroin with an estimated output for 1934 of not less than 3,000 kg.

The Canadian representative drew attention to a parallel increase in the production of raw opium in Bulgaria which was reported to have risen from 4,000 in 1932 to 45,000 kg. in 1933. The production for 1934 was estimated at 65,000 kg.

The United Kingdom representative said that, according to information which had reached his Government, there were at least two secret factories at work in Sofia. Drugs were leaving Varna and Burgas for the East or were passing into Europe across the land frontiers. The situation was all the more serious as there was as yet no effective drug legislation in Bulgaria.
M. Mikoff, representative of Bulgaria, who attended the meeting of the Sub-Committee, assured it that his Government, which was taking steps to reorganise its health service, was determined to carry out strictly its international obligations and to take all suitable measures to deal with the situation.

The Committee, in response to his request, instructed the Secretariat to draw up a list of the questions raised in the course of the discussion for submission to the Bulgarian Government.

It further decided to recommend that Governments should be asked to send regularly statistics of their exports and imports of acid acetic anhydride showing destination and origin and that the Bulgarian Government should be asked to provide figures showing the production of raw opium in Bulgaria for 1931, 1932 and 1933.

(b) The Situation in China.

The Advisory Committee reviewed the general situation in China with the assistance of its Sub-Committee on Seizures and the Permanent Sub-Committee appointed to consider the application of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention. It noted that, both in respect of the clandestine manufacture and illicit import of manufactured drugs and in respect of the production, illicit import and use of opium, the situation had become rapidly worse.

The principal centres of clandestine manufacture appeared to be situated in Szechuan, Shanghai and Peiping, with secondary centres in Mukden and Harbin.

The attention of the Committee was drawn by the American representative to a remarkable increase in the imports through Shanghai into China of acid acetic anhydride. The amounts imported would suffice for the manufacture of sufficient heroin to meet the total legitimate requirements of the world for the entire year.

The United Kingdom representative stated that, according to reports which he had received, a considerable traffic in morphine manufactured in the provinces of the interior was taking place down the Yang-tse to Shanghai, and the Spanish representative drew attention to a considerable increase in the imports of caffeine, one of the principal constituents of heroin pills.

The American representative submitted information in regard to the production of raw opium in territories to the north and south of the Great Wall. According to the figures furnished by Governments to the Permanent Central Opium Board the average annual production of raw opium in the world, apart from China, was 1,770 tons, whereas the total production of China in 1930 was estimated by a high official in the Chinese Government at 12,000 tons. Twenty-five per cent of the declared revenue of the province of Kwangsi was derived from opium and one-third of the revenue of Yunnan.

The representative of the United Kingdom also submitted important information regarding the traffic in opium, drawing special attention to the fact that enormous quantities of opium were coming down the Yang-tse in Chinese vessels.

Mr. Lyall, Assessor on the Committee, emphasised the responsibility of the foreign Governments in respect of the situation in China, some of which, in spite of the Geneva Convention of 1925, had not been able to prevent the introduction into China of large quantities of drugs and had not inflicted sufficiently severe penalties on the illicit traders.

The Committee gave attention to the situation in Manchuria and Jehol. The cultivation of poppy had increased to such an extent that it was impossible for the Government to control the sale and use of opium. The United States representative attributed the increase in the cultivation of the poppy and the spread of addiction to the introduction of the monopoly system in these provinces. Opium could be more cheaply obtained and many were led into addiction by means of intensive propaganda. It had been calculated that some 30 per cent of the population of Manchuria were now addicts.

Moreover, the clandestine manufacture of morphine and heroin in South Manchuria and the smuggling of these drugs from Manchuria to the United States still continued.

The representative of China emphasised that the problem of narcotics in China was closely connected with political events and could not be solved until the political situation in the Far East was settled. The problem was also connected with that of national reconstruction, and the Chinese Government was determined to continue its campaign. The general enquiry which the Chinese Government had decided to undertake in 1933 into the situation concerning opium and narcotic drugs in China was proceeding through the intermediary of the provincial authorities. The provincial authorities would report to the central Government and the results of the enquiry would be communicated to the Advisory Committee.

The Chinese representative further urged that the opium problem was complicated by the introduction into China of manufactured drugs from foreign countries. Certain Chinese territories were not under the control of the Chinese authorities and this circumstance must be taken into account in considering the problem of clandestine manufacture.
The Advisory Committee adopted two resolutions submitted for its approval by its Permanent Sub-Committee for the application of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention:

**Resolution I.**

"The Advisory Committee asks the Council to request Governments having extra-territorial powers in China to take the following measures without delay, unless they have already been adopted:

1. To deport from China all their nationals who have been convicted of taking part in the illicit manufacture of drugs in China or in the illicit traffic in such drugs in China. Once deported, these persons should not be allowed to re-enter China.
2. Enactment of legislation which will apply in extra-territorial jurisdiction to impose adequate penalties upon their respective nationals who are in future convicted of illicit trafficking in opium or narcotic drugs in China or of complicity in the illicit manufacture in China of narcotic drugs.
3. Withdrawal of the protection accorded to vessels engaged in inland water navigation in China and flying the flags of these countries when those vessels are found to be habitually employed in the illicit traffic in opium and dangerous drugs."

**Resolution II.**

"The Advisory Committee,

Having examined carefully the information available to it concerning the alarming situation existing in China as regards poppy cultivation and consumption of opium, the illicit traffic in opium and its derivatives, and, above all, as regards the rapid development of clandestine manufacture of morphine and heroin in the Chinese territory:

Expresses the desire to be informed as soon as possible of the results of the enquiry which was announced a year ago by the Chinese Government and which was intended to serve as a basis for the establishment of a comprehensive plan to prevent illicit traffic in opium and its derivatives and to suppress immediately all illicit manufacture of opium derivatives;

Expresses the wish that, while awaiting the results of this enquiry, the Chinese Government should take every possible step to combat the illicit traffic in opium and drugs in China and to prevent its territory from becoming a source of supply for traffickers in other countries;

Recommends that the Council should communicate officially to the Chinese Government and the Governments of the Treaty Powers, through the Secretary-General, the Minutes of the Committee's discussion on the situation in the Far East at its sittings on May 29th and 30th, with a request for the observations of those Governments on the facts disclosed by the discussion and for their replies to the questions put in the course of this discussion."

The Committee noted that the Chinese Government accepted in principle a suggestion put forward during its last session to the effect that a special enquiry should be instituted into the conditions and circumstances at present regulating co-operation between the Chinese authorities and the foreign authorities in China, the difficulties encountered and possible steps which might be taken to improve them, and into the situation arising out of the clandestine manufacture of drugs.

(c) **Principal Channels of the Illicit Traffic.**

Seizures of raw opium during 1933 and the first three months of 1934 were reported from the United Kingdom, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Greece, Hong-Kong, Macao, the Netherlands, the Netherlands Indies, Poland, Siam, Turkey, the United States of America.

The largest quantities seized were in France (3,483 kg.) and Hong-Kong (2,239 kg.).

Seizures of prepared opium were reported from the United States of America (including the Philippine Islands), Canada, the U.S.S.R. and Far-Eastern countries. In the U.S.S.R., 4,734 kg. of smuggled opium was seized and 2,322 persons prosecuted for participation in the illicit traffic in this commodity.

There were no important seizures of morphine in Europe, but there were isolated cases in Greece, Roumania and Sweden. The United States of America and the Far East still seem to be the most important illicit markets for morphine.

Seizures of heroin were reported from Canada, China, Egypt, Hong-Kong, Roumania, Turkey and the United States of America. The principal illicit markets for heroin were the United States of America and China.

Seizures of cocaine were reported from Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Hong-Kong, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, the Straits Settlements and the United States of America. A revival of the illicit traffic in cocaine imported into India and China was noted.

Seizures of Indian hemp were reported from Canada, Egypt and Roumania.
(d) Acid Acetic Anhydride.

Reference has already been made to the import into Bulgaria and China of acid acetic anhydride in connection with the clandestine manufacture of heroin. The Sub-Committee on Seizures of the Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretariat should ask the Governments for statistics covering the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 of the movement of this commodity into and out of their territories, particularly the countries where there was reason to suspect that it might be used for the illicit manufacture of heroin. It also recommended that Governments should be asked to publish and send to the Secretariat in future statistics of their exports of this commodity, showing destination by countries, and statistics of their imports showing provenance.

VIII. DRAFT CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS.

The Council, on May 14th, 1934, invited the Advisory Committee to consider the observations submitted by Governments on a preliminary draft Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, and, on the basis of these observations, to prepare an annotated draft Convention. The Secretary-General was authorised to forward to the Governments for a second consultation this annotated draft Convention.

The Advisory Committee approved the revised draft Convention and decided that it should be forwarded to the Governments with the observations on the preliminary draft Convention previously received.

IX. THE BANGKOK AGREEMENT ON THE CONTROL OF OPIUM-SMOKING IN THE FAR EAST : RECOMMENDATION REGARDING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

The Conference at Bangkok recommended in its Final Act that certain scientific researches upon an agreed plan should be undertaken by the Governments concerned, being of opinion that the campaign against opium-smoking would be facilitated by the collection of more complete and authoritative information on certain points.

The Advisory Committee in 1933 expressed the view, however, that, before a final plan could be drawn up, certain preliminary work should be undertaken.

The Advisory Committee considered during its last session a report upon the method to be adopted in undertaking this preliminary work submitted by a Mixed Sub-Committee consisting of certain of its members and members of the Health Committee of the League.

It is recommended that the various questions raised by the Bangkok Conference should be examined locally by agreement amongst the various countries concerned, and it is suggested that these countries should summon to a central locality in the Far East some specially qualified experts to draw up a programme of investigation and research to be carried out in the various countries on uniform lines.

The Advisory Committee adopted these suggestions and decided to recommend them for approval to the Council of the League.

X. THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SPREAD OF DRUG ADDICTION.

Article 15(c) of the Limitation Convention of 1931 provides that the Governments shall create a special administration for the purpose of organising a campaign against drug addiction and taking all useful steps to prevent its development. The Advisory Committee considered suggestions submitted by the representatives of Uruguay and Poland and finally adopted the following proposal by thirteen votes to three, the representatives of the United Kingdom, India and the Netherlands voting against it:

"(a) To ask Governments parties to the 1931 Convention for any information regarding the measures taken or contemplated for the purpose of establishing the special administration mentioned in Article 15 of the Convention, and regarding all other measures which they have taken or intend to take for the purpose of organising the campaign against drug addiction and suppressing the illicit traffic in accordance with Article 15(c)."

"(b) To obtain information regarding the action taken and the methods adopted in the campaign against narcotic drugs by the national and international associations devoting themselves to this campaign and also regarding the work undertaken in this field by missionary organisations, especially in the Far East."

The representatives on the Committee voting against the resolution were of opinion that the proposal was unnecessary, in view of the fact that Governments were already required in their annual reports to provide information on the existence of drug addiction and on the special measures taken to combat it. It was further urged that the best means of propaganda were the reports of the Committee and that the most efficient method of preventing the spread of drug addiction was a strict enforcement of the Convention.
XI. EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF SERIAL NUMBERS TO PACKAGES OF DRUGS DESPATCHED BY WHOLESALERS.

The Advisory Committee adopted the following resolution:

"As the adoption by manufacturers of dangerous drugs of the system of affixing a separate serial number to each bottle, flask or other container in which the drugs are sold has been found of value in facilitating enquiries with regard to the points at which drugs have been diverted into the illicit traffic and the persons responsible;

"And as the drugs when sold to manufacturing chemists or other wholesale dealers in the drugs are frequently repacked;

"The Committee renews its recommendation that all firms manufacturing any dangerous drug should be required by law or regulation or by a condition in their licences to affix a serial number to each bottle, flask or other container in which the drug is sold; and, when any sale of the drug is made, to enter in the register of sales against the record of the sale the serial number affixed to the bottle, flask or other container in which the drug is sold.

"Where drugs are sold in ampoules or similar containers which cannot conveniently be marked with a serial number, the number may be affixed to the carton, or package, in which the ampoules or other containers are packed.

"The Committee further recommends that, when the drugs are sold to wholesale dealers, the wholesale dealers shall be required:

"(1) If the drugs are sold by them without any alteration of the containers in which they are received from the manufacturers, to enter in the register of sales against the record of the sale the serial number affixed to the bottle, flask or other container in which the drugs are sold;

"(2) If the drugs are repacked in any way by the wholesale dealer before sale, to affix a serial number to each bottle, flask or other container and to enter the number in his register of sale in the same way as is required of the manufacturer. If the drugs are resold to another wholesaler, the same requirements shall apply to that wholesaler.

"The foregoing recommendations apply only to the drugs and salts of the drugs, and not to preparations containing them."

The representatives of Canada and the United States of America stated that, in their opinion, these recommendations should, as far as wholesalers were concerned, apply only to packages of a minimum capacity of 1 oz., and they agreed to the resolution subject to this reservation.


The Committee noted a report and list drawn up by its Sub-Committee of Experts. The report draws the attention of Governments to the necessity of furnishing information which may enable an annual revision of the list to be made with a view to its completion and rendering it as useful as possible to the Governments and Customs authorities.

The Committee instructed the Secretariat to forward the report and list to the Governments with a request that they should communicate all particulars rectifying or completing the list with a view to bringing it periodically up to date.

The United Kingdom representative raised the question whether Article 10 of the Geneva Convention of 1925 might be applied to drugs which were not themselves habit-forming but which might be converted into habit-forming drugs. It was pointed out that the Health Committee had already, in December 1931, recommended under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention of 1925 that the drugs covered by Group 1 of Article 1 of the Limitation Convention of 1931 should be subject to the provisions of the Geneva Convention, and that amongst these drugs were some which were not themselves habit-forming but which might be converted into habit-forming drugs. (See Report to the Council of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, document C.256.M.105.1934.XI.)

XIII. WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1934: SUPPLEMENTS TO THE STATEMENT FORWARDED TO GOVERNMENTS ON NOVEMBER 1ST, 1933.1

The Supervisory Body, at meetings on November 9th, 1933, and June 4th, 1934, examined estimates for fifty-one countries and territories. These estimates included (a) supplementary estimates sent in under Article 3 of the Limitation Convention, (b) annual estimates sent in

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1 The statement issued on November 1st, 1933 (document C.610.M.286.1933.XI), was summarised in Part I of the Annual Report.
after the publication, on November 1st, 1933, of the statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 of the Convention, and(c) amendments to the original estimates published in that document.

Estimates thus examined, covering the period between November 1st, 1933, and June 4th, 1934, have been communicated to the Council and to States Members and non-members of the League in a supplement to the above-mentioned statement issued on June 28th, 1934 (document C.610(a).M.286(a).1933.XI).

A further supplement containing late and supplementary estimates in respect of five countries, received from the Governments between June 5th and 26th, 1934, is being communicated to the Council and Governments as document C.610(b).M.286(b).1933.XI.

8. RELIEF AND SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES.

WORK OF THE NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES.

The Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees is submitting to the Assembly a report on the work in connection with the relief and settlement of refugees for the year ending June 30th, 1934.

The report covers, among other subjects, the composition of the Governing Body, the work of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, the activities and situation of the Advisory Committee of Private Organisations for Refugees, accounts for the year 1933 of the Funds of the Office, the Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees concluded on October 31st, 1933, the settlement of refugees to the Armenian Erivan Republic, the settlement of refugees overseas, the expulsion of refugees by Governments, the settlement of the Armenian refugees in Syria, the settlement of the Assyrians of Iraq, the transfer of Russian refugees from Manchuria to Brazil, and the situation of Russian refugee women in China. There is also a chapter dealing with the progress made in the scheme for liquidating the Nansen International Office.

The greater part of the material included in this report was briefly summarised in Part I of the Annual Report to the Assembly (document A.6.1934).

EXPULSION OF REFUGEES BY GOVERNMENTS.

The Governing Body draws special attention to the serious problem which has arisen in many countries owing to the practice adopted by Governments of expelling refugees from their territory.

The Assembly, in 1933, made an earnest appeal to Governments not to expel refugees until they had obtained formal permission to enter an adjacent country, and the Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees, adopted in October 1933, embodied undertakings by the contracting parties not to expel or refuse admittance to refugees unless such measures were dictated by reasons of national security or public order.

The situation of refugees expelled from certain territories has since become even more serious than in October last and is now one of the major preoccupations of the International Office. The Advisory Committee of Private Organisations, the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission and the Governing Body have each in turn given considerable attention to the question. It is regarded as imperative that, pending a general ratification of the Convention of October 1933, concerted measures should be taken by interested Governments to remedy the situation, and the Governing Body invites the Assembly once more to address a further appeal to Governments in the sense of its previous recommendations.

SETTLEMENT OF THE ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA.

The general position of the refugees in Syria, which had improved during 1933 in comparison with previous years as a result of adequate harvests, became increasingly difficult in the latter months of the winter, more particularly in Beirut, owing to a hard season and an increase of unemployment. Many refugees who had worked in public services and firms for several years were discharged, and those who were retained had their salaries very considerably reduced. Conditions, moreover, in the country districts were such that many who had sought settlement on the land were compelled to return to Beirut. One of the chief causes of this serious situation was a marked fall in the price of agricultural produce.

It was hoped in 1931 that the reimbursement by refugees of advances made to them from the office funds would enable the work of settlement to be completed by the end of 1933. The refugees, however, owing to their difficult circumstances, are unable to carry out their
reimbursement undertakings and, in respect of the refugees settled in Beirut, the sums repaid amount approximately to only one-quarter of the sums due. The situation of the Armenians in the regions of Aleppo, Damascus and Alexandretta is less serious owing to the absence of unemployment. Wages and prices in these districts, however, are so low that, in spite of the excellent harvests of 1933, the refugees have only been able partially to fulfil their obligations. The agricultural settlers had sufficient produce for the maintenance of their families and cattle, but were unable to obtain adequate prices for the surplus.

FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE OFFICE.

The funds administered by the Office during the year ending December 31st, 1933, show a marked decrease compared with previous years. The general fund of the Office received from various sources about 130,000 Swiss francs, as compared with approximately 1,400,000 Swiss francs received during the twenty-one months ending December 31st, 1932. The sums either advanced or granted to refugees or their organisations during 1933 amounted to about 250,000 Swiss francs, as compared with 890,000 Swiss francs in the twenty-one months ending December 31st, 1932.

The decrease is attributed partly to relaxed efforts in favour of the Nansen Memorial Fund. It is hoped that the adoption of the Nansen stamp in France will lead to a considerable increase in the revenue of the Fund. (Nansen International Office for Refugees: Report of the Governing Body for the Year ending June 30th, 1934.)

9.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

I. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND THE COMMITTEES ATTACHED TO IT.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its sixteenth session from July 16th to 21st, 1934. Professor Gilbert Murray presided over the meetings.

The Committee reviewed the work done in the course of the year 1933-34 by its permanent committees, its committees of experts, and by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The principal questions considered by the Plenary Committee and giving rise to specific decisions are reviewed under separate headings in the present report.

The Committee, sitting as the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation under the chairmanship of M. Emile Borel, substitute for M. Edouard Herriot, approved the closed accounts for the year 1933 and the draft budget for 1935 submitted by the Committee of Directors and the Director of the Institute. It also settled various questions connected with the management of the Institute.

During the period under review, the Executive Committee and the Committee of Directors met three times: on December 19th and December 20th, 1933, on April 13th and 14th, 1934, and on July 13th and 14th, 1934. The Executive Committee, during the session immediately preceding that of the plenary Committee, examined as usual the programme to be submitted to the Committee and drew attention to such questions as appeared to call for special consideration.

The Advisory Committee for League of Nations Teaching met for the first time prior to the session of the Plenary Committee. The Advisory Committee was constituted by a decision of the Plenary Committee adopted in 1933 at its fifteenth session and by a decision of the Council adopted during its seventy-eighth session. The results of the work of this Committee, as submitted to and approved by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, is summarised under the heading: Instruction in International Problems and League of Nations Teaching.

The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters met in Venice, immediately after the session of the Plenary Committee, for a "conversation" organised by agreement with the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in which a large number of persons from different countries were invited to participate. The "Conversation" was devoted to a discussion of questions relating to art.

II. QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

CONVERSATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, following the "conversation" organised in 1933 at Madrid on the "future of civilisation", was invited to participate in the organisation of a conversation of more limited scope on the future of the European mind.
This "conversation", organised by the French Committee for European Co-operation, took place in Paris at the Institute from October 16th to 18th, 1933. The discussions were published in a single volume by the Institute, following the precedent of the Madrid Conference. The "conversation", held under the auspices of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters in Italy, was organised with the assistance of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It took place at Venice from July 25th to 28th on the occasion of the biennial Exhibition of Modern Art. The two following subjects were discussed: "Contemporary Arts and Reality" and "Art and the State". In addition to the members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, some fifty persons participated. The "conversation" at Venice was not intended by its organisers to lead to any practical conclusions. The aim was to bring together, on the basis of themes broadly selected, ideas and tendencies reflected by persons who in various ways were dealing with questions of art or were actively engaged in artistic work. These persons included art critics, historians of art, painters, sculptors, architects, writers, etc. The discussions will be published in full by the Institute and added to the already large series of international conversations.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in noting the preparations made for the "conversation" at Venice, emphasised in a resolution that the successive "conversations" were well calculated to assist the aims of intellectual co-operation, pointing out that they had already aroused widespread interest in various countries in the work of the Organisation. It felt it desirable, however, again to direct attention to the method to be applied in organising the system of "conversations" and open letters published through the Institute, emphasising that the most useful course was to examine a specific problem, approaching it successively under its various aspects and subsequently endeavouring to make a systematic presentation of the views expressed.

During the period under review, the exchange of views organised by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters in the form of open letters, collected and published in volume form by the Institute, was continued. A new volume entitled "Mind, Morality and War" appeared in 1934. This volume contains replies to the letters published in the first two volumes of the series: "A League of Minds" and "Why war?".

PERMANENT CONFERENCE ON HIGHER INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.

The Permanent Conference, first established to encourage administrative co-operation between institutes dealing with education or research in the field of international relations has, during the last few years, undertaken a scientific study of certain definite problems under this heading. Its studies and discussions in 1932 and 1933 at Milan and in London on the intervention of the State in economic life were recently published by the Institute. The Permanent Conference, first established to encourage intellectual co-operation, became a part of the work of the Permanent Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Permanent Conference is autonomous within the framework of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The subject chosen in 1933 for the study to be undertaken in the following years was the "Problem of collective security". The first Conference, preparatory and limited in character, was held in Paris from May 24th to 26th, 1934. The institutes participating in the Conference had, during the year, done some important preparatory work, these studies being generally directed and co-ordinated by M. Maurice Bourquin, acting as general rapporteur of the Conference. The Conference of 1934 resulted in the framing of an agenda for the Conference to be held next year, which provides a basis of work to be completed by proposals received from the participating institutes. The agenda includes, in particular, a study of the idea of collective security, its historical development and its political, historical and moral importance, and a study of the principles and methods to be followed in the organisation of peace, such as the prohibition of resort to force, the prevention of war and its repression.

The problem of collective security is of special importance in the field of political science. It was discussed by the Conference in Paris in the objective spirit and in accordance with the scientific method which characterised the previous discussions on the State and economic life. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation noted that this meeting marked a real advance in the method of joint research by means of free discussion. It emphasised the autonomous and independent character of the Conference and invited the Institute to afford technical administrative assistance on the widest scale in the preparation of the Conference of 1935.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the proposal of Professor Shotwell, has for several years had under consideration the possibility of extending its activities in the field of the social and political sciences. The Committee felt that the time had come to consult persons interested in the study of the human sciences who, in the course of their studies, had been led to reflect on temporary phenomena with a view to explaining them and ascertaining their causes.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has, during the year, consulted experts in various countries and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. Several interesting suggestions have been received in the form of memoranda, and the Committee has taken certain decisions intended to ensure a continuation of the work. A descriptive list of institutes and organisations, for example, dealing, from the international point of view in the various countries, with research or education in the field of the social and political sciences, will be prepared by the Institute. In addition to this administrative work, the Institute has been asked to initiate researches into the technique and methods of the
various branches of the social and political sciences with the assistance of the National Committees and competent experts. A series of studies on specific problems will also be started, beginning with a study of certain aspects of the effects of machinery on modern life, the change it brings into the habits of cultural and social life considered and, from the international point of view, their bearing upon the relations between nations.

The Institute, in dealing with this last question will, with the assistance of the International Labour Office, begin with a general definition of the problem as a preliminary for the international study to be undertaken.

The assistance of representatives of the anthropological and ethnical sciences also seems to be necessary to the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and the Institute, as a preliminary step, has consulted several experts as to the data which may be considered as definite and ascertained in respect of the progress of the modern man, of the aptitudes and tendencies to be observed in him in the course of the development of civilisation, and, finally, of the contributions which Western civilisation owes to the various human groups.

III. FILM QUESTIONS.

The International Congress on Educational and Instructional Cinematography held at Rome in April 1934.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome organised, in the course of the year, an important international congress held under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with the generous assistance of the Italian Government.

The Congress on Education by the Cinematograph met at Rome from April 19th to 25th, 1934. More than 400 persons from some forty different countries attended the conference. A large number of Governments were officially represented, and international organisations sent special delegates. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations addressed the Congress at the beginning of the session and attended some of its meetings.

The Congress had a twofold object. First, it emphasised the very important part played by the cinema as an instrument of education and instruction. Secondly, it aimed at widening the field of activities of the educational cinematograph on the basis of information collected for the purpose, particularly by enabling the producers and users of educational films to keep more closely and directly in touch with one another. The information placed at the disposal of the Congress by the Institute was considerable. Two important collections of documents, containing more than 200 reports by qualified experts from different countries, served as a basis for its work. The work of the Congress was accordingly done under the best conditions of experiment or research. Nevertheless, the means and methods to be used within the various branches of the social and political sciences with the assistance of the National Committees and competent experts. A series of studies on specific problems will also be started, beginning with a study of certain aspects of the effects of machinery on modern life, the change it brings into the habits of cultural and social life considered and, from the international point of view, their bearing upon the relations between nations.

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films between the several countries. The resolution adopted on this subject by the Congress led to successive meetings of committees of experts at Baden-Baden in May and at Stressa in June 1934. Negotiations are going forward with a view to reaching an agreement.

The Congress, in a general resolution, laid down certain principles regarding the cinematograph as an instrument for the moral and intellectual education of nations and a means of encouraging understanding between them. The Governments were asked to adopt measures to encourage the distribution of films showing a spirit of impartiality and to prevent the distribution of tendentious films. A programme of study and consultation on the international and intellectual role of the cinematograph was framed by the Congress. The execution of this programme, approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, has been entrusted to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute working in agreement with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Reference should also be made to the resolution adopted by the Congress on the problems raised by the cinematograph owing to the co-existence of different mentalities and civilisations. This problem had been studied by the Institute and the Permanent Mandates Commission had shown special interest in the question so far as it affected the territories placed under mandate.

Another resolution of the Congress related to a competition which it is proposed should take place on the occasion of the next Olympic games; the best film dealing with sport would, on this occasion, be selected for commendation. The proposals of the Congress have been communicated to the International Olympic Committee.

The Congress, taking its work as a whole, achieved important results. It marked the completion of the work done by the Institute since its inception and provided the Institute with an extensive programme of future work established in the light of recommendations put forward by teachers, producers and others interested in the use of the cinematograph for educational purposes. The new programme, moreover, as embodied in the decisions of the Congress, will involve a close collaboration between the Institute in Rome and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the establishment of more continuous and intimate relations between the international and national organisations interested in the educational film and in the many possibilities attending its use.

WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The principal task of the Institute during the period under review was the work connected with the Rome Congress, its material organisation and the execution of the measures to be taken as a result of it. The normal work of the Institute has not, however, been neglected and the tasks previously undertaken have been continued without interruption. The Institute, for example, has completed the preparation of a cinematographic encyclopedia and undertaken enquiries into the laws relating to the cinematograph. Progress has been made with the preparatory work necessary for the application of the Convention for the International Circulation of Educational Films.

The Institute, following the Rome Congress, convened committees of experts, and took steps with a view to giving effect to the recommendations of the Congress for a standardisation of sub-standard film.

The work of the Institute in the technical field has been considerably extended by the establishment of the new advisory and technical committee, consisting of representatives of film producers and experts. This advisory committee sat for the first time at Stressa and held joint meetings with the Governing Body of the Institute. The results of the session were submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which expressed its appreciation of their value and practical importance.

IV. INSTRUCTION IN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

The attention of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has for several years been specially directed to questions relating to the instruction of youth in the aims of the League of Nations and to the choice of methods likely to facilitate such instruction and accustom young people to regard international co-operation as a normal method of conducting world affairs.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation felt the need for having at its disposal an advisory body composed in such a way that recourse might be had, for the study of any particular question, to experts most qualified to deal with it. The Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League was therefore replaced by an Advisory Committee directly responsible to the plenary Committee. This Advisory Committee is composed of three members of the plenary Committee, two persons who formed part of the former Sub-Committee of Experts, chosen to ensure the continuity of the work, and a number of assessors, not exceeding five, chosen with regard to the special questions placed on the agenda of the session of the Advisory Committee.

The object of these measures was to render it easier for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to keep more directly in touch with the different experts entrusted with the application of the recommendations or suggestions concerning instruction in international
problems and League of Nations teaching. Such instruction is of direct concern, not only to the administrations responsible for national education in its various grades, but also to the principal teachers' associations, international organisations and groups interested in the use of modern methods of spreading knowledge either by means of the cinematograph or broadcasting.

The Committee has the right to resort to various groups of experts, appealing for each special session of the Advisory Committee to those best able to assist the Committee owing to their special work and experience. The agenda of the first session of the Advisory Committee was established with a twofold object in view. First, it was desired to take an inventory of the work done as the result of the recommendations of the former Sub-Committee of Experts and to ensure the continuation of the work in progress; secondly, it was desired to frame a new programme, having regard to certain difficulties due to existing circumstances.

The assessors whose assistance was invited by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation for this first session were representatives of national education departments, of professional educational circles and of important international associations, such as the Federation of League of Nations Unions and religious bodies. The results of the meeting were embodied in a resolution submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The resolution lays down the general principles which should govern the measures to be undertaken. The Advisory Committee, starting from these principles, contemplates generally a continuation of the work begun, intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts, emphasising, however, the importance in future of closely associating instruction in the League of Nations with general instruction in international relations. The teaching of various subjects, such as history, geography, political economy, should, in the opinion of the Advisory Committee, be arranged in such a way as to promote a knowledge of the League. The Committee, on the other hand, emphasises that the principles and activities of the League should not be regarded as a distinct subject, but should be incorporated in the various programmes having regard to the special characteristics of the different national methods and mentalities.

The Committee thought it preferable not to put forward a programme covering a long period of time and to abstain from putting forward too many recommendations. Its recommendations related both to international action and to action to be taken within the different countries. The Committee further contemplated certain special measures dealing with specific problems. It expressed the view that the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as a whole, including that of the dependent institutes, was calculated to achieve the aims set forth, as spreading a knowledge of the work of the League and as affording tangible proof of the activities of the League in the intellectual field. It seemed to the Committee that official representations should be made to the Governments in the form of enquiries addressed to them, provided such enquiries related only to points which were strictly defined and were conducted in accordance with methods appropriate to the objects desired.

Official representations to the Governments should, in all cases, be supplemented by a corresponding effort on the part of private international organisations and the Committee was of opinion that the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations, together with other organisations of the kind, might lend important assistance in securing co-ordination between official and private action. The Committee emphasised the importance of personal contacts, particularly those arising from visits made abroad by members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or its dependent bodies. Such visits enabled members of the Committee to obtain information as to the work done to encourage instruction in the work of the League in the countries visited and as to the special conditions prevailing in them. Members of the Committee visiting foreign countries might, moreover, give useful advice and bear witness generally to their interest in the work of intellectual co-operation.

The Committee felt it was desirable to emphasise the very important part played by the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. It proposed that these committees should be enabled to study, more particularly, the texts framed by the Committee on Moral Disarmament of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. The National Committees, on receiving these texts, might be invited to submit useful suggestions, having regard to the special ideas prevailing in their respective countries. The Committee also recommended a wider and fuller use, with a view to encouraging instruction in the League of Nations, of the numerous relations already established by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation with the national public education authorities, in particular with the national educational information centres.

Among the special measures recommended by the Committee should be noted the continuation of the enquiry into instruction in international relations completed in the United States and the United Kingdom. This enquiry is being continued by the educational information centre of the Secretariat.

The Advisory Committee, moreover, submitted certain proposals to the effect that the Educational Survey published by the League of Nations should be modified so that it might better correspond with the needs of a teaching staff and of the organisations dealing with instruction in international relations.

The attention of the Committee was drawn to certain aspects of the use by workers of their spare time and the unemployment of young people. This question was studied by the International Labour Organisation, which has been entrusted with the co-ordination of the efforts undertaken with a view to elucidating the various aspects of the problem. The problem under consideration by the Advisory Committee relates to the possibility of using the
supplementary instruction given to unemployed young persons in order to interest them in questions concerning international relations, in the civilisations of foreign countries, and, more generally, in the contributions made by the various nations to human progress.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having noted the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, approved as a whole its programme of work, recommending, in particular, that its co-operation with the International Labour Office and other bodies interested in the question of the use by workers of their spare time and the unemployment of young people should be continued in the manner indicated by the Committee.

V. BROADCASTING PROBLEMS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has this year considered three questions connected with the use of broadcasting.

1. The Committee heard a report on the draft Convention on the use of broadcasting in the interests of peace. The draft had been approved by a large number of Governments and, as the time limit fixed for the observations of the Governments was shortly to expire, the Committee asked that the Institute should be authorised by the Assembly, in the light of the observations of the Governments and with the help of experts, to revise the text of the preliminary draft so that the procedure laid down for the preparation of conventions might be applied as rapidly as possible.

2. The Committee dealt with the question of the intellectual and educational role of broadcasting. By several previous decisions it had asked the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to study problems relating to the use of broadcasting as a means of educating the public at large and pupils in schools. A third volume will be added to the two volumes already published by the Institute embodying the results of the enquiry made by the Institute into broadcasting and public education. Numerous experts have participated in this enquiry. The questions studied include the organisation of committees to draw up broadcasting programmes, their national and international co-ordination and the possibility of using broadcasting for university extension lectures, for social education, for the introduction to the public of important scientific discoveries, for education in art, literature, history, music, modern languages and the encouragement of a spirit of international understanding.

The Committee has instructed the Institute, in completing this enquiry, to consider the problem of international exchanges of programmes as requested by the International Wireless Broadcasting Congress held at Oslo in June 1934.

3. The Committee noted the results achieved by the use of the League of Nations Wireless Station and discussed possible arrangements under which it might assist in organising broadcasts from the Station of an educational and informative character corresponding with the objects of the Organisation.

The members of the Committee and of the National Committees have been asked to cooperate in the work of the Station.

VI. EDUCATION.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute in Paris continued during the year their studies and work of co-ordination undertaken in the field of education.

As regards "higher education", it did not seem desirable to convene the Committee of Directors of Higher Education owing to the considerable amount of preparatory work which had been entrusted to the members of that Committee and to the Institute. This preparatory work included the collection of information upon the organisation of Universities and other higher education establishments in ten representative countries, the measures taken to encourage scientific studies and the co-ordination of national University statistics, this last subject being of special importance in view of the desirability of ascertaining the extent of unemployment among intellectuals and of proposing effective remedies. Finally, information is being collected upon the organisation of biological studies in the various countries.

A University Information Service has been working at the Institute for several years, though it did not bear that title. This service regularly publishes information upon the higher holiday courses, upon measures taken to facilitate study abroad and upon the organisations dealing with foreign students. It also acts as an international secretariat for the national University Offices and the Committee of International Student Organisations.

The Committee of International Student Organisations held its annual session at Geneva in April 1934. The principal item on its agenda was "The Crisis in International Co-operation and its Effects upon the Activities of the 'International Student Organisations'". The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation adopted on this subject a resolution expressing appreciation of the work done by the Student Organisations, asking them to continue to work for mutual understanding and expressing the hope that the necessary facilities might be accorded them for the continuation of their work. It should be noted that the Committee of International Student Organisations, upon the initiative of the organisations themselves, has constituted a General Students' Press Committee, which will endeavour to co-ordinate the activities of the Student Organisations in Press matters and to facilitate their relations with the Press of the world.
The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has continued to deal with the problem of the preparation of school text-books. No request for the application of the procedure devised by M. Casares for the suppression of passages likely to prejudice a mutual understanding between nations has reached the Institute from the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, with whom the initiative in this matter lies.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation confirmed its opinion as to the capital importance of school text-books from the point of view of good understanding between peoples and approved the proposals of the Institute for a co-ordination of effort in this field. It expressed the view that the section of the bulletin Intellectual Co-operation devoted to the international movement in favour of impartial text-books should deal with the problem of history-teaching in general. The Committee, moreover, discussed the possibility of preparing text-books objective in character and approved the enquiry begun by the Institute with a view to collecting chapters or passages from the history text-books used by schools, which, in the view of the National Committees or teachers’ associations, are calculated to foster understanding between the nations. The Committee noted the steps taken by two or more countries which had instituted a system of collaboration in the preparation of history text-books, particularly those dealing with periods and problems giving rise to controversy between them, and it decided to invite the Institute to prepare a draft model bilateral Convention for the establishment of a procedure whereby divergences of interpretation of such periods and problems might be mitigated or removed.

The Institute has also continued its work of co-ordination between the national organisations and centres dealing with the international interchanges and travel of young people. The Institute has continued to keep in touch with developments in the field of broadcasting as used in schools and has given to the subject the widest possible publicity. The Institute has begun a comparative study of methods of adult education in a certain number of representative countries which will complete the work already done in connection with the use by workers of their spare time. The problem of the unemployment of young people has also been added to the programme of the Institute and is being studied from the point of view of the post-school education of young people of less than 18 years of age. The major international associations and their Liaison Committee are assisting in this enquiry, which should constitute an important contribution to the work of the International Labour Organisation, which will consider the general problem of unemployment among young people during the Labour Conference to be held in 1935.

The Institute has continued its work and has received the task transferred to it as secretariat of the Permanent Committee on International School Correspondence. It has also continued its co-operation with the major international associations interested in problems of education and peace by teaching. The Liaison Committee of Major International Associations has met regularly at the Institute and one of its sessions was organised by the Institute.

VII. CO-OPERATION WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Co-operation with the Chinese Government, which began in 1931 with the despatch of a mission of four experts on education to China, was continued by means of a study tour in ten European countries organised by the Institute on behalf of a mission consisting of Chinese educationists and public education officials. These activities have been further developed during the period under review. An expert, M. Fernand Maurette, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, was sent to China at the request of the Ministry of Public Education during the period under review. An expert, M. Fernand Maurette, Deputy Director of the Institute and one of its sessions was organised by the Institute.
of the country and the future needs of China. He recommends in particular that, in the field of primary education, special attention should be given to the training of school-masters, the development of social education by means of social educational centres and the establishment of an effective inspection of the different classes of schools. In his observations on University education, he lays special emphasis on the importance of developing among students a spirit of research by means of an intensive development of institutes of research dealing with special subjects. For the guidance of Chinese students completing their University studies abroad, he suggests, in agreement with the Ministry of National Education, that an employment office should be established for intellectual and technical workers. This suggestion has been accepted in principle by the National Economic Council of China, and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has considered the best form of organisation to be given to such an office. Its first task would be to frame a schedule of the immediate or future needs of intellectual workers of various kinds, first in certain provinces and eventually throughout the country. A list of the different posts to be filled would enable the office to guide students towards the choice of a definite career and would act as a "labour exchange" for intellectual workers already trained. The need of the country for intellectual workers will for a long time to come exceed the supply, a circumstance which explains the large numbers of students working abroad. The establishment of a second office is contemplated, to be opened probably in Geneva, for the guidance of Chinese students. This office would follow the activities of the students in Western Universities and indicate the work which they might most usefully undertake. It is suggested that a similar task should be undertaken in the United States.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation assures the Chinese authorities of its full support in the establishment of such offices and has instructed a Sub-Committee to frame proposals as to the nature and methods of the possible assistance which international and national organisations may be able to give to the office in China.

VIII. FINE ARTS.

INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The International Museums Office has, during the period 1933-34, devoted considerable attention to the preparation of the International Conference on Modern Museum Problems which will be held at Madrid in October 1934. This Conference of experts will be asked to revise a treatise established on the basis of information carefully collected and embodying in a general plan both national and personal contributions. The chapters of the treaty have been arranged so as to form the agenda of the Conference.

The Museums Office in 1933 submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation a draft international Convention on the repatriation of objects of artistic, historic or scientific value lost, stolen, or illicitly alienated or exported. The draft has been communicated to the Governments for their observations and has so far met with considerable sympathy. Certain national administrations have already begun to employ by anticipation the procedure laid down in the Convention and have appealed to the Museums Office and its official publications for their help in drawing attention to the disappearance of objects from their collections.

The Council and Assembly of the League of Nations in 1933 approved the establishment within the International Museums Office of an International Commission on Historical Monuments. The majority of States have appointed their delegates to this Commission, which will study the principles and methods of safeguarding and respecting ancient monuments. The Commission will consider the moral and educational aspects of the problem, the legislative, administrative and technical measures which appear to be necessary and the collection of information on an international scale.

The Museums Office has, moreover, continued the series of administrative studies and technical and scientific enquiries suggested to it either by meetings of experts or by requests for information. It has continued the publication of its periodicals "Museion" and "Informations mensuelles", and it has issued several new volumes of the "Dossiers de l'Office international des musées" and of the collection entitled "International Repertory of Museums".

FOLK ARTS.

The Institute during 1933-34 gave special attention to music and folk song, the use by workers of their spare time and popular arts considered in this connection.

A mass of unpublished information has been collected in some thirty countries upon popular music and a first volume has been published. This volume contains information regarding scientific work undertaken in eighteen countries, the recording and manuscript notation of popular music, and the collections and principal works in existence. A second volume will be published covering extra-European countries and certain European countries not included in the first volume.

The publication "Folk Art and Workers' Leisure" has been completed in the course of the year. This volume embodies the results of the enquiry undertaken by the Institute at the request of the International Labour Organisation.
The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation emphasised the importance of the study of popular arts and asked the Institute to undertake a further enquiry with the assistance of experts of several countries. This enquiry will be directed to the common characteristics of folk art, especially in Europe.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSTITUTES OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF ART.

A new centre, established this year within the Institute, brings together those who are concerned with research and instruction in the history of art and archaeology. Co-ordination between the Institutes was desired by the bodies concerned, and the Institute, acting upon the invitation of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, convened at Rome a first session of the Executive Committee of the Centre. A programme of work was adopted and it was decided that a Bulletin, which will be the organ of the new centre, should publish the results of studies undertaken in common, give information concerning the institutes co-operating with the Centre and print original articles on problems of interest to the Institutes. The first number of the Bulletin has already appeared.

IX. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS.

The tasks of the Institute in respect of the exact and natural sciences were defined as a result of recommendations made by a committee of scientific advisers presided over by Madame Curie. An agreement was then concluded with the International Council of Scientific Unions under which co-operation is maintained both with the International Council and with the international scientific unions composing it. Representatives of the Institute have attended the congresses of these bodies or consulted them on definite subjects. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation noted with interest proposals submitted by the Secretary-General of the International Council as the result of a recent meeting of the Council held in Brussels; the Council has appointed a Committee to consider means and methods of collaboration.

The two following questions at present under consideration by the Institute are being dealt with in consultation with the competent unions: the co-ordination of scientific terminology and the preparation of lists of physical and mathematical laboratories.

CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY.

Co-ordination for the moment is being sought in respect of terms common to physics and chemistry, and meetings of experts have drawn up a method of procedure. The two international unions concerned have, in the course of the year, been asked to consider technical proposals and resolutions submitted by the Committee of Experts of the Institute. The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry approved these proposals at its last congress and the International Union of Physics will shortly discuss them. The Council of Scientific Unions will be asked finally to approve these proposals when they have been endorsed by the Unions.

LIST OF RESEARCH LABORATORIES AND ORGANISATIONS.

This list is not intended to cover the research laboratories and institutions, physical and mathematical, of the entire world, but only those which receive a large number of foreign students and research workers and offer them special facilities. The Institute has been asked to compile a first list of these institutions, which, prior to publication, will be submitted to the international associations of physics and mathematics.

ANNUAL TABLES OF CONSTANTS AND NUMERICAL DATA.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was asked to consider a resolution adopted by the International Union of Chemistry to the effect that a Conference should be convened, under the auspices of the French Government, to study the present position with regard to the publication of annual tables of constants and numerical data. This publication, of great interest to science, has had to be partially suspended owing to financial difficulties. It would be the object of the Conference to propose a more equitable and effective distribution of the financial cost of the publication of the tables as between the countries participating in the enterprise.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to draw the attention of the Assembly to the importance of the proposal.

SCIENCE MUSEUMS.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was, in 1932, asked to establish a centre of liaison and documentation for science museums. For this purpose, it publishes a monthly bulletin on the activities of science museums and scientific expeditions. It also publishes inventories of types and duplicates existing in the museums.
The International Committee this year heard a statement from Mr. Avinoff, Director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg. It decided, as a result of his proposals, to ask the Institute to study, in co-operation with the directors of science museums, the characteristic features of these institutions, the results to be embodied in one or more publications. A study of the points common to the museographical methods followed in science museums and museums of fine arts has also been suggested, and a preliminary investigation will be made by the Institute with a view to enabling the Committee to take a decision.

X. PROBLEM OF DOCUMENTATION.

The importance of a concerted attempt to place at the disposal of experts the results of researches and information as to the progress made in the various branches of science and as to the principal publications issued has long been recognised. A study made by the Institute has shown that numerous efforts have been made to this end, but that different methods have been followed. The necessity for some preliminary work of documentation has been recognised, and a decision taken to prepare an International Guide to Documentation.

The guide will include, not only a list of existing documentation centres, but will also describe the purposes and methods of documentation in relation to the organisation of intellectual work. It will also contain rules for the preparation and drafting of lists for the use of documentation centres.

The work of the Institute, in addition to the preparation of the Guide with the assistance of the most qualified experts, will also ensure co-operation between documentation centres and encourage the establishment of comprehensive bodies for the purpose.

XI. LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES.

The chief purpose of the Institute in the field of intellectual co-operation between libraries is to assist the persons using them by providing them with studies or special publications.

Its attention during the period under review was chiefly devoted to an enquiry into the professional training of librarians. A comparative study, made on the basis of documentary information and original reports supplied by experts, is at present in progress, and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has asked that the work shall be continued and that the results shall shortly be published. It has further instructed the Institute to continue its work of co-ordination, emphasising the importance of the organisation and of the social aspect of popular libraries, their construction and equipment, and the question of legal deposit.

The Institute is also preparing an inventory of collections of facsimiles, which, when completed, will be of great service to students and research workers.

Co-operation in the matter of archives, a question which was taken up some years ago by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, has produced certain preliminary practical results.

The Institute has published the first volume of an International Guide to Archives, covering the countries of Europe. The Guide was prepared with the direct support, and often with the personal assistance, of the heads of departments of archives, and it thus constitutes a valuable source of information. The second volume, which is in preparation, will be devoted to extra-European countries.

There has been a first series of exchange lectures on the subject of archives in the course of the year.

XII. LITERARY QUESTIONS.

The Index Translationum and the Ibero-American Collection are two regular publications of the Institute. The Index Translationum has developed considerably owing to the continuous co-operation of the national libraries and national library associations, which provide lists of translations appearing in their respective countries.

Several numbers of the Ibero-American Collection have appeared, the most recent publications being the "Letters and Speeches of Bolivar" and the "Facundo" of Sarmiento.

The publication programme provides for three volumes a year.

A preliminary scheme for the possible publication of an illustrated series devoted to the popular arts of Latin America has been framed with the assistance of specialists in folklore.

XIII. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

Two diplomatic Conferences of importance to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation have provided the Committee of Representatives of International Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights with matter for consideration: the Conference held in London in May and June of 1934 for the revision of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and the Conference which will be held in Brussels in 1935 for the revision of the Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.
The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, through its delegates accredited to the London Conference, secured, on behalf of the moral right of inventors, the insertion in the Convention of a text providing that “the inventor shall have the right to be mentioned as such in the patent”. Other questions of interest to the Organisation were the protection of the interests of salaried inventors, the time-limit during which an invention already published may be patented and the protection of Press information.

Questions of special interest to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and its Committee on Intellectual Rights in connection with the preparation of the Conference at Brussels for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works are the following: journalism, copyright, the droit de suite and moral rights, the jurisdiction clause and the harmonisation of the Berne and Havana Conventions on authors’ rights. It should be noted that the Assembly of the League of Nations, at its ninth session, adopted a recommendation on this last question. The seventh Pan-American Conference, held at Montevideo in December 1933, declared, moreover, in favour of harmonisation and asked an Inter-American Commission to frame a preliminary draft which was intended to bring the inter-American system into harmony with the principles of the Berne Union.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, during the period under review, has continued to co-operate with the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers of the International Labour Organisation, and the Institute has been entrusted with an enquiry into the comparative value of professional titles in the various countries and into methods of protecting them more effectively. It has also been asked to take up the question of conferring a definite status on Press correspondents in foreign countries.

XIV. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee was again impressed with the value of the assistance received from the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. The National Committees, in the majority of the studies or enquiries conducted under the auspices of the Organisation, have assisted by submitting national reports or serving as intermediaries for the choice of experts for the prosecution of such studies or enquiries. Moreover, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has received interesting proposals as the result of consulting National Committees on certain new subjects on the programme of the Organisation.

The International Committee appreciated in particular the value and importance of the arrangement under which representatives of some of the National Committees have attended sessions of the plenary Committee. The system in force during the last two years, which consists in inviting five or six National Committees to delegate one of their members to follow the work of the Committee in Geneva, has proved entirely satisfactory. It enables the Committees to familiarise themselves with the methods of work of the Committee and the members of the Committee to profit from information and suggestions put forward by intellectual circles in numerous countries.

The Committee, in paying a tribute to the work done by the National Committees, reaffirmed certain guiding rules for their organisation, future programmes and methods of work. Further, it endorsed a proposal of the Institute that a General Conference of National Committees should be held in 1937. Finally, it emphasised the importance of any measure which might enable the National Committees to acquire information regarding the work of the Organisation and of the Institute, as, for example, by the despatch of temporary collaborators or stagiaires.

XV. “DÉLÉGUÉS D’ÉTAT.”

The Committee considered a proposal intended to provide for a more effective co-operation of délègués d’État accredited to the Institute in Paris. It expressed the view that such participation was extremely useful and decided that all desirable facilities should be given to the delegates. The Executive Committee and Directors’ Committee have been asked to consider practical measures and to submit proposals to the plenary Committee at its next session.

The Committee had the benefit of the advice of two délègués d’État during its recent session, representing the National Committees of their respective countries.

XVI. PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Several publications issued by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation have already been mentioned under the different headings of this report—“Conversations”, Correspondence, Monseion, Educational Studies. To complete the list, reference should be made to the bulletin Intellectual Co-operation; the study “The Intellectual Role of the Press”, to which journalists of the first rank have contributed; the Report on the Universal Adoption of Roman Characters, drawn up with the assistance of numerous well-known experts in the subject; and, above all, the volume dealing with the London Conference on “The State and Economic Life.”
The Institute has issued a general pamphlet on the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, entitled “Intellectual Co-operation in 1933.”

**PUBLICATIONS OF THE EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.**

The Rome Institute has continued the publication in five languages of its *International Review of the Educational Cinema*, in addition to the reports and publications prepared for the International Congress on Educational and Instructional Cinematography.

**PUBLICATIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT.**

The Intellectual Co-operation Section of the Secretariat has, during the period under review, published a number of the *Educational Survey*.

**10. BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.**

The Supervisory Commission, meeting for its fifty-eighth session on June 18th, adopted a second report to the Assembly (document A.5(a).1934.X). The report deals with a number of questions connected with the administrative services of the Secretariat of the League and of the International Labour Office, and the construction of the new buildings. It also contains the conclusions of the Commission on the question whether States which have not paid their contributions should be entitled to benefit from a surplus remaining at the end of a financial year.

**11. LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.**

**I. AMENDMENT OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.**

There has been no meeting of the Committee of Representatives of the Members of the League which, under the Assembly’s resolution of September 25th, 1931, was to consider the question of amending the Covenant in order to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris. The date at which this Committee should be convened was left to be determined by the progress of the work of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments and, subject to any contrary decision of the Assembly, the Secretary-General remains authorised to convene it for a date fixed in agreement with the President of the Conference, the President of the Council and the Council’s Rapporteur. (Report to the Assembly for 1932, document A.6.1932, page 1, and Supplementary Report for the same year, document A.6(a), page 18.)

**2. NATIONALITY OF WOMEN.**

By a resolution of October 11th, 1933, the Assembly expressed the hope that, before its next session, the Governments would have put the Secretary-General in a position to communicate to the Council the information contemplated by its resolution of October 12th, 1932, as to the effect which they had found it possible to give to Recommendation VI of the Codification Conference of 1930 regarding equality of the sexes in matters of nationality. Only a comparatively small number of Governments have reported changes in their legislation affecting the nationality of women. A summary of the replies of the Governments will be circulated to the Council and the Members of the League (document C.342.M.158.1934.V), together with particulars of the Convention on the nationality of women adopted at the seventh Conference of American States and signed on December 26th, 1933, by which the contracting parties undertake that there will be no distinction based on sex as regards nationality in their legislation or in their practice. According to information obtained from the Director-General of the Union, this Convention is open to accession by all States.

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1 A statement of the action taken by the Council as the result of the resolution of 1932 will be found in the 1933 Report to the Assembly (document A.6.1933), page 1.
C. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

INTRODUCTION.

For a complete statement of the facts concerning the organisation, the jurisdiction, and the activities of the Court since the last session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General ventures to refer to the Tenth Annual Report of the Court. This work, which has just appeared, will be issued to Governments, to officially appointed delegates at the next session of the Assembly, and also to their legal advisers.

The practice of the Secretariat in the years prior to 1933 had been to issue a few extracts from the Annual Reports of the Court to the delegates in the form of a special printed document. As it was considered, however, that this document was not absolutely necessary, the Secretary-General decided in 1933, in agreement with the Registrar of the Court, to substitute for it a chapter, prepared by the Registrar, which would be included, for the convenience of delegates, in the Secretary-General's Supplementary Report. As this plan seems to have worked satisfactorily, it has been adopted again for the current year. The manuscript of the present chapter was completed on June 15th 1934.

I. COMPOSITION OF THE COURT.

The composition of the Court has undergone no alteration since the Assembly's last session. Changes have, however, occurred in the presidency of the Court and in the composition of the Chambers. The terms of office of the President and the Vice-President, elected in 1931, and those of the members of the different Chambers were due to expire on December 31st, 1933. Fresh elections were held on December 2nd, 1933, and gave the following results:

- **President**, from January 1st, 1934, till December 31st, 1936: Sir Cecil Hurst.
- **Vice-President**, from January 1st, 1934, till December 31st, 1936: M. J. G. Guerrero.

**Composition of the Chamber for Labour cases (until December 31st, 1936).**

- Substitute members: Count Rostworowski, M. Negulesco.

**Composition of the Chamber for Communications and Transit cases (until December 31st, 1936).**


**Composition of the Chamber for Summary Procedure (until December 31st, 1934).**

- Members: Sir Cecil Hurst, President, M. Guerrero, M. Adatci. Substitute members: Count Rostworowski, M. Anzilotti.

Since the last session of the Assembly, judges appointed under Article 31 of the Statute have sat on the Bench in two cases; these judges were:

- M. de Tomcsanyi (Hungary),
- M. Hermann-Otavsky (Czechoslovakia),
- M. Séféridés (Greece).

2. THE REGISTRY.

The organisation of the Registry has undergone no change since the last session of the Assembly. Two posts of editing-secretary (corresponding to the category of members of sections) which fell vacant have not been filled, though the posts have been maintained in the establishment.

3. PREMISES: MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The installation of a system of microphones and loud-speakers in the Great Hall of Justice, which was authorised by the Assembly in 1933 with a view to improving the acoustics, has been completed.

The installation of telephone-cabins for the use of the Press, which was also authorised by the Assembly, has, similarly, been completed. In this connection, the Postal Administration has also established a postal and telegraph office in the Palace.

In pursuance of an agreement concluded between the Registrar and the Postal Administration, the official postal correspondence of the Court will henceforth be stamped with special stamps, surcharged "Cour permanente de Justice internationale".

4. THE STATUTE.

The Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to which the Court's Statute is attached, has not been ratified by any State since the last session of the Assembly. The States which have signed the Protocol, but have not yet ratified it, are: United States of America, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Liberia, Nicaragua.

As regards the entry into force of the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, for the revision of the Statute, three new ratifications—those of Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela—have been deposited within the last twelve months. Furthermore, Panama announced that she had not been able to ratify the Protocol, but that she saw no objection to the entry into force.
of the amendments to the Statute. Apart from the United States of America and Panama, whose situation is peculiar, the ratifications of the following States are still required for the entry into force of the amendments: Brazil, Abyssinia and Peru. It will be remembered that, by the terms of the resolution adopted by the League of Nations on October 14th, 1932, the Secretary-General is instructed to inform the Members of the League of Nations, immediately, of any communication as to the causes which prevent a State from ratifying the Protocol, and, upon receipt of the last of the requisite ratifications, to notify the entry into force of the Protocol to the Governments of the States concerned, and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. THE RULES OF COURT.

The Court has methodically continued the revision of the Rules which it had undertaken, having in view, in particular, the possibility of the coming into force of the "Revised Statute". In May 1934, it examined the text of a certain number of articles of the Rules, on the basis of proposals framed by commissions set up within the Court for that purpose.

6. JURISDICTION.

(a) THE 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:

- Treaty of commerce and navigation between Italy and Panama.—Rome, October 16th, 1929.
- Convention regarding air navigation between the Netherlands and Spain.—Madrid, February 14th, 1930.
- Convention of commerce and navigation between Poland and Roumania.—Warsaw, June 23rd, 1930.
- Veterinary Convention annexed to the Convention of commerce and navigation between Poland and Roumania.—Warsaw, June 23rd, 1930.
- Treaty of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement between Belgium and Bulgaria.—Sofia, June 23rd, 1931.
- Treaty of friendship between Finland and Persia.—Moscow, December 12th, 1931.
- Agreement regarding the establishment and operation of air lines passing over their respective territories between Belgium and Spain.—Madrid, February 27th, 1932.
- General Convention on air navigation between Belgium and Spain.—Madrid, February 27th, 1932.
- Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration between Denmark and Turkey.—Geneva, March 8th, 1932.
- Convention regarding air navigation between Spain and Sweden.—Madrid, April 8th, 1932.
- Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation between the Netherlands and Turkey.—Geneva, April 16th, 1932.
- Convention regarding air navigation between Austria and the United Kingdom.—Vienna, July 16th, 1932.
- Convention of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration between Portugal and Sweden.—Lisbon, December 6th, 1932.
- Treaty of arbitration, judicial settlement and conciliation between the Netherlands and Venezuela.—The Hague, April 5th, 1933.
- Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation between Japan and the Netherlands.—The Hague, April 16th, 1933.
- Commercial Agreement between Denmark and the United Kingdom.—London, April 24th, 1933.
- Commercial Agreement between the United Kingdom and Norway.—London, May 15th, 1933.
- Commercial Agreement between the United Kingdom and Iceland.—London, May 19th, 1933.
- Convention concerning fee-charging employment agencies.—Geneva, June 29th, 1933.
- Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants.—Geneva, June 29th, 1933.

1 The point of view of the Government of the United States as regards the putting into force of the amendments to the Statute of the Court was expressed by the Secretary of State in a letter of June 25th, 1930, to the Secretary-General of the League, to the following effect: "The Secretary of State perceives no reason to object to the coming into force, between such nations as may have become parties thereto, of the amendments to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice as set out in the annex to the Protocol dated September 14th, 1929, which have not been ratified by the United States."
Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings.—Geneva, June 29th, 1933.

Convention concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants.—Geneva, June 29th, 1933.

Convention concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings.—Geneva, June 29th, 1933.

Convention concerning compulsory widows’ and orphans’ insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants.—Geneva, June 29th, 1933.

Convention concerning compulsory widows’ and orphans’ insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings.—Geneva, June 29th, 1933.

Commercial Agreement between Finland and the United Kingdom.—Helsingfors, September 29th, 1933.

Convention for facilitating the international circulation of films of an educational character.—Geneva, October 5th-11th, 1933.

International Convention for the suppression of traffic in women of full age.—Geneva, October 11th, 1933.

Convention regarding the suppression of illicit importation of alcoholic liquors into Finland between Finland and the United Kingdom.—London, October 13th, 1933.

The number of international agreements (other than the Optional Clause) conferring jurisdiction on the Court, on any grounds, and published by the Registry now amounts to 475.

(b) The Optional Clause.

Since the last session of the Assembly, there have been no further accessions to the Clause; Hungary has, however, renewed her acceptance, subject to ratification (the preceding declaration expires on August 13th, 1934), but Abyssinia’s acceptance, which expired in 1933, has not been renewed.

The foregoing brings the number of States bound by declarations made under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute to forty-one (forty-two in 1933).

The general position in regard to the acceptance of the “Optional Clause” is shown in the table below:

**Synoptic Table.**

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<th>States which have signed the Optional Clause (49)</th>
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<td>but in the case of which the period of engagement has expired</td>
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**States not bound by the Clause**

**States bound by the Clause (41)**

**States not bound by the Clause**

**Note by the Secretariat.** — The instrument of ratification by Hungary of its new declaration of acceptance of the Optional Clause was deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations on August 9th, 1934.
A. States having signed the Optional Clause: Abyssinia, the Union of South Africa, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the 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: the Union of South Africa, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, New Zealand, Persia, Peru, Roumania, Siam, Switzerland, 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, the 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: Abyssinia.

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

(c) The United States.

The ratifications of the States named below are still required for the entry into force of the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the accession of the United States of America to the Statute of the Court:

Abyssinia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States of America.

Since the last session of the Assembly, the Protocol has been ratified by 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 opinions)</th>
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<tr>
<td>No. 49</td>
<td>Prince von Pless</td>
<td>Germany-Poland</td>
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<td>No. 55</td>
<td>Prince von Pless (jurisdiction)</td>
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<td>No. 58</td>
<td>The Peter Pazmany University (appeal against the judgment of February 3rd, 1933, of the Hungaro-Czecholovak M.A.T.)</td>
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<td>No. 59</td>
<td>The Lighthouses Case</td>
<td>France-Greece</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 60</td>
<td>Polish Agrarian Reform</td>
<td>Germany-Poland</td>
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Since then, the following new case has been submitted to the Court:

<table>
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<th>General list</th>
<th>Short title</th>
<th>Parties</th>
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<td>No. 61</td>
<td>Oscar Chinn Case</td>
<td>Belgium-United Kingdom</td>
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In order to deal with the cases enumerated above, the Court has held two sessions:

The thirtieth (extraordinary) session, October 22nd to December 15th, 1933.

The thirty-first (ordinary) session, February 1st to March 22nd, 1934.

1 The Court also held an extraordinary (thirty-second) session from May 15th to June 1st, 1934, for work on the revision of the Rules (see above).
At the first of these sessions, all the regular members of the Court were present except M. Altamira and M. Urrutia. At the second, all the members were present except Mr. Kellogg, M. de Bustamante, M. Altamira and M. Urrutia. As in previous years, it was not found necessary to obtain the assistance of any of the deputy judges.

8. CASES.

(a) POLISH AGRARIAN REFORM AND THE GERMAN MINORITY (No. 60).

By an Application dated July 1st, 1933, filed with the Registry on July 3rd, the German Government, availing itself, in its capacity as a Member of the Council of the League of Nations, of the right conferred upon it by Article 12 of the Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919, had brought a suit against the Polish Government concerning the application of the Polish agrarian reform to the German minority in the voivodeships of Posnania and Pomerelia and kindred questions. It was alleged in the Application that the Polish Government had acted inconsistently with the obligations assumed by it under Articles 7 and 8 of the above-mentioned Treaty, by discriminating against Polish nationals of German race in these voivodeships, in the carrying out of its agrarian law, and that it had not fulfilled the obligations incumbent upon it in this respect under Article I of the same Treaty; the German Government requested the Court to declare that violations of the Treaty had been committed and to order reparation to be made.

Together with this Application, the Agent for the German Government—who had been appointed by a letter dated May 26th, 1933, whereby the German Government had announced the impending submission of the case—had filed with the Registry a request for the indication of interim measures of protection, pursuant to Article 41 of the Statute and Article 57 of the Rules of Court. In this request, the Court was asked to indicate interim measures of protection to preserve the status quo, pending the delivery of final judgment in the case.

The Court had given its decision upon the request for the indication of interim measures of protection, which it rejected, in an Order made on July 29th, 1933.

The time-limits for the written proceedings in the case were finally fixed in such a way that the period allowed for the filing of the German Government's case would expire on November 1st, 1933.

On October 27th, 1933, the German Minister at The Hague sent to the Registrar of the Court a note to the effect that the German Government did not intend to proceed with the suit. Pursuant to the provisions of the Rules, a copy of this note was transmitted, for information and any necessary action, to the Agent for the Polish Government, who, by a letter of November 15th, 1933, replied that, in view of the German Government's attitude, as indicated in the above-mentioned note, the Polish Government had no objection to the discontinuance of proceedings in this case, that it accordingly considered them closed, and requested the Court officially to record the fact.

By an Order made on December 2nd, 1933, the Court, considering that the withdrawal of the suit by the German Government and the Polish Government's acquiescence in this withdrawal terminated the proceedings instituted, noted this withdrawal, placed on record the acquiescence of the Polish Government, declared the proceedings terminated and decided that the case should be removed from its list. The case was removed from the list on the same day.

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

The suit concerning Administration of the Prince von Pless was brought by the German Government against the Polish Government by means of an Application dated May 18th, 1932. The respondent Government had raised a preliminary objection, which the Court had joined to the merits by an Order made on February 4th, 1933; subsequently, the applicant Government had filed a request for the indication of interim measures of protection, upon which the Court had given its decision in an Order made on May 11th, 1933. The periods allowed for the filing of the Counter-Case, Reply and Rejoinder on the merits had been finally fixed in such a way that the first of these time-limits expired on December 28th, 1933.

On October 27th, 1933, the German Minister at The Hague sent to the Registrar of the Court a note to the effect that the German Government did not intend to proceed with the case concerning the Administration of the Prince von Pless which it had submitted to the Court. In accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Court, a copy of this note was transmitted, for information and any necessary action, to the Agent for the Polish Government, who, in a letter of November 15th, 1933, replied, in view of the German Government's attitude, as indicated in the above-mentioned note, the Polish Government had no objection to the discontinuance of proceedings in this case, that it accordingly considered them closed, and requested the Court officially to record the fact.

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1 M. Altamira was ill during the whole period in question. M. Urrutia was absent on "long leave" (Rules of Court, Article 27:5) during the period October 1933-April 1934. Mr. Kellogg and M. de Bustamante were prevented by ill-health from attending the thirty-first session.
In 1635, Cardinal Peter Pazmany, Prince Primate of Hungary, made over a sum of 100,000 florins to the Rector of the Jesuit College at Nagyszombat in Slovakia for the creation of a "University of Studies"; in the same year, at the Cardinal's request, the King of Hungary, Roman Emperor, conferred upon the University the customary privileges. The University, which was transferred in 1777 from Nagyszombat to Buda, and in 1783 to Pest, received several bequests and gifts in the course of the 17th and 18th centuries. Thus, in 1775, after the dissolution of the Order of Jesuits, Queen Maria Theresa granted to the University, as a perpetual endowment and foundation, certain property at Nagyszombat in Slovakia that had previously belonged to the Jesuit College in that town; this property had been bestowed on that College in 1586 by the Emperor Rudolf II. The gift of Maria Theresa was confirmed in 1780, in the reign of Joseph II, and in 1804, in the reign of Francis I; the necessary formalities for entry into possession of the property were accomplished in 1781 and in 1804.

In 1914, the University's estates in Slovakia were augmented by the acquisition of certain property, purchased with the permission of the King, Francis-Joseph.

After the war of 1914-1918, the new Czechoslovak authorities took possession of the University's estates in Slovakia and placed the property under the management and supervision of a "Central Commission" having power to decide on the employment of the revenues. The University did not receive these revenues, or any account of the administration of the property.

Founding itself on the provisions of Articles 246 and 250 of the Treaty of Trianon, the University instituted proceedings on December 30th, 1923, before the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, claiming the restitution of its possessions in Slovakia, freed from all measures restricting its right to dispose of them; on February 3rd, 1933, this Tribunal declared itself competent and ordered the property in issue to be restored to the University, freed from all the measures to which it had been subjected by the Czechoslovak authorities.

It is the above-mentioned decision of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal which formed the subject of the dispute laid before the Court in virtue of the agreement (Agreement II), signed at Paris on April 28th, 1930; according to this instrument, Hungary and Czechoslovakia agreed to recognise, without any special agreement, a right of appeal to the said Court from all judgments on questions of jurisdiction or of merits which might be given "henceforth" by the above-mentioned Tribunal, in proceedings of certain kinds. Relying on this clause, the Czechoslovak Government proceeded, on May 9th, 1933, to lodge an "appeal" with the Court, requesting the latter, as its main submission, to find that the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal wrongly decided that it was competent, that the Peter Pazmany University was not justified in instituting its claim before this Tribunal, and that the Czechoslovak Government was not bound to restore the property.

The Court's judgment was delivered on December 15th, 1933, the hearings in the case having extended from October 23rd to November 13th of that year.

After narrating the immediate origin of the case (application to the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal; proceedings before the said Tribunal), the judgment goes on to examine the question of jurisdiction. There can be no doubt that Agreement II of Paris confers jurisdiction upon the Court; it contains a special agreement between the signatory States of that Agreement in case of disputes relating to certain judgments of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal arising, in particular, between Czechoslovakia, the Applicant, and Hungary, the Respondent, in the case before the Court. The fact that the judgment in dispute was given in a litigation to which one of the Parties was a private individual does not prevent the judgment from forming the subject of a dispute between two States, capable of being submitted to the Court. In these circumstances, it is unnecessary for the Court to go into the various problems connected with the exercise of the jurisdiction thus conferred upon it.

Proceeding next to the merits, the judgment first summarises the facts; it then examines whether, in the case under consideration, the conditions required by Article 250 of the Treaty of Trianon were fulfilled, in order that it may be in a position, according to the conclusions which it reaches, to draw the necessary inferences for the decision of the case both in regard to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal and to the justice of the claim which the University had submitted to that tribunal.

The first condition to be fulfilled, according to the aforesaid article, is that the claim must be submitted by a Hungarian national. The Czechoslovak Government, while not contesting that the University possesses Hungarian nationality, has argued that it is not a personality in law; it does not deny that the University originally possessed such a personality, but contends that it was subsequently lost, as a result of the process of nationalisation alleged to have begun at the end of the 18th century.

The Court is, however, unable to accept this contention. It appears that the University enjoyed a personality in law from the time of its creation, as a consequence of Cardinal Pazmany's Deed of Donation. Furthermore, whatever may be the exact date at which it acquired personality in law in accordance with the law at that time, in November 1775, when the University, it was undoubtedly regarded as enjoying such personality at the end of the 18th and at the beginning of the 19th century. Was this status subsequently lost? No legislative enactment calculated to produce such an effect has been communicated to the Court. And the Court observes that the abolition of this personality could only result if the provisions in force were found to be really incompatible with the possession of personality in law. The Court finds that no such incompatibility exists. It points out that, in this connection, personality in law...
only means the capacity to own property, to receive legacies or donations, to conclude contracts in private law, etc.; it is therefore something that is consistent with State supervision of the University’s scientific activities and of its exercise of its rights of ownership; it is also consistent with the fact that, as a general rule, the University is represented before the courts by an organ of the State.

The second condition to be fulfilled under Article 250 of the Treaty of Trianon is that the claim submitted must relate to property of Hungarian nationals. Though it is beyond doubt that the University, as a juridical person, enjoys the status of a Hungarian national, the Czechoslovak Government contends that, be it as it may, the right of ownership of the property in dispute is not vested in the University, but in the “University Fund”, which that Government regards as a separate personality in law.

However, after examining the deeds of donation, the entries in the Land Register, and various laws and judicial decisions, the Court reaches the conclusion that there is no juridical person of that name in existence, and that the term “University Fund” simply means the University in the sphere of private law.

The Czechoslovak Government has, however, further contended that Article 250 only covers what is called private property; whereas the property in dispute is in the nature of public property.

The Court observes, on this point, that Hungarian law does not appear to make such a distinction in Hungarian law; all property, in so far as it forms the subject of the right of ownership, is private property. Moreover, it suffices to note that, in any case, this distinction is unknown to the Treaty of Trianon, which, for the application of its provisions, takes only two factors into account: the person to whom the property belongs and the territory in which it is situated.

The third condition to be fulfilled under Article 250 of the Treaty of Trianon is that the Hungarian nationals in question should have been deprived of their property as a result of measures of a particular kind: these measures, the revocation of which is enjoined by Article 250 itself, are, as the Court points out, first “liquidation” for purposes of reparation, or with the object of economic elimination; also “retention”, in the very wide sense of “exceptional war measures” which is given to that term by the Treaty, and which includes, in particular, measures of supervision and compulsory administration; and measures which, though not taken for a purpose connected with the war, nevertheless resemble the former category in their nature and effects.

After an analysis of the measures to which the University’s property has been subjected by Czechoslovakia, the Court arrives at the conclusion that they are indeed measures of supervision and compulsory administration within the meaning of Article 250; as these measures were taken as early as 1918-19 and were maintained after the coming into force of the Treaty of Trianon in 1921, they must be revoked.

Against this conclusion, the Czechoslovak Government has argued that it would only be bound to revoke the measures referred to in the article if they involved an element of discrimination. In regard to this point, the Court shows that the Treaty does not make discrimination a necessary condition; further, that, in accordance with the Court’s jurisprudence, a measure prohibited by an international agreement cannot become lawful by reason of the fact that the State applies it to its own nationals; and, lastly, that the measures taken in regard to the University’s property were, in fact, of a definitely discriminatory character.

The Court, accordingly, finds that, in its Judgment of February 3rd, 1933, the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal rightly decided that it was competent to take cognisance of the claim brought by the Peter Pazmany University; and that the Czechoslovak Government is bound to restore the University the immovable property claimed by it, freed from any measure of transfer, compulsory administration or sequestration, and in the condition in which it was before the application of the measures in question. Each of the Parties had prayed the Court to order the opposing Party to pay the costs of the arbitrate proceedings. The Court did not, however, see any need to depart from the general rule laid down in Article 64 of the Statute, according to which each Party has to bear its own costs.

(d) Lighthouses Case between France and Greece (No. 59).

In 1860, the Ottoman Government granted the French firm Collas & Michel a concession for the management, development and maintenance of the system of lights on the coasts of the Ottoman Empire in the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and the Black Sea. This concession, which began to run in 1864 and covered a period of twenty years, was based on the following principle: the concessionnaires were authorised to collect lighthouse dues, whence they were to obtain their remuneration, a portion of the receipts from this source being also reserved to the Ottoman Government. The latter likewise placed certain premises, etc., at the disposal of the concessionnaires. The concession was successively renewed in such a way that it was due to expire in 1924.

On April 1st/14th, 1913, the concession was again renewed and it was this renewal which gave rise to the case submitted to the Court. By a decree-law issued on this date, the Sultan authorised the Ottoman Minister of Finance to conclude a convention renewing the concession for twenty-five years—i.e., until 1949. The convention was signed on the same day. The decree-law was published in the Turkish "Official Gazette" in May 1913 and ratified by Parliament in December 1914. The law was promulgated on December 22nd, 1914, January 4th, 1915.
In April 1913, when the concession was last renewed, although military operations in the first Balkan war had been resumed, the greater part of European Turkey was occupied by the Allies, and this situation was confirmed in the preliminary peace conditions, which were accepted by the Porte on April 1st and by the Balkan Allies on April 20th. However, the second Balkan war was supervised; it was terminated, as regards Greece and Turkey, by the Treaty of Athens of November 1st/14th, 1913, which came into force on November 16th/20th of that year, and which contains, together with clauses relating to the acquisition of large areas of Turkish territory by Greece, a provision concerning the validity of concessions (respect for acquired rights).

Then followed the war of 1914-1918 and the events which subsequently took place in Greece and Turkey in the years 1921 and 1922. Relations between these two countries were only finally settled by the instruments signed at Lausanne in 1923, France being also among the signatories. The question of concessions (including concessions relating to the territories ceded by Turkey) was dealt with in Protocol XII of Lausanne of July 24th, 1923. That Protocol draws a distinction, in Article 9, between the territories detached from Turkey under the said Treaty and the territories which had been detached from that country after the Balkan wars. In regard to the former, the Protocol fixes October 29th, 1914, as the decisive date for the recognition of the concessionary contracts; in regard to the latter, it adopts the date of the entry into force of the Treaty under which the territory was transferred, in each case.

Now, some of the territories covered by the concession granted to Collas & Michel had passed under Greek sovereignty as a result of the Treaty of Athens of November 1st/14th, 1913. In December 1914, the Greek Government announced that it was going to take over the management and maintenance of the lighthouses situated in its new territories. This decision, which was based on considerations of neutrality and national defence, was not, however, fully carried out until 1920. Toward the end of 1923, the Lighthouse Administration entered into conversations with the Greek Government and, in the course of these conversations, the Administration was informed that, in the view of the Greek Ministry of National Economy, the concession would expire on September 4th, 1924. The Lighthouse Administration thereupon brought the matter to the notice of the French Government, and in September 1924 the question entered the phase of diplomatic negotiation. The French and Greek Governments agreed to settle the matter by arbitration and in April 1931 they concluded a Special Agreement, which was ratified two years later. The Special Agreement, which confers jurisdiction upon the Court, asks the latter to say whether the contract concluded on April 1st/14th, 1913, between the Ottoman Government and the Lighthouse Administration, extending the concession contracts granted to the latter, was duly entered into and is accordingly operative as regards the Greek Government in so far as concerns lighthouses situated in the territories assigned to Greece after the Balkan wars or subsequently. The Special Agreement also provides for a procedure, to follow the delivery of judgment by the Court, for the settlement by negotiation or, should this method fail, by arbitration (the third arbitrator being appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice failing agreement between the Parties) of all pecuniary claims of the firm Collas & Michel against the Greek Government or vice versa, and of the sum payable for the buying-out of the concession, should the Court's judgment declare the 1913 concession to have been duly entered into.

The Special Agreement was notified to the Court on May 23rd, 1933, and the Court gave judgment on March 17th, 1934.

As regards the precise import of the question put to it, the Court observes that the Parties, though they agreed that the Court must examine the question whether the contract of April 1st/14th, 1913, was valid according to Ottoman law, disagreed as to whether the Court must also consider what binding effect, if any, the contract possessed as regards Greece in the territories in which certain of the lighthouses covered by the concession are situated. According to the French Government's contention, the Special Agreement did not cover this point. That Government based its argument mainly on the fact that, in Article 1 of Protocol XII of Lausanne, the expression "duly entered into" occurs in a context in which it means: valid according to Ottoman law; so that, in its view, this expression, which is also used in the Special Agreement, bore the same meaning there.

The Court, however, holds that the expression "duly entered into" is not a technical term invariably possessing the same signification. In its opinion, the history of the Special Agreement does not exclude the possibility that, as is contended by the Greek Government, the words "duly entered into", in Article 1 of that document, read in conjunction with the whole of the context, imply, besides a condition regarding conformity with Ottoman law, a condition regarding conformity with international law. Accordingly, the Court decides not to omit from consideration the objections of an international character opposed by the Greek Government to the arguments of the French Government.

The French Government also contended that any argument based on the intention of the Contracting Parties (the Ottoman Government and the firm Collas & Michel) as to the scope of the contract was irrelevant to the question put to the Court; the latter, on the contrary, considers that it cannot answer the question without satisfying itself that the contract of 1913 covered, in the intention of the Contracting Parties, lighthouses now situated in Greek territories.

The Court therefore must deal with three questions of substance: it must determine the intention of the Parties as regards the scope of the contract; it must consider whether this contract was "duly entered into" according to Ottoman law, and whether it is enforceable against Greece.
With regard to the first point, Greece argued that it was impossible that the Parties, when signing the disputed contract on April 15/14, 1913, should have meant it to cover lighthouses situated in territories which had long been occupied by the Greek troops and thecession of which had just been agreed to by Turkey. The Court is not of this opinion. It considers, in the first place, that the object of the contract was to renew the old concession; and accordingly—in the absence of proof to the contrary, which, however, the Greek Government has not furnished—it may be presumed that the scope of the contract remained identical with that of the old concession, which indisputably covered the whole of the Ottoman lighthouses. If the intention had been to restrict the scope of the contract as compared with the concession in force, the fact would, no doubt, have been expressly stated. Finally, the fate of all the occupied territories was not yet decided, and, moreover, the Parties to the contract of 1913 might have had in view the possibility that special provisions in the future peace treaties would subsequently accord recognition to the concessions.

The Court next considers the question whether the contract was duly entered into, according to Ottoman law. The French Government held that the validity of the contract in Ottoman law was established by the fact that it was concluded on behalf and under the authority of the Ottoman Government. The Greek Government, on the other hand, argued that the decree-law which conferred this authority and under which the contract had been made did not fulfil the conditions laid down with regard to this particular method of legislation; and also that the ratification of the decree-law by Parliament, which only took place after the territories in question these territories, to non-ratification; and that the effect of this was retrospectively to annul the decree-law.

The Court, for its part, confines itself to considering whether the Turkish decree-law was valid; for only if it were not valid would it become necessary to ascertain whether it was indispensable according to Turkish legislation in the matter of concessions. The Court holds that the decree-law fulfilled the formal conditions laid down by the Constitution. The next point is whether it also fulfilled the other conditions prescribed by the Constitution, which requires that the issue of a decree-law should be justified by "urgent necessity" and that the measure must be one "for the protection of the State against some danger or for the preservation of public safety".

The Court observes that the Ottoman Government, and subsequently the Turkish Parliament, were alone qualified to appreciate this point; accordingly, there is no need for the Court to do so.

With regard to ratification, the Court considers that only a refusal to ratify would be relevant and that, if Parliament did not intervene, the decree-law remained in force in the same way as any other ordinary law. In the present case, ratification by Parliament, in the Court's view, amounted to a confirmation of the Government's action rather than to the imposition of legal provisions, applicable to the future, on the inhabitants of the ceded provinces.

Moreover, in regard to the question whether, according to Turkish law, the decree-law itself was not tainted with nullity because some of the territories covered by the contract were in enemy occupation, the Court holds that, in constitutional law, nothing short of definite cession can produce legal effects prejudicing the rights of the lawful sovereign. The question which arises in international law whether the succession State can be bound by a contract or a law made during military occupation lies, in the Court's opinion, entirely outside this subject. The decree-law of April 15/14, 1913, and the contract authorised by it were therefore, the Court holds, valid in Turkish law.

There remains the third question: whether, in the field of international law, the contract is operative as regards the Greek Government. That Government had argued that it was not, mainly on the ground that the territorial sovereign is not entitled, in occupied territory, to grant concessions legally enforceable against the occupying State which subsequently acquires the territories occupied by it.

The Court, having regard to the treaty provision contained in Article 9 of Protocol XII of Lausanne, simply observes that the only objections to subrogation admitted by this clause are those based on the date or the validity of the concessory contract; and it has already recognised that the contract of 1913 was valid and that it was made prior to the material date fixed by Article 9 of Protocol XII.

The Court therefore arrives at the conclusion that the contract was duly entered into and is accordingly operative as regards the Greek Government in so far as concerns lighthouses situated in territories assigned to it after the Balkan wars or subsequently. But it adds a reservation to the effect that it is not called upon to specify which are the territories detached from Turkey and assigned to Greece after the Balkan wars or subsequently where the lighthouses in regard to which the contract of 1913 is operative are situated.

(e) The Oscar Chinn Case (No. 61).

This case was brought before the Court by means of the filing of a special Agreement concluded on April 13th, 1934, between Belgium and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

According to this special Agreement, a dispute has arisen between the two Parties with regard to a claim made by the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of loss and damage alleged to have been sustained by Mr. Oscar Chinn, a British subject, at all material times resident and carrying on business in the Belgian Congo. The loss and damage are said to be due to certain measures in relation to fluvial transport on the waterways of the Belgian
Congo, taken by the Belgian Government (which is responsible for the colonial administration) in 1931, in connection with the limited liability company commonly known as "Unatra". The Court is asked in the first place to say whether, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the measures in question were in conflict with the international obligations of the Belgian Government towards the Government of the United Kingdom, and, in the second place, if the answer to the first question is in the affirmative, to indicate the principles upon which reparation is to be calculated and, in certain circumstances, to fix the amount of such reparation.

The case raises questions as to the construction of the Convention signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on September 10th, 1919, revising the General Act of Berlin, February 26th, 1885, and the Declaration of Brussels dated July 2nd, 1890.

The Parties have also notified the Registry that their agents before the Court will be: for the Belgian Government, M. de Ruelle, legal adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; for the Government of the United Kingdom, Mr. W. E. Beckett, C.M.G., second legal adviser to the Foreign Office.

By an Order, dated May 2nd, 1934, the acting President of the Court fixed the time-limits for the written proceedings, in the manner proposed by the parties in their special Agreement. By another Order, made on July 14th, 1934, the time-limits for the reply and the rejoinder were extended at the request of the Parties; in accordance with the terms of the latter Order, the case will be ready for hearing at the end of September 1934.