The Board also made a preliminary examination of the situation obtaining in 1935 in the most important drug-manufacturing countries, particularly as regards morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine. In those cases where the manufacture exceeded the amounts authorised to be manufactured, the Board decided to ask for explanations from the Governments concerned. This examination raised certain questions of principle, owing to the fact that the 1931 Limitation Convention does not seem to be entirely clear in certain respects.

D. CONVENTION OF 1936 FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS.

Following a decision of the Council on January 20th, 1936, a Conference was held at Geneva from June 8th to June 26th, 1936, for the purpose of concluding a Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs. The Conference was attended by delegates from forty countries, observers from two other countries, and representatives of the International Criminal Police Commission at Vienna, who attended the Conference in an advisory capacity and as experts.

Its principal object was to take international action with regard to three matters which had made it particularly difficult to deal effectively with the illicit drug traffic. These were the following:

1. In a number of countries, the penalties provided for offences against the laws enacted to carry out the provisions of the international Conventions were inadequate to act as a deterrent.

2. In the majority of countries, no legal provision was made for punishing persons who arrange or procure, or are accessory to arranging or procuring, the smuggling of opium or drugs into territories outside the country in which they are residing.

3. In many countries, no provision was made for the extradition of offenders in respect of offences committed in other countries against the laws relating to dangerous drugs.

The Conference adopted as a basis for its work a draft Convention prepared in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Assembly resolution of September 25th, 1931, for the conclusion of international Conventions under League auspices. Governments had already been twice consulted on
the text of the draft articles, and in addition, a further revision had been made by a special Committee of Experts which met at Geneva in December 1935.

The Conference reached agreement on a text after discussions lasting almost three weeks, the instruments being signed on June 26th. The final text does not differ in essential principles from the earlier drafts, though certain rearrangements of form and expression were found necessary, and some proposals which did not meet with general acceptance by the Conference were, after discussion, inserted as recommendations in the Final Act of the Conference.

The provisions of the Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs fall mainly into three parts:

(a) Provisions whereby the parties undertake to make the necessary legislative provision for severely punishing, particularly by imprisonment, acts which are usually understood to be embraced by the expression "illicit drug-traffic". It is to be noted that the Convention gives an extensive meaning to this expression by enumerating the acts covered by the Convention — viz., the manufacture, conversion, extraction, preparation, possession, offering, offering for sale, distribution, purchase, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, despatch, despatch in transit, transport, importation and exportation of narcotic drugs, contrary to the provisions of the international opium Conventions. The following acts are also similarly punishable: intentional participation in the offences specified, conspiracy to commit any of them, attempts, and, subject to the conditions prescribed by national law, preparatory acts.

The Conference also adopted an article requiring those contracting parties whose national law regulates the cultivation, gathering and production of raw materials with a view to obtaining narcotic drugs to make any contravention of such law severely punishable.

(b) Provisions designed to ensure that offenders do not escape prosecution and punishment on technical grounds such as the non-recognition by certain countries of the principle of the extradition of nationals, etc., and that they do not escape extradition merely because drug offences are not expressly
included as extradition crimes in any extradition treaty between the parties to the Convention.

(c) Provisions for international administrative arrangements among the parties to the Convention, in order to facilitate the application of the Convention and the prosecution and punishment generally of offenders concerned in the illicit drug traffic.

For this purpose, each party to the Convention is to set up a central office for the supervision and co-ordination of all operations necessary to prevent the offences covered by the Convention. These central offices are to be in close contact, and to communicate to each other information relating to the international drug traffic.

The Convention also provides for the mutual communication between the contracting parties, through the Secretary-General, of laws and regulations made in application of the Convention, and also of annual reports on the working of the Convention.

The Final Act embodies interpretations of certain provisions of the Convention, together with several recommendations. The most important of these latter is an appeal to Governments which still permit the use of opium for other than medical or scientific purposes to take effective action without undue delay with a view to its abolition. Another recommendation urges the contracting parties to create, where necessary, specialised police services for the purpose of enforcing the application of the Convention.

At the final meeting of the Conference, the Convention was signed by the delegations of the following twenty-five countries: Austria, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Canada, India, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay and Venezuela.
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES.\textsuperscript{1}

\section*{I. Work of the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees.}

At its sixteenth session, the Assembly considered a proposal by the Norwegian Government to the effect that the League should extend and develop its work in aid of refugees. It adopted a report by M. Motta which, in the first place, pointed out that the Assembly had had in view certain arrangements for winding up the Nansen International Office within a specified time-limit and according to definite budgetary rules. It expressed the opinion that the League had done useful work in the way of assisting refugees, but that, owing to the complexity of the problem, which had political, legal, humanitarian, administrative and financial aspects, further enquiries were necessary within the limits set by its previous decisions.

The Assembly held that, for political and financial reasons, these enquiries should, for the present, be confined to those categories of refugees which were already under the Nansen Office and the High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany. It requested the Council to appoint a small committee of qualified persons to draw up and submit a report, and further stipulated that the Council might—even before the ordinary session of the Assembly in 1936, to which the question would have to be referred—take any steps it deemed desirable.

The Council duly appointed a Committee on International Assistance to Refugees.\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1} The special question of the settlement of the Assyrians from Iraq has been dealt with in Chapter 1 (Political Questions), see page 14.
Assistance to Refugees, as suggested by the Assembly, having as members:

M. Michael HANSSON (Norway), former President of the Mixed Court of Appeal of Egypt, Norwegian Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, Member of the Roumano-Hungarian Mixed Arbitral Tribunal;

M. G. DE MICHELIS, Senator, Italian Ambassador, former Commissioner-General of Emigration;

M. Štefan OSUSKÝ, Czechoslovak Minister at Paris, Chairman of the Supervisory Commission of the League of Nations;

M. P. ROLAND-MARCEL, Counsellor of State, former Prefect of the Bas-Rhin (France);


This Committee sat at Geneva from November 28th till December 7th, 1935. Its report to the Council¹ (January 1936) contains an analysis of the information collected by the Committee from Governments and official bodies (such as the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, the Nansen International Office for Refugees and the High Commission for Jewish and Other Refugees from Germany) and from private relief associations, both international and national, and also from the refugees' own organisations. After stating its conclusions on the main points submitted to it, the Committee made certain proposals.

Some of these relate to provisional measures: choice of a personality to act as temporary President of the Nansen International Office for Refugees; choice of another personality to ensure the continuity of the London High Commissioner's² work for Jewish and other refugees from Germany. Other proposals relate to subsequent organisation: the preparation of a scheme for the transfer of certain functions at present performed by the Nansen Office to Governments or private organisations; the

¹ Document C.2.M.2.1936.XII.
² The former High Commissioner, Mr. James G. McDonald, had tendered his resignation in a letter dated December 27th, 1935.
organisation of an adequate service to deal with the problem of refugees coming from Germany, attached to the Nansen Office as an additional but separate service, or in the form of a special organisation for this purpose, etc.

At its meeting on January 22nd, 1936, the Council appointed a special Committee to lay down the main line of its decisions. This Committee duly advised, and the Council, at its meeting on January 24th, referred to the Assembly the report of the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees and its proposals concerning a subsequent organisation. It also took certain decisions of a provisional nature.

It appointed M. Michael Hansson to act as President of the Nansen International Office for Refugees until such time as the Assembly should, under the Statute of the Office, be in a position to make a definite appointment.

It further authorised its President to appoint a League High Commissioner to deal, until the 1936 ordinary session of the Assembly, with questions connected with refugees from Germany; and, on February 14th, the President appointed Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm to this post.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees, the Acting President of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office and the High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany will submit special reports on their work, reports which will be submitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council on January 24th, 1936.¹

II. Nansen International Office for Refugees.

Action by the Assembly and Council, and by the Various Bodies charged with the Refugee Work.

The 1935 Assembly adopted a series of resolutions on the report of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees on the work done for Russian, Armenian, Assyrian,
Assyro-Chaldean, Turkish and Saar refugees.¹ The Assembly recommended Governments to ratify the 1933 Convention relating to an international status for refugees, to capitalise their refugee expenditure and to place the credits thus obtained at the disposal of the Office for the settlement of the refugees, and to increase the funds of the Office by the generalisation of the Nansen stamp and by the issue of surcharged postage stamps; it urged Governments, once more, not to expel refugees unless they had obtained entry visas for another country, and requested Governments of immigration countries to continue to co-operate with the Office.

As mentioned above, the Council had under consideration, at its ninetieth session, the report of the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees. It invited Judge Michael Hansson to act as President of the Governing Body of the Office until the Assembly takes a final decision on that appointment, and to submit a revised winding-up programme on constructive lines.

The Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees held its eighth session on October 9th and 10th, 1935, under the presidency of M. Raphaël (Greece), when it gave general indications to a special Sub-Committee appointed to represent it before the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees; it had under consideration the annual report of the Office and the progress made with the ratification of the 1933 Convention; finally, it appointed M. Soubbotitch (Yugoslavia) and M. Momtchiloff (Bulgaria) as member and substitute member respectively of the Governing Body of the Office in succession to M. Fotitch (Yugoslavia) and M. Antonoff (Bulgaria), respectively, who had resigned.

The Governing Body of the Office held its twelfth and thirteenth sessions on October 30th, 1935, and April 29th, 1936, respectively. At the latter meeting it created three special Commissions to examine questions of legal status, colonisation, and the raising of additional funds for the refugee work. The Joint Committee of the Governing Body, consisting of the Managing Committee and the Finance Commission met at regular intervals during the past twelve months.

¹ See document A.45.1935.XII, page 123.
The Advisory Committee of Private Organisations for Refugees met at Geneva on October 8th, 1935, under the presidency of M. Raphaël, Acting President of the Governing Body of the Office, when it had under consideration, inter alia, the annual report of the Office to the Assembly and the Norwegian Government's proposal for the organisation of international assistance to refugees. The Committee also renewed the mandates of M. Golden, M. Petersen and Mr. MacKenzie as experts to the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, and appointed in that capacity M. Maklakoff to the place rendered vacant by the death of M. Goulkévitch. It nominated Maître Rubinstein to replace M. Goulkévitch as member of the Governing Body of the Office, and M. Fedoroff to succeed Maître Rubinstein as substitute member of that organ.

Questionnaire on the Refugee Problem.

The Office has addressed a pressing appeal to all Governments, urging them to furnish full replies to a questionnaire on refugee problems and thus to enable the Governing Body to present an accurate survey of those problems in its report to the Assembly. This questionnaire deals with the numbers of the refugees; of those unemployed or unemployable; of bearers of Nansen passports; of those in receipt of relief and of those requiring relief but not obtaining it; and with the sums expended on refugee relief. Governments are invited to say whether they would be prepared to capitalise some of that expenditure and place the credits thus obtained at the disposal of the Office for the permanent settlement of some of the refugees. They are requested to afford information on the vexed question of expulsions and on the important matters of naturalisation facilities for refugees and their exemption from restrictions against foreign workers, to consider the possibility of emulating the example of the French and Norwegian Governments and of issuing postage stamps bearing a surcharge in favour of the settlement funds of the Office, while at the same time securing more accurate refugee statistics by generalising the Nansen passport system in respect of refugees over 18 years of age.

Finally, Governments are invited to state what steps they contemplate taking for dealing with the refugee problem after the liquidation of the Office in 1938.
General Assistance to Refugees.

In addition to the special activities of the Office mentioned in the following paragraphs, the Office and its representatives in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Roumania, Syria, Turkey and Yugoslavia are called upon daily to afford individual refugees and their families very varied forms of assistance. Such interventions, amounting to more than 100,000 throughout the year, include assistance in obtaining Nansen passports; entry, exit and transit visas; in preparing and certifying a wide variety of documents; legal assistance; interventions on behalf of expelled refugees; in connection with employment, including daily advances to refugees to enable them to start small businesses; in obtaining exemption from foreign labour restrictions, naturalisations, etc.

In addition, many thousands of destitute and infirm refugees are helped by the Office by means of grants, amounting in 1935 to 119,000 Swiss francs, to organisations working for the refugees.

Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees.

This Convention has now received the ratification or adhesion of the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Italy and Norway. The French Chamber has also ratified the Convention, and there is reason to hope that the Senate will confirm that ratification when it reassembles. The Belgian Government has intimated its intention of submitting shortly to the Chamber a draft law for the approval of the Convention. The Estonian, Finnish, Greek, Swiss and Yugoslav Governments have intimated that, although for various reasons they are not able at the present time to ratify the Convention, they intend to apply its essential principles in their countries.

Transfer of Armenian Refugees to Erivan and Liquidation of the Armenian Refugee Problem in Syria.

On May 9th, a further convoy of 1,783 Armenian refugees, chosen from a list of 7,000 who had registered for settlement in Soviet Armenia, were transferred from France to Erivan, where the Armenian Soviet Government had made arrangements for their employment and accommodation. This transfer was effected.
in close co-operation with the competent French and Soviet Armenian authorities and with the Armenian refugee organisations in France. The cost of the concentration of the refugees and of their transport to Batum was defrayed by the French Government, the Office and the Armenian refugee organisations in France; whilst, at the request of the Office, the League of Red Cross Societies and the French Red Cross assumed responsibility for the medical care of the refugees during their concentration in France and their embarkation at Marseilles. The total number of refugees so far transferred by the Office to Erivan amounts to 10,280, the previous transfers having been effected principally from Greece and Bulgaria.

The Governing Body, in agreement with the mandatory Power, had decided to terminate the work of Armenian refugee settlement in Syria at the end of 1933. In view of the precarious situation of a considerable number of the refugees at that time, it was found necessary to adjourn the application of the plan. By the end of 1935 the Office had assisted more than 30,000 refugees to settle in urban quarters or agricultural colonies, for total advances of 11,335,132 French francs.

There still remain about 370 indigent families in the Aleppo Camp and some 250 families in hutments in Beirut who have not been able to take advantage of the settlement loans made by the Office, as their material condition affords no hope that they would be able to reimburse funds employed for their settlement. The Office has addressed a pressing appeal to international and national Phil-Armenian organisations for the comparatively modest sum of 70,000 Swiss francs estimated to be sufficient to rescue those refugees from their unhappy situation. The Governing Body has also addressed an appeal to the League and to the mandatory Power, urging that the interests of those refugees should be taken fully into consideration when the time arrives to establish the future political status of the mandated territories.

The main task now remaining for the Office in Syria consists of recovering the advances made to the refugees for their settlement and of transferring the title-deeds of their properties to the refugees as and when they liquidate their indebtedness to the Office. According to the liquidation plan, the funds thus reimbursed were either to be refunded to the donators or employed for the social welfare of the refugees in accordance with the
donators' wishes. In view, however, of the critical situation of the refugees in the Aleppo and Beirut camps, the Office is urging that the cost of their settlement shall constitute a prior charge on this year's reimbursements.

**Russian Refugees in Turkey.**

The final liquidation of the Russian refugee problem, which has occupied the attention of successive League Assemblies for some fourteen years, is now definitely in sight.

This problem had been reduced, by settlement in other countries, from many tens of thousands to about two thousand refugees, who had elected to remain in Turkey, where they had succeeded in earning their living. Unfortunately, the Turkish Government, in common with many other Governments, found it necessary to introduce legislation to protect national workers, with the result that the refugees remaining in Turkey were exposed to unemployment and consequent destitution. In response, however, to pressing appeals from the Office, the Turkish Government generously agreed to naturalise the majority of those refugees, representing, with their dependents, some 1,800 persons, and thus enable them to resume their occupations. The Turkish Government imposed a condition that about 150 who were not admitted to naturalisation should be transferred by the Office to other countries.

For various reasons, including the fact that the majority of the refugees to be evacuated from Turkey belonged to categories of workers in little demand, the Office experienced difficulty in complying with the conditions imposed by the Turkish Government. Thanks largely, however, to the co-operation of the Belgian, Greek and Yugoslav Governments, the Office was finally able to obtain temporary asylum for the refugees in question, and the Turkish Government has, in consequence, already approved the first list of some 1,250 refugees for naturalisation.

The fees for the naturalisation of the refugees have been advanced, as to 50,000 Swiss francs, by the Office, and the remaining 25,000 Swiss francs by the American Committee which has for so many years co-operated with the Office in Istanbul. As regards the cost of the temporary accommodation of the refugees in Belgium, Greece and Yugoslavia, this sum also, amounting to 10,000 Swiss francs, has been advanced from Office funds.
An urgent appeal has been made by the Office to the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Governments to receive permanently those of the refugees who do not obtain permission to remain definitely in Belgium, Greece and Yugoslavia,

Raising of Funds for the Refugee Work by the Issue of Surcharged Postage Stamps.

The Norwegian and, subsequently, the French Governments responded to an appeal, made by the Office and endorsed by the Council, that Governments would issue postage stamps bearing a surcharge in favour of the funds of the Office. The issue made by the Norwegian Government consists of a series of four stamps of postal values of 10, 15, 20 and 30 öre, each bearing Dr. Nansen’s portrait, and a surcharge of 10 öre. The Office understands that the surcharge on these stamps has realised about 30,000 Swiss francs during the first three and a-half months.

The French Government made an issue of a 75 centimes stamp with a surcharge of 50 centimes, half of the proceeds of which are to be transferred to the Office, the other half being reserved for refugee relief in France. The Office has already received a remittance of 44,605 French francs in respect of its share of the first two months’ proceeds from that surcharge.

Saar Refugees.

The situation of the Saar refugees has caused the Office very grave anxiety owing largely to the entire absence of funds for their relief and settlement.

When the League, in the spring of 1935, requested the Office to assume responsibility for some 4,000 refugees who left the Saar Territory on the occasion of the plebiscite, the Governing Body accompanied its acquiescence by a request for an advance of 200,000 Swiss francs to enable it to make an immediate start with the relief and settlement of those refugees. Although the Council was not able to accede to that request, the Office, in anticipation of funds being obtained elsewhere, at once carried out a census of the Saar refugees and, on the basis of that census, drew up three plans for their settlement in South America, which were accepted by some hundreds of those refugees. Thanks to the generosity of the French Government, which has already
expended about 9,000,000 French francs on the maintenance of those refugees in France, the Office is encouraged to hope that, in the near future, it may be able to make a beginning with the settlement of about 200 Saar refugee families in Paraguay.

The Council of the League, at its eighty-fifth session in May 1935, decided to extend the Nansen passport system to the Saar refugees. The Governments of Australia, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Switzerland and the Union of South Africa have notified their agreement.

The Austrian, Estonian, Hungarian and Turkish Governments have intimated their willingness to recognise the Nansen passports issued by other Governments to Saar refugees. On the other hand, the Czechoslovak and Swedish Governments have expressed the opinion that, as far as passports are concerned, the Saar refugees should be assimilated to German refugees.

Settlement of Refugees in Overseas Countries.

Reference has been made above to the prospects of settling a certain number of Saar refugees in Paraguay. This possibility was opened up as a result of a small mission sent by the Office to Paraguay towards the end of last year, which obtained important settlement facilities from the Paraguayan Government. Those facilities include the concession of 15,000 hectares of fertile fiscal land at about 10 Swiss francs per hectare; free visas; exemption from the payment of the entrance guarantee of 50 gold pesos per head; free accommodation for a week after arrival and free transport from Asuncion to the settlement area; and credit arrangements for the purchase of stock and agricultural implements. Thanks to those facilities, the Office has been able to draw up a plan for the transport to, and settlement in, Paraguay of an average refugee family, consisting of three adults and two children, for the extremely modest sum of about 2,000 Swiss francs. That sum includes: the transport of the family from a European port to Asuncion; the purchase of 12 hectares of land; the cost of clearing one hectare; the construction of a modest house and furniture with outhouse; a well; agricultural implements, seeds and live-stock, as well as the maintenance of the family for the first year.
Satisfactory arrangements have also been made with the Government concerning the questions of religion, military service, naturalisation, education and the administration of the colonies.

Similar offers have been obtained from various colonisation concerns in Argentine and Brazil, but the Office is, at present, limiting its overseas settlement activities to the prosecution of the Paraguayan scheme, pending the deliberations of a special colonisation Sub-Committee created by the Governing Body to consider the whole question of overseas settlement.

Expulsions.

The practice of many Governments of expelling refugees, often on the slightest pretexts, and thus exposing them to great unnecessary hardship, is still causing the Office the gravest anxiety, although its efforts to remedy the situation have been attended by a certain measure of success. Thus, an enlightened solution of this problem has been initiated by the Belgian Government, which the Office commends to the benevolent consideration of other interested Governments. This solution consists of the creation of an Inter-Ministerial Commission for the consideration of the cases of all refugees threatened with expulsion, presided over by a Judge of the Court of Appeal.

The Governing Body was also glad to note at its April session that, in future, refugees cannot be expelled from France without personal instructions from the Minister of the Interior.

Finance.

The funds obtained by the Office in 1935 amounted to 542,052.95 Swiss francs, including about 340,000 Swiss francs from the Nansen stamp and 150,000 Swiss francs reimbursed by refugees in respect of advances made for their settlement. In view of the worsening economic situation of the refugees, the Governing Body decided at its April session to increase from 10 % to 50 % the proportion of its funds devoted to relief by outright grants, thus reducing to 50 % the proportion available for the constructive solution of the refugee problem. The revenue derived from surcharged stamps is, however, excluded from this arrangement.
III. JEWISH AND OTHER REFUGEES FROM GERMANY.

Among other decisions reached on January 24th, 1936,¹ the Council resolved that the High Commissioner should take certain steps which would enable him to inform the Assembly as to the general situation regarding Jewish and other refugees from Germany. The High Commissioner's instructions were:

(a) To prepare and arrange, in agreement with the Secretary-General, for the meeting of an Inter-Governmental Conference to establish a system of legal protection for refugees from Germany; in addition to the States Members of the League, the United States of America and Brazil were also to be invited;

(b) To consult the different Governments as to the possibilities of placing refugees and finding employment for them, and the conditions under which this could be done;

(c) To get into touch, where he thought it desirable, and in such manner as might seem best, with private associations for the relief of refugees and their emigration and employment, the activities of these associations being recognised by the League as useful.

By arrangement with the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner summoned an Inter-Governmental Conference to be held at Geneva on July 2nd, 1936, having first drawn up a provisional programme. The first point on this programme is the preparation of a provisional agreement as to the status of German refugees, in order to provide a system of legal protection for them as soon as possible, pending the entry into force of a permanent convention. The preparation of such a convention is also on the programme. The Conference will further have to consider how facilities can be obtained from the authorities of the refugees' home country for identification and other papers to be issued to them.

A draft provisional agreement was prepared by the High Commissioner and communicated to the Governments concerned. Further, as requested, he approached the principal Governments as to possibilities of employment for the refugees. For this

¹ Already mentioned above, page 206 (see also *Official Journal*, February 1936, page 128).
purpose, he visited the capitals of the countries which, being geographically contiguous to Germany, have received a considerable influx of German refugees. Consultations are proceeding with certain other Governments interested in the problem of finding employment for refugees or in their emigration.

The Advisory Committee of the former McDonald High Commission having been dissolved, the new Commissioner has taken certain steps to ensure contact between the various organisations dealing with refugees. There is every reason to hope that these organisations will continue to give their assistance, although they are being considerably hampered by the economic depression.
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The various Committees of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will be holding their annual meetings between July 8th and July 18th, 1936, at Geneva.

A summary of the activities of the Organisation can therefore only be included in Part II of the annual report, to be published in September 1936.
I. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX.

Since the last session of the Assembly, there has been no change in the number of international bureaux placed under the direction of the League in accordance with Article 24 of the Covenant.

1. International Hydrographic Bureau.

This Bureau has continued to forward to the Secretariat all the publications, reports, and circular letters addressed to its Member States.

The Auditor of the League of Nations has, as usual, audited the accounts of the Bureau for the past financial year.

The next International Hydrographic Conference is to be held at Monte Carlo in 1937.


This Commission has forwarded all its publications to the Secretariat and has remained in continuous touch with the Communications and Transit Organisation.

The Communications and Transit Organisation was represented at the twenty-fourth session of the International Commission, held at Warsaw from May 22nd to 29th, 1936.

The International Commission, for its part, was represented at the nineteenth session of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, held at Geneva from November 5th to 9th, 1935.
3. International Central Office for the Control of the Liquor Traffic in Africa.

The International Central Office has remained in continuous touch with the League Secretariat, to which, in conformity with Article 7 of the Convention of St. Germain concerning the control of the liquor traffic in Africa, it has forwarded all information received from States parties to the Convention.

4. International Bureau for Information and Enquiries regarding Relief to Foreigners.

A certain amount of information has been exchanged during the past year between this Bureau and the Secretariat.


The work of the Nansen International Office for Refugees is surveyed in the chapter on International Assistance to Refugees, page 206.


This Bureau has continued to forward to the Secretariat its publications and information concerning its work.

The Secretariat was represented at the seventh session of the Governing Body of the Bureau, held at Brussels in July 1935, and at the eighth session, held at Paris on November 13th and 14th, 1935.

II. Relations with International Organisations.


The Secretariat has continued to collect documentation with regard to the activities of public and private international organisations, and the material assembled has enabled the Secretariat to respond to a considerable number of requests for information.

2. Publications.

(a) Bulletin of Information on the Work of International Organisations.

For reasons of economy, the Bulletin has appeared only twice during the year. The information contained in the
Bulletin on the congresses and meetings held by international organisations is based on particulars forwarded by the organisations themselves.

(b) *Handbook of International Organisations.*

A new complete edition of the *Handbook of International Organisations*, which, for reasons of economy, had not been issued since 1929, has recently appeared in French. It contains particulars of more than 600 organisations, supplied by those organisations themselves. An English edition will appear in 1937.
15.

BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

I. ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1935.

The accounts for the year 1935 were examined by the Auditor and considered by the Supervisory Commission, whose report is submitted to the 1936 Assembly.¹

II. GENERAL FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1935.

The budget amounted to 30,639,664 gold francs, but expenditure was only 25,589,115 gold francs. Receipts in respect of the current year amounted to a total of 27,047,853 francs, and the total receipts, including payments in respect of previous years, were 35,828,404 francs. In consequence of appropriations for the Guarantee and Reserve Funds, decided upon by the 1935 Assembly, the cash surplus for the year 1935 amounts to 9,034,280 gold francs.

This exceptionally favourable result has been due to:

(i) Payments amounting to 8,780,551 francs in respect of arrears, 5,229,343 francs of which come from two States that have withdrawn from the League;

(ii) Greater regularity in the payment of current contributions, the amount of which increased from 72% on the 1934 budget in 1934 to 88 1/4% on the 1935 budget in 1935;

(iii) Economies by the Administrations (see the Auditor's observations on this subject).²

¹ Document A.5.1936.X.
² Document A.3.1936.X.
It should be emphasised that such a situation cannot recur. Owing to the arrangements concluded with different States thanks to very effective action of the Special Committee set up by the Assembly the sums received in respect of contributions in arrear, which have so materially contributed to the size of the surplus for 1935, will in future be considerably reduced. At the same time, the establishment of the Guarantee Fund, the object of which was to enable contributions to be reduced, has had the effect of curtailing, if not altogether eliminating, the margin of elasticity previously provided in the budget in the shape of certain credits on which large savings were effected every year.

III. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON JUNE 1ST, 1936.

Results of the First Five Months.

During the first five months of the year 1936, the amount of contributions received totalled 13,102,576 francs, or 46.33% of the budget, as against 14,671,314 francs, or 47.88% of the budget for the corresponding period last year.

Of the sums paid, 11,490,630 francs represented payments in respect of the current year and 1,611,946 francs in respect of arrears.

General Situation and Disposal of the Surplus for 1935.

For the reason stated at the end of Section II above, the Supervisory Commission thought it desirable to devote part of the present surplus to the consolidation of the financial system of the League of Nations, by providing against the very real risks of the future and reserving the credits necessary to meet certain long-term liabilities which it had not yet been possible to begin to write down. Accordingly, after providing for the refund to the States Members of a sum sufficient to keep contributions at the present level, and after setting aside the amount necessary for the completion of the programme of extension of the International Labour Office building, the Commission
recommended the Assembly to appropriate the following sums from the surplus for 1935:

(i) **Reserve Fund** ................. 4,500,000

This Fund was created by the 1935 Assembly and its object is “to ensure that the expenses of the League of Nations are duly met within the limits of the budget voted by the Assembly”.

(ii) **Guarantee Fund** ............. 1,200,000

This figure corresponds to the amount of the aggregate deductions made from the 1937 budget in accordance with the principles adopted by the 1935 Assembly.

(iii) **Provident Fund** ............ 25,881

This figure represents the complete writing-off of the losses of the Provident Fund up to December 31st, 1935.

(iv) **Pensions Fund of the members of the Court** .... 714,750

The pensions system for members of the Court set up by the 1924 Assembly has recently been valued by the Consulting Actuary of the Pensions Fund of the League of Nations. The plan devised for the financing of the pensions system of the members of the Court is summarised in the Supervisory Commission’s report; it includes annual payments, spread over fifteen years, of 80,766 Dutch florins in order to pay off the arrears due in respect of the present judges and those who have already retired.

The Supervisory Commission’s last report shows a material improvement in the financial situation of the League of Nations, which may now be regarded as on a sound basis.

**IV. Budget for the Year 1937.**

The total budget for 1937, including the budgets of the Secretariat, the International Labour Organisation and the
Permanent Court of International Justice, amounts to 28,729,497 gold francs.

The budget of the Secretariat, which amounts to 14,645,963 francs, seems at first sight to show an increase of 54,328 francs as compared with the figure adopted by the Assembly for 1936. But a credit of 750,000 francs to meet the new expenditure arising out of the occupation of the new buildings disappears from Part VI of the budget. The budget of the Secretariat as a whole is therefore really 695,672 francs less than that for the current year.

On the other hand, the sum for which the Members of the League of Nations are liable in respect of the International Labour Organisation is 909,212 francs more than the corresponding figure for the current year. This increase is almost entirely due to the fact that, owing to the receipt in 1936 of a double contribution from States not Members of the League of Nations, the contribution for which the States Members are liable for the current year in respect of the International Labour Organisation is exceptionally low; the year 1937 will see a reversion to the normal system of single contributions.

The increase in the budget of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which amounts to 240,133 francs as compared with the current year, is entirely due to the increase of credits for pensions of the members of the Court, and to an exceptional allowance to the widow of a deceased judge.

Thanks to the refund to the States Members of part of the surplus for 1935, the contributions for 1937 have been fixed at a figure approximately equal to those for 1936; moreover, the value of the unit would be further reduced by the adoption of the new scale of allocation drawn up by the Committee set up for this purpose by the 1935 Assembly.

V. Contributions in Arrear.

At its last session, the Assembly approved the recommendations of the Special Committee in the case of the contributions

---

1 See above.
2 See Chapter 6, page 129.
of ten States; the resulting payment of considerable sums in respect of arrears has largely contributed to the present satisfactory financial position of the League.

The Chairman of the Committee has entered into negotiations with the representatives of certain other States in arrears with their contributions with a view to preparing for the next session of the Committee, which will be held during the summer.
16.

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.


In a letter to the Secretary-General received on October 21st, 1933, Germany gave notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations under Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant. The period of notice required being two years, Germany ceased, on October 21st, 1935, to be a Member of the League of Nations.

In a letter to the Secretary-General received on May 26th, 1936, the Government of Guatemala gave notice of withdrawal under Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant.

In a telegram to the Secretary-General, received on June 27th, 1936, the Government of Nicaragua gave notice of withdrawal under Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant.

* * *

On September 16th, 1935, Poland was re-elected and Ecuador and Roumania were elected Members of the Council. On the same date, the United States of Mexico and Czechoslovakia ceased to be Members of the Council.

On October 21st, 1935, Germany ceased to be a Member of the Council.1

II. QUESTION OF THE NUMBER OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

In 1933, the Council and the Assembly, as the result of the enquiry made, on the initiative of Portugal, into the question of

1 The composition of the League and of the Council in the year 1935/36, as it stood on October 22nd, 1933, is shown in document C.428.M.219.1935.
the representation on the Council of Members of the League which do not belong to any of the groups habitually enjoying such representation, created a tenth non-permanent seat on the Council. This was a provisional measure for a period of three years only, and was adopted on the understanding that the question of the number of the Members of the Council would be reconsidered before the end of this period. On September 26th, 1935, the Council set up a Committee of representatives of certain Members of the League to carry out the contemplated enquiry and also to examine proposals made to the Council by the Chinese Government with regard to the representation of Asia, and in particular of China, on the Council.

The Committee's report recommends that, in view of present circumstances, a purely provisional solution should be adopted by which the number of the non-permanent Members of the Council would be fixed at eleven for a limited period. Nine members of the Committee considered that this period should be three years; five members, that it should be one year. One of the two new seats would be intended for the non-grouped States; the other would be intended for Asia, and the Committee expressed itself in favour of China's re-entering the Council at the election of this year.

On May 13th, after a brief exchange of views between certain of its Members, the Council decided to adjourn action on the report until it should have been considered by the Assembly, and to transmit to the Assembly the Minutes of its discussion.

III. Constitution, Procedure, and Practice of League Committees.

On September 28th, 1935, the Assembly (sixteenth session) adopted a report by its Second Committee giving general approval to the report of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the constitution, procedure, and practice of League Committees, which had met at Geneva in June 1935. The Assembly asked the Council to arrange for a number of the

---

1 Document A.9.1936.V.
3 Document A.70.1935.
Special Committee's suggestions to be put into effect, and the Council proceeded to do so on January 24th, 1935 (ninetieth session).

The Special Committee considered that the essential principles of the League's technical organisations, as established in 1920, were sound, provided that there was better co-ordination. It found, however, some defects which it seemed desirable to remedy. In submitting his report to the Council, the French representative, Rapporteur, said he had thought it proper to embody the general principles already sanctioned by a vote of the Assembly in practical rules which would ensure their strict observance. He accordingly submitted a set of "General Regulations on Committees", to apply to all League Committees in future, except where the Council might decide otherwise. These regulations deal with the appointment of Committees, their term of office, their duties, their programmes of work, and other matters. The Rapporteur observed that the authors of the draft regulations had attempted to translate into a few very simple clauses the two points on which the Committee of Experts laid special stress — the need for introducing more method and unity into the work of the technical committees and the need for protecting the League's technical work against the danger of routine.

He further suggested some practical measures to give effect to the new reforms agreed to or contemplated by the Assembly in the case of certain Committees to whose constitution, procedure, and practice the Special Committee had devoted particular attention. The Council decided that the "General Regulations on Committees" should be put into force, and agreed to the Rapporteur's other proposals.

In accordance with the Council's decisions, the League Committees — with the exception of those which had been temporarily left outside the scope of the reforms advocated by the Special Committee and the Assembly — which had statutes or rules of procedure of their own undertook to bring those rules into line with the "General Regulations on Committees". According to the Regulations, this adjustment must be completed by the end of 1936. The application of the measures decided

---

1 Official Journal, February 1936, pages 129 et seq.
upon by the Council in regard to certain specified Committees has also been begun.

On May 13th, 1936 (ninety-second session), the Council had before it a report by the French representative on the action taken in regard to the Advisory Committee of Experts on Slavery, the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, and the Health Committee.

The question of the constitution, procedure, and practice of League Committees has been placed on the agenda of the seventeenth session of the Assembly, so that the Assembly may have an opportunity of considering such of the Council’s decisions as call for action on its part.

IV. COMMITTEE ON THE REPRESSION OF TERRORISM.

The Committee on the Repression of Terrorism, which was appointed by the Council on December 10th, 1934, as a result of the assassination of His Majesty King Alexander of Yugoslavia and M. Barthou, has adopted a report in which it puts forward two draft Conventions. The first contains provisions intended to ensure “international co-operation for the prevention and punishment of terrorism”. The second provides for the creation of an international criminal court for the trial of persons who are accused of an offence dealt with in the first Convention and are brought before the court by the contracting party in whose territory they are, instead of being prosecuted in that territory or extradited.

On January 23rd, 1936, the Council directed the Secretary-General to ask the Governments for observations on the Committee’s proposals and decided to transmit the report to the Assembly for consideration, together with the Governments’ observations. The Committee’s proposals include the suggestion that the procedure laid down by the Assembly in 1931 for the

1 See Official Journal, June 1936, page 557.
2 Document A.7.1936.V.
conclusion of conventions under the auspices of the League might be shortened and a diplomatic conference be convened in 1937 for consideration of the draft Conventions.

V. ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

In accordance with decisions taken by the Assembly on September 27th, 1935, and by the Council on January 23rd, 1936, the Secretary-General notified the Members of the League, the non-member States which are parties to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the Registrar of the Court that the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the revision of the Statute of the Court came into force on February 1st, 1936.

VI. CONDITIONS OF VOTING REQUESTS FOR ADVISORY OPINIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

On January 22nd and 23rd, 1936, the Council had before it the resolution adopted by the Assembly on September 28th, 1935, which asks that this question may be examined by the Council. The Council decided, in the first instance, to invite the Members of the League to express their considered views upon the question. To facilitate this study, it directed the Secretary-General to furnish the Governments with a memorandum calling attention to the occasions on which the problem had been discussed by various League organs, and giving references to the principal authors who have examined it.


The Institute continued its work during the year in the direction which had already been found to lead towards the desired result of unification.

1 See resolution of September 25th, 1931.
Draft Uniform Laws submitted to Governments for Examination.

In accordance with the decision reached by the Council of the League on January 14th, 1935, the League Secretariat transmitted to Governments for examination the texts of the first two drafts prepared by the Institute: that of an international law on sales, and that of a uniform law on the civil liability of hotel-keepers.

Replies have so far been received from the Union of South Africa, Venezuela, India, Estonia, Belgium, Austria, China, and Latvia.

It is most desirable that the other Governments should send in their observations without delay, so that the two drafts can be submitted to a diplomatic conference.

Arbitration.

The preliminary draft international law on arbitration in private law, in the text arrived at by the Committee of Experts in July 1935, and the accompanying explanatory statement, were submitted to the principal national and international organisations and associations. Having regard to the views expressed and the suggestions made by these bodies, especially those of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Committee, sitting at San Remo from April 16th to 20th, 1936, decided upon the final text of the preliminary draft. As soon as it has completed the accompanying explanatory statement at another meeting, the draft and the statement will be submitted to the Council of the League.

Civil Liability of Motorists.

Work on the subject of the civil liability of motorists is well advanced. The ample material provided by the Secretariat enabled the Committee of Experts, at its second session (Milan, March 27th-31st, 1936), to sketch the outline of a preliminary draft uniform law.

At the same time, the Committee of Experts, with the assistance of the Institute’s secretariat, entered upon a study of the question of the compulsory insurance of motorists against third-party risks, with a view to preparing a preliminary draft uniform law on the subject. The fundamental principles of such a law were laid down.
Contracts between Absent Persons.

The Committee of Experts appointed by the President of the Institute to study the conclusion of contracts between absent persons held a second session in Rome from October 1st to 3rd, 1935. Four meetings took place, at which the Committee discussed the preliminary draft and the accompanying report by its rapporteur, M. Meijers, and framed a new draft based upon it.

Some amendments to this draft, proposed by M. Meijers in consequence of a talk with Sir Cecil J. B. Hurst, were transmitted to members during the year.

The draft provisionally approved by the Committee at its session in Rome in October 1935, and the proposals advanced by M. Meijers, will be discussed by the Committee at its next session, when it will also consider the question of contracts concluded by agents, on which the Institute has prepared a preliminary study.

Intellectual Rights.

The Institute has continued to take part in the annual meetings, convened by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, of representatives of international institutions concerned with intellectual rights.

The Committee on Intellectual Rights, set up at the beginning of 1935, again met at Rome on September 28th and 29th, 1935, to consider what had been done in consequence of the decisions reached on April 27th and 28th, 1935.

Possibility of bringing the Berne and Havana Conventions into harmony. — By a resolution dated September 28th, 1935, the Assembly of the League of Nations asked the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law "to promote, by bringing into harmony the Berne and Havana Conventions, the conclusion of a general agreement affording effective protection to intellectual works in countries of both continents".

In consequence of this resolution, the two Institutes formed a Committee of Experts, which met on the premises of the Intellectual Co-operation Institute in Paris on April 1st, 2nd, and 25th, 1936, the Institute being represented by M. Asquini and M. Capitant.
The work of this Committee resulted in the preparation of a preliminary draft of a general convention for the protection of authors’ rights.

The Brazilian Government had invited the Institute to take part in the meeting of the Brazilian Commission at Rio de Janeiro in October 1935. That Commission has taken up the work of the Pan-American Commission set up to frame a preliminary draft Convention for the purpose of reconciling the demands of the American Governments with the principles laid down in the Berne Convention as revised at Rome. M. Asquini was present as representative of the Institute.

Translators’ Rights. — On the subject of translators’ rights, a preliminary report, the broad lines of which were agreed to by the Committee, had been drawn up, and the Institute is now preparing the final report, with the assistance of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Performers’ Rights. — The Institute had prepared a report on the present situation in regard to this question and the best way of arriving at a satisfactory solution. The Committee endorsed the Institute’s conclusion that a real international regulation of performers’ rights should be established by an international labour Convention.

The Committee of Representatives of International Institutions concerned with Intellectual Rights expressed the same view at its meeting on May 8th, 1936. It found, in its resolution, that “the time would seem to be ripe for envisaging the solution of this question by means of an international Convention”, and asked the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation “to call the attention of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to the urgency of placing the question of performers’ rights on the agenda of the International Labour Conference”.

The Institute will continue its technical work in close touch with the International Labour Office.

Rights of Persons co-operating in the Creation of Cinema Films. — After careful study, the Institute, in collaboration with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and with the assistance of a lawyer, M. De Sanctis, of the Italian Authors’ and Publishers’ Society, drafted a proposal for submission to the Brussels Diplomatic Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention, to
the effect that two new paragraphs should be added to Article 14. The formula suggested by the Institute would eliminate the difficulties encountered by previous proposals for settling the question of the rights of persons co-operating in the creation of films.¹

**Maintenance Obligations.**

In accordance with the decision reached by the Council in September 1935, the Institute has continued its work on the question of maintenance obligations. In a survey which is now in the press, it has studied the question from the standpoint of comparative law. In a first annex, also in the press, the laws of the most important countries are synoptically tabulated.

The League's Committee of Experts on Assistance to Indigent Foreigners and the Enforcement of Maintenance Obligations abroad, which has been requested by the Council of the League of Nations to study the problem of the enforcement of maintenance obligations abroad, considered the Institute's work on the subject at its meeting on January 31st, 1936, and, in its resolution, instructed its secretariat to make contact with the Rome Institute and take part in its meetings on the question, so as to keep abreast of the Institute's work. ²

A Committee of Experts will meet in the autumn of 1936 to draft an international Convention on the enforcement of maintenance obligations abroad, and may also consider the possibility of establishing a uniform law on maintenance obligations.

**Other Questions under Consideration.**

At the request of the League Secretariat, the Governing Body has decided that the Institute shall undertake a study of the legal effects of clearing agreements in private law on the position of the creditor-exporter and the debtor-importer. The Institute is collecting the necessary material from the different countries.

Another question referred to the Institute by the League Secretariat is that of the international codification of the rules governing the opening of confirmed credits at banks. The Governing Body has appointed Mr. Gutteridge and M. Hamel to make preparations for the work, which will be done in consultation with the International Chamber of Commerce.

¹ Volume III, page 60, of the Preparatory Documents for the Conference.
² See also page 175.
Under M. Hamel’s direction, the Institute has started enquiries regarding stock exchanges. The countries so far covered by the investigation are Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States. The subjects dealt with are the forced execution of stock-exchange contracts, the pleading of the Gaming Act, and the claiming of bearer securities whose owners are dispossessed. The enquiries have revealed, in respect of each country, the main points of the regulations and the tendencies of jurisprudence and doctrine which combine to produce the system in force, everything which presents no genuine legal interest being ignored. This investigation will provide a basis for the preparatory work for the drafting of a uniform law.

The Institute has also continued its study of reinsurance contracts. M. de Mori, President of the International Fascist Reinsurance Syndicate, has lately completed an exhaustive survey of comparative law on the question. The preliminary work being well advanced, the Institute contemplates setting up a committee of jurists with special knowledge of insurance to consider the possibility of framing a draft uniform law on reinsurance contracts.

During the year, the Institute suffered a severe blow by the death of M. Jules Destreé, a member of the Governing Body. On January 22nd, 1936, M. Alberto Asquini was appointed a member of the Governing Body by the League Council, in place of M. Alfredo Rocco, and on May 13th, 1936, M. Léon Hennebicq, former President of the Council of the Bar at the Brussels Court of Appeal, and President of the International Institute of Commerce, was appointed in succession to M. Destreé.

M. Östen Undén has resigned his membership of the Governing Body for personal reasons.

The Governing Body held its ninth session from September 28th to 30th, 1935.

The Library, though chiefly used for the Institute’s work, is so rich in material (it contained 28,300 volumes on June 30th, 1936, 3,500 volumes having been added since October 1935) as to attract an increasing number of lawyers from every country.
17.

PRESENT SITUATION WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS REGISTERED WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(Article 18 of the Covenant.)

As in previous years, the registration of treaties by the Secretariat has been carried out according to the method laid down by the memorandum approved by the Council of the League of Nations on May 19th, 1920.

Between May 19th, 1920, and May 19th, 1936, 3,898 treaties and international engagements have been submitted for registration, 243 of which were submitted during the period between May 19th, 1935, and May 19th, 1936.

The treaties registered have, as in previous years, dealt with very various subjects, as may be seen by consulting the following list, which gives a general idea of the character of the agreements registered during the period in question. Some of the treaties mentioned in the list, and dealing with several subjects, may be classified under several heads.

Permanent Court of International Justice.

Registration
No.
3822 General Protocol.
3877 General Protocol.
Arbitration, Conciliation and Pacific Settlement.

Registration No.
2664  Switzerland and Turkey.
3665  Switzerland and Turkey.
3696  Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Hungary.
3710  Norway and Turkey.
3715  Turkey and Yugoslavia.
3743  Spain and Panama.
3778  Japan and the Netherlands.
3814  Roumania and Turkey.
3850  Bulgaria and Spain.
3873  Iceland and Finland.
3882  Norway and Venezuela.

Treaties of Peace, Friendship, etc.

Registration No.
3656  Egypt and Switzerland.
3666  Persia and Switzerland.
3742  Latvia and Persia.
3786  Colombia and Peru.

Treaties of Non-aggression.

Registration No.
3781  General Convention.

Rights and Duties of States.

Registration No.
3802  General Treaty.

Mutual Assistance.

Registration No.
3677  Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
3881  France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
General Relations.

Registration No.
3738 China and France.
3782 Germany and the United States of America.
3895 Afghanistan and the United States of America.

Commerce, Navigation and Customs.

Registration No.
3657 New Zealand and Sweden.
3659 The United States of America and Czechoslovakia.
3661 Spain and Roumania.
3674 Latvia and Lithuania.
3678 Spain and Estonia.
3681 The United States of America and the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg.
3684 Bulgaria and Hungary.
3685 Poland and Switzerland.
3688 The Union of South Africa and the Netherlands.
3689 Germany and Denmark.
3690 Finland and Turkey.
3699 Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Italy.
3702 Italy and Sweden.
3707 The United States of America and Sweden.
3709 The United States of America and Haiti.
3713 Norway and Portugal.
3717 Austria and Greece.
3718 Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
3737 The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
3740 Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Poland.
3744 Italy and Norway.
3746 Spain and Sweden.
3760 Denmark and Portugal.
3772 Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Roumania.
3773 Denmark and Spain.
3777 Spain and Italy.
3779 Italy and the Netherlands.
3780 The Netherlands and Poland.
Registration No.
3783  Iraq and Sweden.
3791  Spain and Uruguay.
3798  Estonia and Sweden.
3801  General Convention.
3812  Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands.
3813  Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands.
3816  Greece and Sweden.
3817  Germany and Spain.
3826  Belgium and France.
3828  The Netherlands and Uruguay.
3830  France and the Netherlands.
3834  Germany and Latvia.
3837  Spain and Switzerland.
3838  Spain and Turkey.
3840  The United States of America and Brazil.
3841  Finland and Czechoslovakia.
3855  Spain and the Irish Free State.
3856  Spain and France.
3858  Sweden and Turkey.
3860  Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Turkey.
3866  France and Sweden.
3876  The United States of America and Honduras.
3878  France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
3885  Spain and the Netherlands.
3887  The Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and Poland.
3890  Estonia and France.
3891  Estonia and Finland.

Economic and Financial Conventions
and Conventions regarding Taxes.

Registration No.
3672  Estonia and Latvia.
3673  Estonia and Latvia.
3675  Latvia and Lithuania.
Economic and Financial Conventions
and Conventions regarding Taxes (continued).

Registration No.

3679 Spain and Estonia.
3683 Germany and Finland.
3686 Germany and the Netherlands.
3697 Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France.
3700 Brazil and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
3703 Italy and Sweden.
3704 Germany and Sweden.
3711 Germany and Norway.
3721 Belgium and the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg.
3722 Belgium and the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg.
3723 Belgium and the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg.
3745 Italy and Norway.
3752 Austria and Hungary.
3762 Germany and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
3784 Germany and Sweden.
3785 Germany and Sweden.
3789 General Convention.
3790 General Convention.
3795 The United States of America and France.
3796 Belgium and the Netherlands.
3797 Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.
3800 Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
3815 Finland and Roumania.
3819 Italy and the Netherlands.
3829 Bulgaria and the Netherlands.
3843 Bulgaria and Spain.
3844 Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Spain.
3849 The United States of America and Belgium.
3859 Sweden and Turkey.
3867 Roumania and Czechoslovakia.
3868 Roumania and Czechoslovakia.
3869 Roumania and Czechoslovakia.
3871 Roumania and Czechoslovakia.
3872 Roumania and Czechoslovakia.
3883 Germany and Sweden.