under French Mandate (1938), Tanganyika Territory (1938), Ruanda-Urundi (1938), Togoland under British Mandate (1938), and Western Samoa (1938/39). It also considered a petition relating to Palestine.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE MANDATORY POWERS AND WORK OF THE SECRETARIAT SINCE 1940

1. With a letter dated February 28th, 1940, the Government of the United Kingdom transmitted to the Secretary-General the following documents relating to the sale of land in Palestine:

(a) Regulations under Article 16 D of the Palestine Orders-in-Council, 1922-1939;

(b) Statement explanatory of the Palestine Land Transfers Regulations;

(c) Memorandum by the United Kingdom Government.

These documents were communicated to the Council, to the Permanent Mandates Commission and to the Members of the League on March 7th, 1940 (document C.36.M.32.1940.VI).

In its letter, the United Kingdom Government recalled that, for reasons connected with the international situation, the Council had not been able to consider the Mandates Commission’s report on its thirty-sixth session. In the meantime, one point referred to in that report—namely, the question of the sale of land in Palestine—had called for urgent action and, in these circumstances, the mandatory Government had decided to authorise the issue of Regulations for the sale of land, as contemplated by the “Statement of Policy” of May 1939.¹ The Government held that this action was in no way inconsistent with the provisions of the mandate. But in the circumstances described, it thought it right to inform the Members of the Council of the position, in case any Member of the Council should wish to ask that the Council should be convened to discuss it.

2. Since 1940, a number of annual reports from mandatory Powers on the administration of mandated territories have been received by the Secretariat and transmitted to the members of the

¹ The Regulations provided for the delimitation of zones in which land sales from Arabs to Jews would, at any rate for the moment, be restricted, prohibited or remain free, respectively.
Mandates Commission. These reports concern the following territories:

- *The Islands under Japanese Mandate*, for 1938;
- *Nauru* (under Mandate of the British Empire), for 1939;
- *Western Samoa* (under New Zealand Mandate), for 1939/40 and 1940/41;
- *South West Africa* (under South-African Mandate), for 1939.

The Secretariat has continued to keep up to date, as far as possible, information in respect of mandated territories coming both from official and from non-official sources. In addition to the above-mentioned annual reports, it has received official gazettes, the texts of laws and reports on various aspects of the administration of these territories, such as public finance, trade, public health, agriculture, etc. These documents have been transmitted to those members of the Mandates Commission with whom correspondence was possible.

3. The Report on the Work of the League of Nations, 1942-1943, included summaries of various communications received in 1941 and 1943 from General de Gaulle or the French National Committee concerning Syria and Lebanon.¹

4. In April 1945, at the time when the principles for the administration of non-autonomous territories and the system of international trusteeship, since incorporated in the United Nations Charter, were under discussion, the Secretariat published a study on the Mandates system.²

Chapter I briefly retraces the historical background, the genesis and the establishment of the system of "tutelage" created in virtue of Article 22 of the Covenant. Chapter II analyses the fundamental principles of the mandatory system and the methods adopted for the application of those principles, as defined in the provisions of the mandate "Charters". Chapter III describes the way in which supervision of the mandatory administration is exercised by the League of Nations, the powers, duties and procedure of the organs of the League in regard to mandates, the sources of information and the means of supervision placed at their disposal and, in particular, the role and work of the Mandates Commission. Chapter IV

is devoted to the question of the moral, social and material welfare of the natives. The last chapter, which is entitled "The population of the mandated territories", summarises the demographic data furnished in the annual reports of the mandatory Powers and statistical tables are given concerning the numerical development of the populations, birth rates and death rates, etc., so far as these can be computed approximately on the basis of such data.
IV. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

The report and the resolutions adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation during the session held in the summer of 1939 furnish evidence of the scope and variety of the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation before the war.\(^1\) The mere enumeration of the following subjects will suffice:

1. Work of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters; "Conversations" and "Correspondence" organised under the auspices of this Committee.

2. Scientific study of international relations; International Studies Conference.


5. Unemployment among intellectuals; work of the International Bureau of University Statistics.


7. Exact and experimental sciences; diffusion of scientific knowledge.

8. Fine Arts; work of the International Museums Office; plan for an international travelling exhibition of contemporary art; publication of a periodical survey of comparative legislation and international law in relation to art and archaeology; draft Convention for the Protection of National Collections of Art and History; draft Convention for the Protection of Monuments and Works of Art in Time of War.

\(^1\) Document C.231.M.153.1939.XII. This document contains also extracts from the general report for 1939 of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the International Committee and to the Governing Body.
(9) Literature; publication of the "Ibero-American Collection".

(10) Libraries; exchange of publications; photographic reproduction of documents and publications; progressive development of the Index Translationum.

(11) Intellectual rights; universal protection of authors' rights; regulation of performers' rights.

(12) Work of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation; first Conference of American National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, held at Santiago, Chile, in January 1939; project for holding in 1940 a third General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

The summer of 1939 witnessed also the last important meeting arranged by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation—the twelfth session of the Permanent International Studies Conference, held at Bergen (Norway) from August 26th to 29th, 1939. For this session, which was devoted to a discussion on economic policies and peace, the basic documentary material comprised scientific studies of the economic policy of various countries, prepared by numerous national groups; furthermore, several groups of experts had prepared studies on special problems: methods of indirect protectionism, international loans as instruments of foreign policy, exchange control, economic regionalism, international capital movements, etc.

In view of the imminence of war in Europe, the session at Bergen was cut short. The outbreak of hostilities did not, however, put an end to the activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

In December 1939, the Executive Committee of the International Committee, which is responsible for supervising the organisation as a whole between the sessions and for seeing that the decisions of the Committee are carried out, held its twenty-ninth session at Geneva, and its report on this session was communicated in February 1940 to the chairmen of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.¹

The International Act concerning Intellectual Co-operation, signed at Paris on December 3rd, 1938, came into force on December 5th, 1939, having by that date been ratified by eight signatory States.

After the summer of 1940, the war interrupted nearly all the work of the Intellectual Co-operation organs in Europe. Intellectual co-operation was, however, maintained in America and the National Committees of that continent held their second Conference at Havana in November 1941.¹

Although the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation suspended its official activities after the occupation of Paris and did not resume them until after the liberation, certain work was nevertheless carried on in Paris during the years of occupation. The International Museums Office left its statutory seat in the premises of the Institute, but continued its work of documentation.² It prepared several publications which were issued immediately upon the termination of the occupation. Among them may be mentioned the English edition of two manuals previously published in French by the Office—the Manual on the Preservation and Restoration of Paintings and the Technique of Archaeological Excavations; two volumes (Nos. 49-50) of the review Mouseion;³ the first number of a series entitled International Problems of Art and Archaeology, which comprises a certain number of studies on legal, administrative and technical problems respecting international relations in matters of art, archaeology and ethnology.⁴

Towards the end of 1944, the International Museums Office resumed its normal activities within the limits of the international relations then possible and of the funds at its disposal. In addition to its museographical work, the Office directs the work of the following organs: International Commission on Historical Monuments, International Centre of the Institutes of Archaeology and of the History of Art, International Commission on Folklore and Folk Art, International Centre of Studies on Architecture and Town-planning.

One study carried out by the Office calls for particular mention at the present time. It deals with the problem of the reconstitution

² The Work of the International Museums Office and Associated Organisations during the Period June 1940 to January 1945, by E. Foundoukidis.
³ The first contains, inter alia, a study on the precautions taken in various countries to protect monuments and works of art during the second world war.
⁴ Furthermore, two polyglot lexicons (Russian-French-English and Greek-French-English) of the technical terms used in Byzantine archaeology, liturgy and art were compiled. Byzantinists have long urged the need for such implements for their work.
in their entirety of the artistic and historical heritages of territories subjected to occupation during the war. As early as 1939 and 1940, the Office had devoted two volumes of its *Compendium of Comparative Legislation and International Law* to the question of the protection of national artistic and historical possessions and to that of "Monuments and Works of Art in War-time and in the Peace Treaties". The material thus assembled may be of great interest to national authorities desirous of recuperating works of art and historical documents dispersed during the occupation. Certain Governments have requested the co-operation of the Office in this matter. The Office has also prepared a plan for the constitution of an International Commission for the location, preservation and repatriation of works of art and historical documents unlawfully removed or exported.

The work of the Office in connection with historical monuments may also be of use in present circumstances. For the use of technicians whose duty it will be to restore monuments damaged during the war, the Office has compiled an *analytical index* of the studies published by it on the preservation and restoration of historical monuments. It has also undertaken to collect international documentation for the preparation of a repertory of monuments and works of art destroyed or damaged by acts of war. This work will constitute an inventory of the artistic impoverishment of the world.

Of all the various bodies attached to the International Museums Office, the *International Centre of Studies on Architecture and Town-planning* is perhaps that which will be called upon to display the greatest activity at the present time. In 1938, this Centre (which was set up in 1937) had, at the request of the Government of the United Kingdom, drawn up regulations for international competitions in architecture, town-planning and the associated arts. It had at the same time taken up a problem about which Government departments and the general public had long felt concern—namely, the conservation of the vestiges of the past and its reconciliation with the demands of modern town-planning. It has also undertaken a comparative survey of the legislative and administrative systems of various countries with regard to town-planning. All these problems are at present of interest to national authorities, more particularly in countries ravaged by war. The Centre has therefore drawn up a complete programme of international studies
to be carried out by meetings of experts and in accordance with the usual methods of work of the International Museums Office.

* * *

Finally, it should be noted that the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which was convened by its President, held its seventeenth session in Paris on October 25th, 1945. The sixteenth session was held in Geneva in July 1939. The agenda of the seventeenth session comprised a report by the Acting Director on the work of the International Institute from 1940 to 1945 and various administrative and financial questions. Furthermore, a United Nations Conference for the establishment of an Educational and Cultural Organisation is to meet this year in London.
V. QUESTIONS OF A LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARACTERS

1. LEGAL QUESTIONS

(a) Registration and Publication of Treaties and International Engagements.

Registration of Treaties.

Between May 19th, 1920, and October 1st, 1945, 4,834 treaties and international engagements were submitted for registration.

The Secretariat has also registered a large number of accessions, ratifications and denunciations in respect of treaties previously registered, mainly general conventions.

It is to be observed that the number of treaties registered tended to decrease during the years preceding the second world war. This was due, in the first place, to the fact that several States left the League of Nations and, secondly, to the fact that certain Members of the League to some extent neglected to conform to Article 18 of the Covenant, under which they were bound to register all treaties entered into by them.

It is noteworthy that, during the war years, almost all the treaties received by the Secretariat of the League of Nations for registration and publication were communicated by the British Government and by the Government of the United States of America.

The number of treaties registered in each of the last ten years was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of treaties</th>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>3795 to 4029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>4030 to 4238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>4239 to 4495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>4496 to 4660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>4661 to 4754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>4755 to 4808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4809 to 4821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4823 to 4834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4823 to 4834</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Up to October 1st, 1945.
Publication of Treaties.

Notwithstanding the drastic reduction in 1940 of the staff responsible for the registration and publication of treaties, advantage was taken of the war period to bring the publication of registered treaties almost completely up to date.

During the last eight years the publication of treaties has proceeded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of volumes</th>
<th>Nos. of the volumes</th>
<th>Registration Nos. of the treaties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>175 to 186</td>
<td>4049 to 4327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>187 to 194</td>
<td>4328 to 4531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>195 to 198</td>
<td>4532 to 4659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>4660 to 4685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200 and 201</td>
<td>4686 to 4731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>202 and 203</td>
<td>4732 to 4783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>4784 to 4822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>in preparation</td>
<td>205 and 206</td>
<td>4823 to 4834</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Index No. 9

Only twelve registered treaties remain to be published.

(b) Publication of the Twenty-first List of Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations.

The Twentieth List was dated August 28th, 1939. The Twenty-first List, dated July 10th, 1944, is so arranged as to present a general view of the legislative work of the League of Nations since its foundation: this work has been considerable.

The volume is divided into two Books: the first concerns agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League, other than Labour conventions; these last are dealt with in Book II.

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1 General Index (No. 9) forming a separate volume, will cover Volumes 194-205—i.e., Treaties 4501 et seq.
Book I contains two parts:

(a) Part I covers agreements and conventions in respect of which signatures, ratifications and accessions may still be received—i.e., agreements and conventions the position in regard to which may change.

This Part is subdivided into two Headings. The first comprises a chronological table showing in respect of each agreement or convention the number of ratifications, accessions and signatures together with such changes as have occurred since the publication of the previous list. The progress made can thus be seen at a glance. Reference to the table shows that, notwithstanding unfavourable circumstances, various new signatures, ratifications or accessions have been recorded and that, as a result, the number of parties to twenty-three agreements and conventions has increased.

It will be noted, however, that, as regards the Optional Clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, providing for the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, the number of States bound by the clause has fallen from 38 to 31, owing to the fact that certain expired undertakings have not been renewed. ¹

The second Heading comprises in respect of each agreement or convention a list of States having ratified or acceded to it, a list of those having signed it, and a list of those entitled to sign it.

(b) Part II concerns "Agreements and Conventions in respect of which, in principle, signatures, ratifications and accessions may no longer be received". This part, which was not contained in earlier editions, is mainly of historical interest.

Book II relates to Labour Conventions.

This too is subdivided into two Headings. The first comprises a chronological table showing the number of accessions in respect of each convention and any changes since the publication of the preceding list.

It will be observed that, since August 1939, twenty-eight ratifications have been deposited in respect of nineteen conventions. Since that date, six Labour conventions have also come into force.

Under the second Heading is given the list of States having acceded to each convention.

¹ The following countries are concerned: Albania, Belgium, France, Lithuania, Monaco, Peru and Roumania.
(c) Powers conferred by Conventions on Organs of the League of Nations.

I. During the second half of 1944, a study relating to the "Powers and Duties conferred on the League of Nations by International Treaties" was published. 1

All conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations confer more or less extensive powers on the organs of the League of Nations. The least they do is to entrust the Secretary-General with the receipt of signatures, ratifications, accessions and denunciations and their notification to all Governments concerned. A number of conventions concluded independently of the League of Nations also confer powers on its organs.

Apart from the duties above mentioned in connection with engagements entered into by States and the denunciation of such engagements, the conventions confer a variety of powers on organs of the League. The Council, for instance, may appoint a body which participates in the operation of the convention or supervises its execution, or else it may play a part in the formation of conciliation bodies or arbitral tribunals to deal with disputes regarding the application of the convention, or again it may be entrusted with the duty, in certain circumstances, of calling a conference for the revision of the convention.

It thus appears that the creation of the League of Nations filled a gap in international life, an international institution with general powers being necessary to supervise and facilitate the execution of international conventions.

With a view to post-war reconstruction, it was accordingly thought desirable to issue a brief publication showing the various duties undertaken by the League of Nations in connection with the publication of conventions which, for the most part, seem likely to remain in force.

In this connection, consideration will have to be given to the transfer of the League's powers to the new international organisation which will take its place.

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1 This study was prepared, with the assistance of the Secretariat, by Mr. Hugh McKinnon Wood, former member, and for some time Acting Legal Adviser, of the Secretariat (document C.3.M.3.1944.V).
II. List of Conventions conferring Powers on Organs of the League of Nations, together with the Text of the Relevant Articles.

This list, prepared by the Secretariat, completes the study described above. Its purpose is to facilitate reference to the actual texts conferring powers on organs of the League and to furnish particulars of the nature of each convention and the position regarding its entry into force.

In each case the following particulars are given:

(i) The date and place of the conclusion of the convention and a bibliographical note indicating where its text is to be found;

(ii) Whether the convention was concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations or independently of it;

(iii) Whether the convention is a general one open either to all States, or to all the States of a given continent; if the convention is not open, a list of signatory States is given;

(iv) Whether the convention has or has not come into force and, if it has, on what date;

(v) In the case of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, the number of parties on July 10th, 1944, is indicated.

To ascertain the names of parties to these conventions, reference should be made to the Twenty-first List of Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations (see document C.25.M.25.1943.V.Annex).

In the case of conventions concluded independently of the League of Nations, the number and names of States which have recorded their binding acceptance (by ratification, accession or signature not requiring ratification) are indicated, whenever the information at the disposal of the Secretariat makes it possible to do so.

The conventions are grouped in four chapters:

Chapter I.—Powers provided for by conventions of a technical nature.

These are the most numerous category and that whose fate is least dependent on political conditions.

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1 Document C.100.M.100.1945.V.
Chapter II.—Powers provided for by conventions concerning the pacific settlement of disputes.

These powers mainly concern the Permanent Court of International Justice and the General Act for Arbitration of September 26th, 1925.

Chapter III.—Powers provided for by conventions of a political character.

The fate of these conventions, which are for the most part bound up with the political system established after the first world war, is very uncertain.


Having regard to the number of the provisions to be cited and the character of the instruments containing them, it seemed preferable to group them separately in a single chapter, notwithstanding the fact that they relate to a large number of different matters.

(d) League of Nations Committees.

I. A list of League of Nations Committees has been prepared. It comprises about forty Commissions and Committees, not counting their Sub-Committees. Of the Committees existing in 1939, only those have been omitted which, as a result of altered circumstances, have clearly lost their raison d'etre.

II. The essential particulars are given in regard to each Committee, namely: its origin, character and composition and the method of appointment of its members.

(i) Origin of Committees.

League Committees have been set up under decisions either of the Council or of the Assembly, or of both.

Two Commissions were provided for in the Covenant.

Two Committees were provided for by international Conventions.

(ii) Purpose.

The Committees are always set up for clearly defined purposes but these vary in scope.

(iii) Character of the Committees.

In principle, most Committees are of an advisory character. The exceptions are few in number.

They are composed either of representatives of Governments, or of members appointed in an individual capacity. Committees of the latter type are the more numerous.

(iv) Composition.

As a rule, the membership of Committees is fixed at a number laid down in their standing orders or by the Convention under which they were set up.

(v) Appointment.

Members of Committees— that is to say, either the States designated to be represented on a Committee, or the persons appointed in an individual capacity — were generally appointed by the Council.

Committee members sitting in a personal capacity were as a rule appointed for three years.

(e) Study of the Legal Status of Women.

By an Assembly resolution dated September 30th, 1937, it was decided to set up a Committee of Experts to prepare and publish "a comprehensive study. . . . giving full information on the legal status enjoyed by women in the various countries of the world as the result of the provisions of national law and the application of these provisions ".

The study of the various elements of the problem was to be entrusted to the "competent scientific institutes", which would receive guidance from the Committee. Furthermore, the Assembly made provision for the consultation of women's international organisations by the Committee.

The Committee held three sessions (April 1938, January 1939, and July 1939). The scientific institutes to which it had recourse were the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome, the International Institute of Public Law, Paris, and the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law, the Institute of Comparative Law, Paris, and the Institute of Comparative Law, Lyons. The Committee also had recourse to Sir N. Sircar, a jurist specialising in Indian law.
At its last session, in July 1939, the Committee considered that every effort should be made to publish the study before the 1941 Assembly, but the war upset these calculations. It would seem that it has put a stop to all the work in progress with the exception of that undertaken by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and by Sir N. Sircar.

The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law which had undertaken the most important part of the study—that relating to private law—completed its work in the first half of 1941.

The intention had been that this should be communicated to the Committee of Experts, which, after examining it, would have held it until the publication of the comprehensive study on the legal status of women in all its aspects. Since, however, the Committee could not meet at any date in the near future, and since the completion of the work seemed remote and problematical, the Secretary-General of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that he intended to publish the study prepared by the Institute at his own expense and on his own responsibility. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations gave his consent, subject to certain conditions.

Furthermore, on August 1st, 1941, the Secretary-General received the memorandum on Indian Law prepared by Sir N. Sircar, with the assistance of Indian jurists.

Any decision as to the continuation of the work on the subject of the legal status of women will rest with the new international organisation. When the Brazilian proposal that a commission of women should be set up was discussed at the San Francisco Conference, the United States Delegation, among other things, expressed the hope “that the excellent work of the Committee of Jurists appointed by the League of Nations to study the legal status of women throughout the world may be continued in an appropriate form, either as an advisory body to the Economic and Social Council, or as a part of the Commission on Human Rights which this Council is intended to establish”.

2. LEAGUE BUDGET

Throughout the war years 1940-1944, the Secretariat has been able to live on its income, the total difference between expenditure and income over these five years being only 141,000 Swiss francs. This achievement was essential, as the average annual collection
of contributions was less than 65% of the amounts due and the approved budget had to be correspondingly curtailed.

It necessitated, however, the exercise of the most drastic economies and the conservative administration of the resources available. In these circumstances, it was possible to maintain only a bare framework of the Secretariat in existence and to concentrate the major part of activities on technical work which seemed vital to future international co-operation, such as the Economic and Financial Organisation, the Transit Organisation, the Health Organisation, the Drug Control organs, etc., on studies likely to be of use in the period of post-war reconstruction, and on the preservation of continuity in the collection of records, statistics and reports.

The expenditure budget of the Secretariat for 1945 amounts to 3,126,817 Swiss francs, compared with 16,188,063 Swiss francs for 1939, or 10,771,957 Swiss francs for 1940.

The general budget of the League, including the Secretariat and its technical departments, the International Labour Organisation, the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Opium Board, the High Commissioner for Refugees, and the Pensions Fund, amounts for this year (1945) to 14,868,409 Swiss francs, or 46% of the 1939 budget of 32,234,012 Swiss francs. That part of the International Labour Organisation budget (8,513,016 Swiss francs) borne by League Members represents 57% of this year's budget and closely approximates the 1939 budget of 8,394,243 Swiss francs. The International Labour Organisation has, in addition to its normal activities, pursued with increasing intensity the tasks laid upon it by the New York–Washington Conference of 1941 and the Philadelphia Conference of 1944.

The financial position has been fully set out every year in the reports of the Supervisory Commission and in the annual audited accounts. These documents have been distributed to States Members and extra copies are available if desired by certain Governments.

3. THE STAFF OF THE SECRETARIAT

On January 1st, 1939, the Secretariat’s budget provided for 688 posts, some of which were temporarily unfilled; in addition, a number of temporary officials were paid out of block credits voted for particular purposes. Having regard to these two factors, the effective strength amounted to 654 officials to which must be added
employees (workmen, all-round men, domestic staff, etc.) and about twenty persons paid out of funds placed at the disposal of the League by the Rockefeller Endowment.

The reduction in receipts resulting from the withdrawal of a number of States Members and later from the financial difficulties consequent upon the commencement of hostilities in Europe led to the adoption of a stringent policy of staff reduction to bring the numbers down to a level commensurate with the League's actual resources.

The necessity for carrying out economies had already been apparent to the Assembly in 1938 and it had therefore set up a special committee, which recommended a 20% reduction in the budget. This necessarily involved a reduction in the number of officials and the budget prepared in the spring of 1939 accordingly made provision for only 599 posts, instead of 688. Steps to reduce the establishment to this new level were in progress and on the point of completion when hostilities broke out in Europe.

As a result of mobilisation, a large number of officials (more than 120) of several different nationalities were obliged suddenly to leave their posts and join the forces of their respective countries. Other officials expressed a desire to return home. To meet the situation resulting from these large-scale departures, measures had to be improvised to ensure that the various services should suffer as little as possible. Steps had also to be taken to settle the administrative situation of all these members of the staff, since the Regulations, drawn up for normal times, contained no clause applicable to the emergency which had arisen.

The Secretariat had also to face the inevitable diminution in the resources of the League which the war would entail and the corresponding reduction of its activities. These were also affected by the barriers of every kind which now began to spring up and which included difficulties of postal communications, travelling difficulties which sometimes placed an insurmountable obstacle in the way of committee meetings, and the non-receipt of certain classes of information (statistics, etc.). In these circumstances, it was obvious that further staff reductions, on a scale raising important administrative and budgetary problems, could not be avoided. Such being the case, the 1939 Assembly decided upon certain exceptional measures which are embodied in its Resolution of December 14th. In this connection, it is to be noted that, instead of dealing separately
with the two problems of mobilised officials and volunteers on the one hand and of staff reductions on the other, the Assembly decided to treat them both together and to include the first in the second.

Under the Assembly’s resolution of December 14th, 1939, officials who had to relinquish their posts were to be dealt with as follows:

(a) They were given the choice between two possibilities: suspension of their appointments until a final decision could be taken, or resignation with the same benefits as in the case of termination of appointments.

(b) The notice of termination of appointment, fixed by the Regulations at six months, was, however, reduced to one month; so that the measures decided upon could be put into effect as promptly as possible.

(c) Suspended officials received compensation equal to three months’ salary; they could return to their country of origin at the League’s expense; and they remained members of the Pensions Fund, the League assuming responsibility for their contributions as well as its own.

(d) Officials who resigned, on the other hand, received compensation amounting, in some cases, to one year’s salary, payable in four annual instalments (instead of the single payment provided for by the Regulations).

Their rights in the Pensions Fund were also liquidated and, of course, the League bore the cost of their return, with their families, to their countries of origin.

(e) Steps were taken to enable the Pensions Fund to meet both the increased risks which might ensue as a result of the suspension of a part of the staff and the financial problems arising out of large-scale departures of officials.

Thirteen officials considered that the sacrifices imposed on them and more particularly the reduction from six months to one month of the period of notice of termination of their appointments were inconsistent with the terms of their engagement and appealed to the Administrative Tribunal. For reasons beyond its control, that Tribunal has not yet been able to consider their appeals.
As a result of the adoption of the measures above mentioned, the strength of the Secretariat — which still amounted to 586 officials on September 1st, 1939 — fell to 511 by January 1st, 1940, and was further to be reduced to 320 in the following spring.

Unhappily this was not the end. In May 1940, the invasion of the Netherlands, Belgium and France, following that of Denmark and Norway, brought about a situation to which the Secretariat was obliged to adapt itself without delay. From the outset of the war, it had been realised that the Secretariat might be forced to leave Geneva. Since, in such a contingency, it would have been impossible to transfer the whole or even the greater part of the staff and archives to another locality, it had been decided to transfer only a limited number of officials selected from the different services, so that at all events the essential activities might be carried on. The aim, in short, would have been to preserve a nucleus round which the Secretariat might subsequently have been rebuilt. This scheme was kept in mind and adapted to the needs of the moment when Western Europe was occupied. The officials whom this further development made it impossible to retain were dealt with in accordance with the Assembly resolution of December 14th, 1939—i. e., they were given the choice between suspension of their appointment and resignation.

These steps were taken with great rapidity, most of the fresh batch of departures taking place as early as May 17th, 1940. Still further reductions were made during the summer and, on December 31st, 1940, the staff had been reduced to 108 officials (16.5% of the strength on January 1st, 1939). A few isolated departures continued to take place up to the end of 1942, when the number of officials reached its lowest level, namely 99 (15.1%).

The reduction in numbers was accompanied by a corresponding decrease in expenditure on staff, as appears from the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Numbers on January 1st</th>
<th>Expenditure on salaries Swiss francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>7,926,827.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>3,236,947.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1,460,284.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1,384,388.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1,486,757.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>1,721,613.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The explanation of the increase in numbers and expenditure since 1943 will be found below.

On the other hand, the reduction in numbers involved temporary expenditure in respect of the compensation on termination of appointment due under the Regulations. The total amount of such compensation from January 1st, 1939, was 5,350,057.40 Swiss francs, of which 1,763,913.80 francs was paid in 1939. Thanks to the Assembly Resolution whereby such compensation was to be paid in annual instalments, the expenditure was spread over a period extending to 1944, thus avoiding the considerable increase which would otherwise have been necessary in the budget for 1940.

It is obvious that such a considerable reduction in the staff of the Secretariat was bound to be attended by serious drawbacks and the efficiency of certain services undoubtedly suffered. The problems confronting some administrative services could indeed only be solved by the re-engagement of certain officials immediately, or almost immediately, after they had resigned (these re-engagements are taken into account in the table given above). The fact that the Secretariat has been able to carry on the activities retained and even to expand some of them is due to the efforts made to turn every official’s capacities and time to the fullest account—e.g., by entrusting to a single official functions previously performed by several and by amalgamating services, in a word by rationalising to the utmost limit. It is, however, also due to the devotion to duty and good-will of the whole staff.

To maintain the Secretariat’s essential activities, certain precautionary measures had also been taken. Thus, as early as June 1940, part of the Treasury services left Geneva for London and the Treasurer joined them at the end of the year. Certain essential records or a micro-photographic reproduction of them were thus placed in safety.

In August 1940, the greater part of the Department dealing with economic, financial and transit questions was able, thanks to a generous offer, to establish itself at Princeton (New Jersey), where it found the means of carrying on its work. At the end of 1940, with the consent of the United States Government, the greater part of the secretariats of the Permanent Central Opium Board and of the Supervisory Body moved to Washington.

Thanks to these various measures, the Secretariat went on working, and several of the essential organs of international collabo-
ration instituted between the two world wars were preserved from extinction.

Before the end of the war, moreover—at a time, indeed, when this still seemed far distant—there was a certain revival in the Secretariat activities due partly to requests received from Governments and partly to collaboration with intergovernmental organs such as U.N.R.R.A. To begin with, this increase in the work was dealt with by the staff still in the service, but very soon it was unable to meet the demands made on it, and, since 1943, its members have slightly but nevertheless appreciably increased. On September 1st, 1945, the total was 128.

In making these additions to the staff, priority has, with very rare exceptions, been given to such former officials of the Secretariat as were available and apt to perform the work required. It was right that preference should be given to those who had only left the international organisation under the pressure of circumstances. It was, moreover, in the Secretariat’s own interests to secure the services of staff which could be utilised at once without requiring the preliminary training which would have been inevitable if fresh sources had been drawn upon. In fixing the salaries of re-engaged officials, all the relevant factors have of course been taken into account and particularly Article 19 of the Pensions Fund Regulations concerning the simultaneous receipt of salary and of benefits from the Fund.

Something must also be said about salaries. At the end of 1939, officials agreed to forgo a percentage of their salaries. This voluntary contribution, which increases progressively to 26% in the case of the highest salaries, relieves the budget and is still in force. In addition, the constant rise in the cost of living has greatly reduced the purchasing power of salaries already reduced by the voluntary contribution. By June 1943 this rise amounted in Geneva to more than 46% on pre-war prices (August 1939). In agreement with the Supervisory Commission, it was accordingly considered indispensable to accord a measure of relief, especially to the lower-salary groups, and a system of temporary increases in salaries was introduced. This measure merely had the effect of compensating the rise in the cost of living to a very limited extent in the case of the lower categories, the middle and higher categories continuing to receive emoluments which were no higher or even less than their 1939 salaries.
With the end of hostilities in Europe and the gradual restoration of means of communication, the reasons for the Secretariat’s dispersal among several centres are gradually losing their force and the regrouping of the various services has already begun with the return to Geneva in the spring and summer of 1945 of a number of officials who were on mission in the United States.
VI. LIBRARY

On June 30th, 1945, the Library possessed approximately 329,000 volumes (bibliographical units and volumes of periodicals) as compared with 296,000 volumes on April 30th, 1939, and 323,800 at the end of 1943. The considerable cuts in expenditure introduced more particularly from May 1940 entailed a great reduction in purchases and subscriptions and the increase that has taken place in its collections is largely due to the Library’s worldwide exchange arrangements. More than 80% of the new acquisitions were received from official sources, in exchange for League of Nations publications or as gifts. Numerous periodicals are sent to the Library with a view to their contents being mentioned in the *Monthly List of Selected Articles*.

The number of publications of which perhaps the Library alone possesses collections continues to grow. Amongst the publications which the Library has succeeded in acquiring, there are many of which only a small number of copies was issued and which are already out of print.

The Library has also endeavoured to obtain reproductions of works issued in a small number of copies in Switzerland or in neighbouring countries, and to procure micro-film copies of collections of rare periodicals. During the war, it has received a number of gifts, more particularly following the dispersal of the collections of international organisations.

1. Collections.

*Books and pamphlets.*—The collections were increased in 1944 and the first half of 1945 by the addition of 2,293 new volumes, 1,623 of which represented exchanges or gifts (1940-1945, 15,073 volumes, including 12,746 gifts). The Library has regularly received 733 periodicals.

*Official documents.*—1,409 volumes were added to the collections in 1944-45 (9,850 from 1940 to 1945). The Library has regularly
received 187 periodical Government publications and 58 official gazettes.

These figures relate only to publications received in Geneva, and do not include those which are continually being added to the deposits constituted outside Switzerland or are reserved for the Library by institutions with which it has exchange arrangements in a certain number of countries (e.g., Australia, Canada, Italy, United States, the Soviet Union). The Library has begun to transfer such reserved publications to Geneva.

At the same time, the League of Nations mission in Princeton (New Jersey) has assembled large collections mainly of official publications and it will be possible to transfer these also to the Library.

The special work undertaken during the war has included the cataloguing and bringing up to date of the collections of Bank Reports, the making of an inventory of maps, the preliminary classification of the collections of manuscripts relating to the history of the peace movement and the incorporation in the collections of files of daily newspapers from twenty-eight different countries, published in the main since 1939.

Collaboration has continued with the Geneva School of Librarianship, which has sent volunteers to the Library.

The Library's collections are in good condition. It has not been possible to heat the book-stacks since the winter of 1940-41, but the degree of humidity has been constantly watched and the books have not suffered. The work of binding has been pursued.

The duplicates of publications received in several copies, as gifts or by way of exchange, have continued to be incorporated in the collection of duplicates which is now considerable and may be of great value, more especially in consequence of the destruction of books caused by the war.

2. Consultations and Publications.

The Library's activities increased in the early days of the war, owing to the closing of certain important specialised libraries and the transfer of the headquarters of various international institutions to Geneva. Access to its collections had, however, to be limited
from May 15th, 1940, onwards owing to reductions in staff. It has nevertheless made every effort to meet, as far as possible, the requests for permission to consult works in its possession, priority being given to those from official institutions. The number of enquiries in connection with studies which could not have been undertaken without the Library’s assistance has greatly increased since 1942 in consequence of the arrival in Switzerland of numerous foreign experts, professors and students, for many of whom the Library was the only institution where publications of their native countries were to be found.

The Library has continued to take part in the activities of the International Federation of Library Associations which, since the beginning of the war, has been concerned chiefly with problems relating to the provision of reading-matter for prisoners of war.

The publication of the *Monthly List of Books catalogued in the Library of the League of Nations*, which had to be suspended in March 1940, has been resumed; an issue, covering the period from April 1940 to December 1944, has recently appeared. It constitutes a selected bibliography of works relating to all matters studied in normal times by the organs of the League of Nations.

The *Monthly List of Selected Articles* has continued to provide a classified guide to recent articles on the social and political sciences. By indexing periodicals appearing in more than forty countries, it reflects the worldwide scope of the documentary material which the Library endeavours to keep available and, during the past few years, it has been the only publication of its kind.

The photostatic service has continued to carry out orders for reproductions of publications which are difficult to obtain or are out of print; many of these reproductions were made for the League of Nations’ mission in Princeton.

* * *

The considerable reduction in the staff and in the funds available for purchases has compelled the Library to concentrate on what appeared to be the essential task of keeping up to date collections some of which are unique, and gaps in which, in many cases, could not have been filled later. The figures given at the beginning of this section of the Report are evidence of the satisfactory results obtained, particularly if allowance is made for difficulties of com-
communications, which are a specially serious handicap to the assembling of collections of an international character.

The Library thus offers unique working facilities in many fields, as was desired by the Assembly and by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junior, whose generosity not only made possible the erection of the modern and admirably fitted building in which the collections are to-day housed, but has also greatly helped in their development.
Throughout the period that has elapsed since the last meeting of the Assembly, the Secretariat's publishing activities have proceeded without interruption. Reflecting as they do the League's work in other directions, they have, however, inevitably declined in volume. In 1940, the total number of printed pages fell to approximately one-quarter and, in 1941, to little more than one-tenth of the 1939 output. In subsequent years, however, there has been a marked recovery.

The Publications and Printing Departments have remained permanently at the Secretariat's headquarters in Geneva, whence they have continued to issue a considerable proportion of the League's best-known regular publications, including the Treaty Series, the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, the Statistical Year-Book, the Bulletin of the Health Organisation¹, the Weekly Epidemiological Record, and the Monthly List of Selected Articles. With the transfer, in September 1940, of the greater part of the Economic, Financial and Transit Department to Princeton, N. J., and the establishment, in February 1941, of branch offices of the secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and of the Supervisory Body in Washington, D. C., the concentration of the entire publishing activities of the League of Nations in Geneva ceased to be possible and a large proportion of the publications of these bodies was produced in the United States of America.²

For similar reasons, the Report of the Supervisory Commission and the League Budget were, in 1944, printed in Montreal. Other expedients necessitated by war-time transport difficulties were the reproduction of the Statistical Year-Book 1941/42 and the Acting Secretary-General's Report on the Work of the League 1942-1943 by the offset process in Princeton and London, respectively. From

¹ With the exception of the English editions of two numbers which were issued in London.
² In addition, the English editions of the Report on the Joint Session of the Financial and Economic Committees, 1942, and of the Permanent Central Opium Board's Report to the Council on the Measures to re-establish the Control of Dangerous Drugs in Liberated and Occupied Countries were printed in London, and the Statement issued by the Supervisory Body on the Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs was printed in Canada for the years 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945.
January 1943 to September 1945, a parallel edition of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* was, moreover, regularly produced in Princeton, N. J., to facilitate the earlier distribution of this publication in extra-European territories.

It should, however, be noted that, in spite of this dispersion of the Secretariat’s publishing activities, the French editions of all publications issued, including those produced in English elsewhere, were published at headquarters in Geneva.

The sale of League publications was even more severely handicapped by war-time conditions than was their production. The sales organisation has nevertheless been preserved, if not intact, at least in all its main essentials. Contact was maintained with the authorised agents in all countries with which communication was still possible and the stocks of many of them have been kept up to approximately their pre-war level. Control both of distribution and of the accounts has remained in the hands of the Publications Department in Geneva, though, in the case of the English editions of the numerous economic studies published in the United States, the Princeton Office has been responsible for the actual work of despatch.

It is worthy of note that interest in League publications has been maintained throughout the period under review and that most of them have commanded a ready sale in all countries to which conditions permitted of their despatch. It is significant that in 1944 sales receipts rose to almost 50% of the 1939 total.

The Review Copy Service, which the Publications Department has maintained and, as far as possible, developed during these years, has provided material for reviews of League publications in the principal newspapers and technical journals of many countries.

The vast wealth of material on a wide range of subjects of permanent interest and importance embodied in earlier official publications of the League can be seen from the *General Catalogue of Publications 1920-1935* and the four *Supplements* issued by the Publications Department covering the years 1936 to 1939. A special *Catalogue of Selected Publications on Economic and Financial Subjects* which may be of immediate interest for post-war reconstruction has been issued separately. The following pages give a list of publications put on sale during the period January 1st, 1940—October 31st, 1945.
League of Nations Publications  
January 1st, 1940—October 31st, 1945  

Note. — The documents the titles of which are followed by an asterisk (*) contain both English and French texts. In all other cases, documents are published in separate editions in English and in French.

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**Periodical Publications.**

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<th>Publication Details</th>
<th>St.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Official Journal, 21st Year, Nos. 1-3, January-February-March 1940 (50 pp.).</strong></td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>0.60</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Official Journal: Index to the Official Journal 1939 (including Minutes of Council Sessions CIV-CVII) (32 pp.).</strong></td>
<td>2/-</td>
<td>0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Official Journal: Special Supplement No. 193. Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations. Twenty-first List (197 pp.).</strong></td>
<td>7/6</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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(The above Supplement also bears the sales number Ser. L.o.N. P. 1944.V.2. See page 162.)

**Treaty Series.** Treaties and International Engagements registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations:

<table>
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<th>Volume</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<td>4532-4566* (500 pp.)</td>
<td>15/- 3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXCVI</td>
<td>4567-4600 and Annex XLVIII* (507 pp.)</td>
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<td>CXCVII</td>
<td>4601-4620 and Annex XLIX* (427 pp.)</td>
<td>15/- 3.75</td>
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<td>4621-4659* (445 pp.)</td>
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<td>4686-4700 and Annex L* (600 pp.)</td>
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<td>CCI</td>
<td>4701-4731* (422 pp.)</td>
<td>15/- 3.75</td>
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<td>CCII</td>
<td>4732-4745* (441 pp.)</td>
<td>15/- 3.75</td>
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<td>CCIII</td>
<td>4746-4783* (443 pp.)</td>
<td>15/- 3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCIV</td>
<td>4784-4822 and Annex LI* (470 pp.)</td>
<td>15/- 3.75</td>
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Special price for any series of twelve consecutive volumes already published. £7/10/- 37.50

General Index (Volumes CLXXIII-CXCIII) No. 8.

Treaties Nos. 4001 to 4500 (1936-1939)* (526 pp.). 20/- 5.00

Note. — General Indexes are issued at irregular intervals. Eight General Indexes have so far been published. They are not included in the above special price.
Monthly Summary of the League of Nations, Volume XX, Nos. 1-2 (January-February 1940) (35 pp.) ... 2/- 0.40

The Health Work of the League of Nations. Thirty-first Session of the Health Committee. Special Supplement to the Monthly Summary of the League of Nations, January 1940 (24 pp.) ... 1/- 0.20

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics:
Volume XXI, Nos. 1-12, 1940* ................... 20/- 5.00
Volume XXII, Nos. 1-12, 1941* ................... 20/- 5.00
Volume XXIII, Nos. 1-12, 1942* ................. 20/- 5.00
Volume XXIV, Nos. 1-12, 1943* .................. 20/- 5.00
Volume XXV, Nos. 1-12, 1944* .................. 20/- 5.00
Volume XXVI, Nos. 1-12, 1945* .................. 20/- 5.00
Single number ................................ 1/9 0.45

Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.
Epidemiological Report, 19th Year, Statistical Supplement to the Weekly Epidemiological Record:
1940, No. 1 (R.E.221)* (pp. 1-12) ................. 1/- 0.25
1940, No. 2 (R.E.222)* (pp. 13-24) ............... 1/- 0.25
1940, No. 3 (R.E.223)* (pp. 25-40) ............... 1/- 0.25
1940, No. 4 (R.E.224)* (pp. 41-52) ............... 1/- 0.25
1940, No. 5 (R.E.225)* (pp. 53-63) ............... 1/- 0.25

Weekly Epidemiological Record:
15th Year, Nos. 1-52, 1940 (R.H. 723 to 774)* ...... 25/- 6.25
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17th Year, Nos. 1-53, 1942 (R.H. 827 to 879)* ...... 25/- 6.25
18th Year, Nos. 1-52, 1943 (R.H. 880 to 931)* ...... 25/- 6.25
19th Year, Nos. 1-52, 1944 (R.H. 932 to 983)* ...... 25/- 6.25
20th Year, Nos. 1-52, 1945 (R.H. 984 to 1035)* ...... 25/- 6.25
Single number .................................. 6d. 0.15

Bulletin of the Health Organisation:
Volume VIII, No. 6, 1939 (pp. 797-912) ........... 2/6 0.65

Biological Standardisation IV:
Enquiry on the Assay of Gas-gangrene Antitoxin (Perfringens):
I. Comparative Titrations of Gas-gangrene Antitoxins (Perfringens), by J. Ipsen, Margaret Llewellyn Smith and A. Sordelli.
II. Comparison of Test Toxins from Various Institutes, by J. Ipsen.
Bulletin of the Health Organisation (continued):

Volume VIII, No. 6, 1939 (continued):

IV. The Preparation of Test Toxins suitable
for the Assay of Gas-gangrene Antitoxins (Perfringens), by J. Ipsen.

A Proposed International Standard for Gas-
gangrene Antitoxin (Sordelli), by I. Bengston
and J. Ipsen.

Analysis of the Assays of Various Samples of
the Gonadotrophic Substance of Urine of
Pregnancy, by C. W. Emmens.

Memorandum on the International Standard for
the Gonadotrophic Substance of Urine of
Pregnancy.

Analysis of the Assays of Various Samples of
the Gonadotrophic Substance of Pregnant
Mares' Serum, by C. W. Emmens.

Memorandum on the International Standard for
the Gonadotrophic Substance of Pregnant
Mares' Serum.

Analysis of the Assays of Various Samples of
the Lactogenic Substance of the Anterior
Pituitary Gland, by C. W. Emmens.

Memorandum on the International Standard for
the Lactogenic Substance of the Anterior
Pituitary Gland.

Volume IX, No. 1, 1940 (pp. 1-130) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4/- 1.00

1. Alcoholism in the Rural Environment, by Pro-
fessor G. Szulc.

2. A Ninth Analytical Review of Reports from Pas-
teur Institutes on the Results of Anti-rabies
Treatment, by Lieut.-Col. A. G. McKendrick.

3. Anti-rabic Immunisation: Living Vaccines and
Killed Vaccines, by Professor G. Proca and
Dr. S. Bobes.

Volume IX, No. 2, 1940. Report on Terminology in
Malaria (pp. 131-246) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4/- 1.00

Introduction,

Part I. — Commentary:

Section I. — The Malaria Parasites and the
Infections to which they give rise.

Section II. — Malaria in the Human Community.

Section III. — Terms applied to the Vector.

Part II. — Glossary.
Bulletin of the Health Organisation (continued):

Volume IX, No. 3, 1940-1941 (pp. 247-369) . . . . 4/- 1.00

5. The Rice Problem, by A. G. van Veen.
7. Dietary Standards for Filipinos.

Volume IX, No. 4, 1940-1941 (pp. 371-491) . . . . 4/- 1.00

Biological Standardisation V:

- Vitamins B₁, D₂, D₃ and E.
- Tetanus Antitoxin.
- Antivenenes.

Volume X, No. 1, 1942-1943 (pp. 1-76) . . . . . . . . 4/- 1.00

1. The Present Menace of Typhus Fever in Europe and the Means of combating it, by Y. Biraud.
2. Contribution to the Study of Metabolism of Vitamin C and its Elimination in the Urine, by F.-M. Messerli.

Volume X, No. 2, 1942-1943 (pp. 77-154) . . . . . . . . 4/- 1.00

Biological Standardisation VI:

1. International Biological Standards:
   1a. Some Recent Changes relating to the International Standards for Certain of the Sex Hormones and for Pituitary (Posterior Lobe).
Bulletin of the Health Organisation (continued):

Volume X, No. 2, 1942-1943 (continued):

1e. Memorandum on the Replacement of the Substance of the International Standard Preparation for Pituitary (Posterior Lobe).


1g. Appendix to the Memorandum on the International Standard for the Lactogenic (Crop-gland stimulating) Substance of the Anterior Lobe of the Pituitary Gland (Prolactin, Galactin, Mammothrophin).

The above submitted by the Department of Biological Standards, the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

2. Standard Preparations for the Assay of the Three Gas-gangrene Antitoxins, Cl. perfringens, Vibrion Septique and Cl. oedematiens, by P. Hartley and D. G. Evans.

3. Note on the Complexity of Tetanus Toxin, by Margaret Llewellyn Smith.


5b. Memorandum on a Provisional International Standard for Heparin (1942), prepared by the Department of Biological Standards, the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

Volume X, No. 3, 1943-1944* (pp. [155] 201-556) . . 4/- 1.00

Polyglot Glossary of Communicable Diseases: Contribution to the International Nomenclature of Diseases, by Y. Biraud.
Bulletin of the Health Organisation (continued):

Volume X, No. 4, 1943-1944 (pp. 557-772).

Health in Europe. A Survey of the Epidemic and Nutritional Situation, by Y. Biraud.


Famine Disease and its Treatment in Internment Camps, by J. Weill.

† Volume XI, 1945.


† Volume XII, No. 1, 1945/46.

The Health Organisation and Biological Standardisation (Second Memorandum), by R. Gautier.

Notes on the International Standards for Antitoxins and Antisera, compiled by Sir Percival Hartley.

Notes on the International Standards for Drugs, Hormones and Vitamins, compiled by Sir Percival Hartley.


Chronicle of the Health Organisation:

Volume II: 1940, No. 1 (4 pp) ... 6d. 0.15
1940, No. 2 (4 pp.) ... 6d. 0.15
1940, No. 3 (11 pp.) ... 6d. 0.15
1940, No. 4 (4 pp.) ... 6d. 0.15
1943, Special number (11 pp.) ... 6d. 0.15
1945, Special number (12 pp.) ... 6d. 0.15

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13th Year, Volume XIII, Nos. 1-12, 1941* ... 15/- 3.50
14th Year, Volume XIV, Nos. 1-12, 1942* ... 15/- 3.50
15th Year, Volume XV, Nos. 1-12, 1943* ... 15/- 3.50
16th Year, Volume XVI, Nos. 1-12, 1944* ... 15/- 3.50
17th Year, Volume XVII, Nos. 1-12, 1945* ... 20/- 5.00

Subscribers can, on request, be supplied with copies printed on thin paper, on one side only, which can be cut up and used for card indexes on special questions.

† In preparation.
<table>
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<td>13th-17th Years, April 1940-December 1944</td>
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<td>Chronology of International Treaties and Legislative Measures,</td>
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