

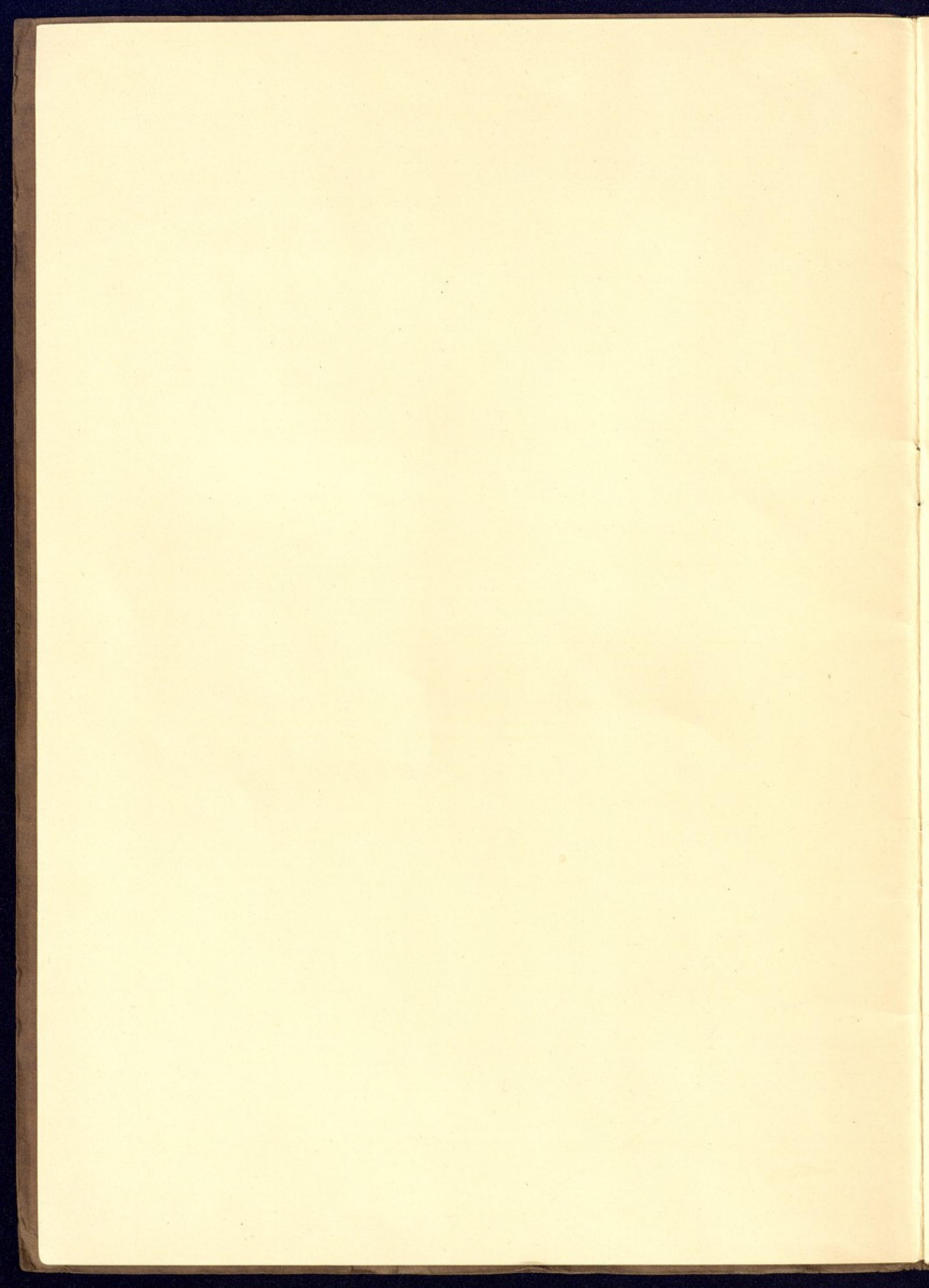
THE LEAGUE
OF NATIONS
—
A
PICTORIAL
SURVEY

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
GENEVA

THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
ART AND
ARCHAEOLOGY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
LIBRARY

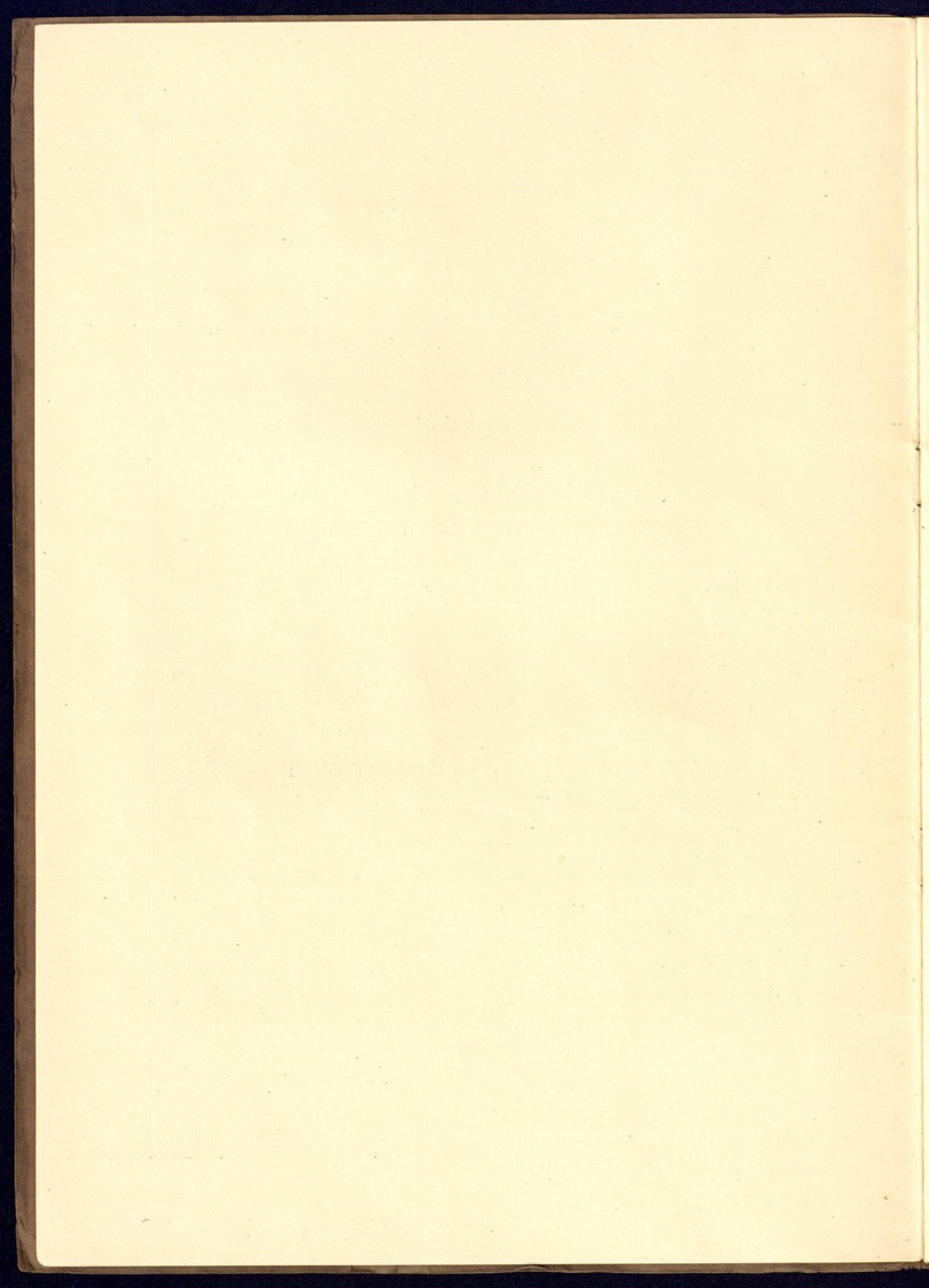




NOTE

The Information Section of the League Secretariat has found that its Exhibit of charts and photographs concisely outlining in 25 placards the character and main achievements of the League, the International Labour Organisation, and the Permanent Court of International Justice, has met a definite requirement in schools and various organisations. The Exhibit has recently been revised and considerably improved, with results that have encouraged the Secretariat to make it available in convenient and attractive form for those who have no need of large and separate placards for exhibition purposes in schools or other places. It was therefore decided to reproduce them for individual use and interest in the form of this present volume.





ORIGIN OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

January 8th, 1918. Fourteen Points laid down by President Wilson as the basis of world peace. (*)

January 25th, 1919. League accepted in principle.

April 28th, 1919. Covenant adopted.

January 10th, 1920. League came into being; Secretariat established in London.



Woodrow WILSON

January 16th, 1920. First meeting of Council at Paris.

November 1st, 1920. League Headquarters moved from London to Geneva.

November 15th, 1920. First Meeting of Assembly at Geneva.

(*) THE FOURTEENTH POINT :

" A General Association of Nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike."



League of Nations Commission of the Peace Conference

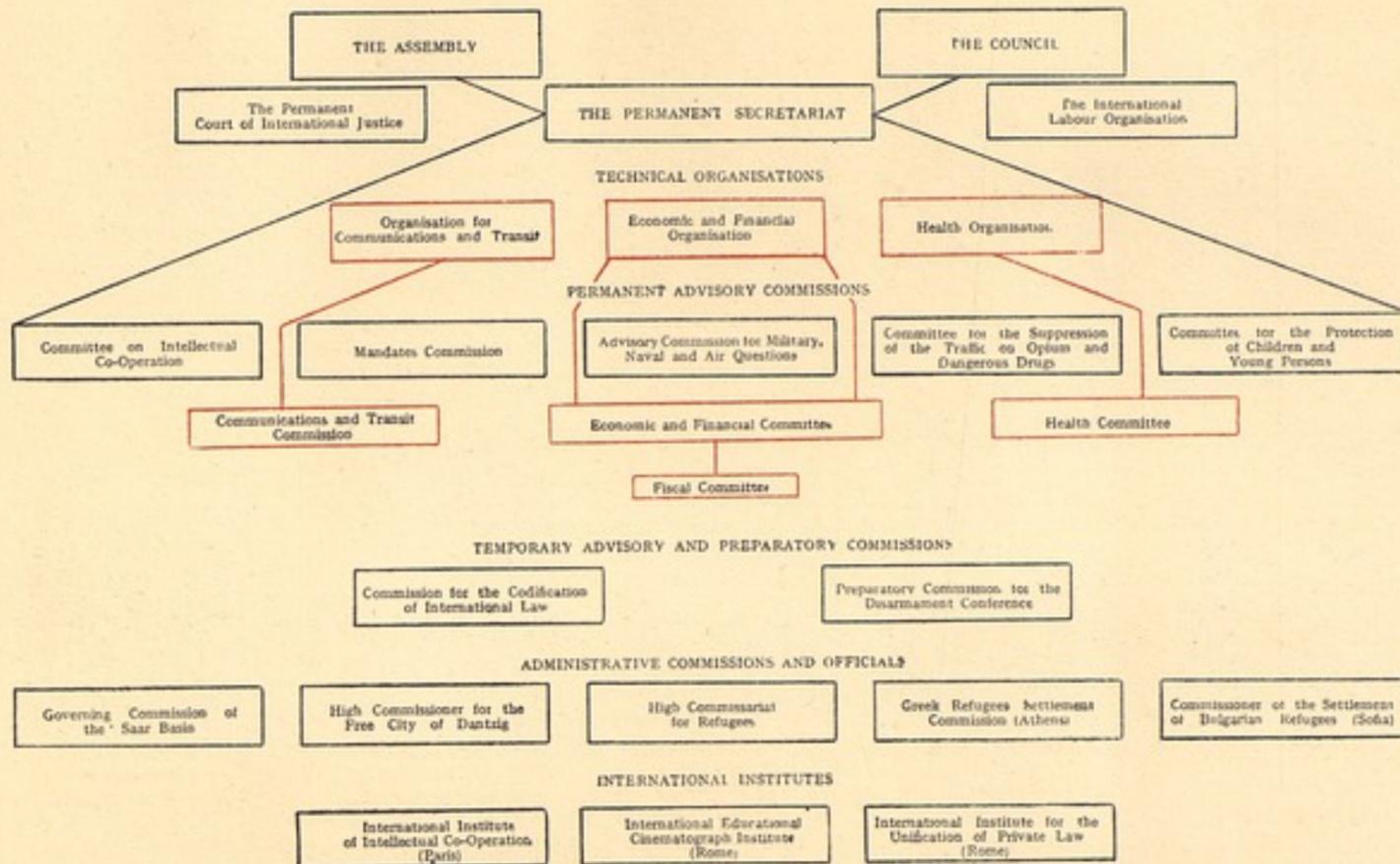
Seated (left to right) :

Viscount CHINDA; Baron MAKINO; M. BOURGEOIS; Lord Robert CECIL; M. ORLANDO; M. PESSOA; M. VENIZELOS.

Standing (left to right) :

M. DIAMANDI; M. TCHU WEI; Colonel HOUSE; M. DMOWSKI; M. VESNITCH; General SMUTS; President WILSON; M. KRAMAR; M. HYMAN; M. WELLINGTON KOO; M. BATALHA REIS; M. SCIALOJA; M. LARNAUDE.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS



THE LEAGUE OPERATES THROUGH :

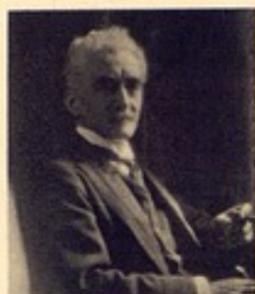
- I. THE ASSEMBLY. — II. THE COUNCIL. — III. AUXILIARY ORGANISATIONS.
- IV. THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT



Geneva — Home of the League

THE ASSEMBLY

PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSEMBLY



M. Paul HYMANS
(Belgium)
1920 — 49 States



Jonkheer
van KARNEBEK
(Holland)
1921 — 45 States



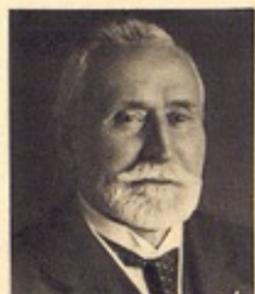
Señor
Agustín EDWARDS
(Chile)
1922 — 48 States



Señor Cosme de la
TORRIENTE y PERAZA
(Cuba)
1923 — 50 States



M. Giuseppe MOTTA
(Switzerland)
1924 — 51 States



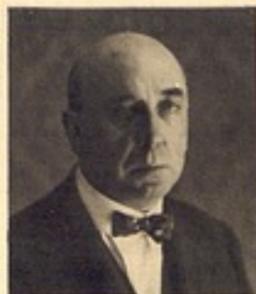
The Hon.
Raoul DANDURAND
(Canada)
1925 — 50 States



M. Affonso COSTA
(Portugal)
1926 — Extraordinary
48 States



Dr. Momtchilo
NINTCHITCH
(Kingdom of the Serbs,
Croats and Slovenes)
1926 — 49 States



Dr. A. GUANI
(Uruguay)
1927 — 49 States



M. Herluf ZAHLE
(Denmark)
1928 — 50 States

PLENARY MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY



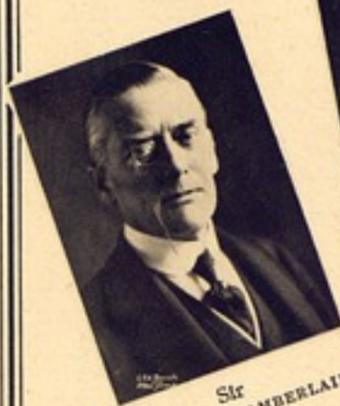
Each State represented has one vote, and all decisions, except on matters of procedure, require unanimity.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF MEMBER STATES

Meets in Geneva in September : reviews work of past year and outlines programme for coming year; votes budget of the League and all its Organisations; admits new Members; elects non-permanent Members of the Council; co-operates with the Council in the election of the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice; votes amendments to the Covenant (subject to ratification).

The Assembly divides its work among six Committees : Legal and Constitutional Questions, Technical Organisations, Reduction of Armaments, Budget and Finance, Social and General Questions, Political Questions, on which every State may have a representative.

The Committees report to the full Assembly, which has the final vote on all questions.



Sir
Austen
CHAMBERLAIN
British Empire



M. A. BRIAND
France



M. G. STRESEMANN
Germany



M. V. SCIALOJA
Italy



M. M. ADATCI
Japan

THE COUNCIL

1929-1930



M. R. DANDURAND
Canada



M. E. VILLEGAS
Chile



M. de AGUERO Y
BETHANCOURT
Cuba



M. H. PROCOPE
Finland



M. A. KHAN
FOROUGHI
Persia



M. A. ZALESKI
Poland



M. N. TITULESCO
Roumania



M. J.
QUINONES DE LEON
Spain



M. C. ZUMETA
Venezuela

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL.

1920-1921. Eight Members including four permanent. — 1922-1926. Ten Members including four permanent. — Since 1927. Fourteen Members including five permanent.

THE COUNCIL IN 1929-30

Permanent five: British Empire, France, Germany, Italy, Japan. **Elected nine:** until 1929 — Chile, Poland, Roumania; until 1930 — Canada, Cuba, Finland; until 1931 — Persia, Spain, Venezuela. Declared re-eligible: Poland and Spain.

The Council may deal with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. A State not represented on the Council is invited to sit as a Member of the Council during the consideration of any matter specially affecting its interests.

All decisions, except on procedure, require unanimity.

The Council is especially concerned with minorities, mandates, the reduction of armaments, the Saar, and the execution of all the decisions of the Assembly.

It names commissions, directs the whole work of the League, and deals with any problem brought before the League.

THE COUNCIL APPOINTS

the Members of nearly all the principal League commissions, except, of course, direct Government representatives.

Various officials provided for by special Treaty:

THE SAAR BASIN GOVERNING COMMISSION. — THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR DANZIG. — THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES. — THE PRESIDENT OF THE UPPER SILESIAN MIXED COMMISSION. — THE PRESIDENT OF THE UPPER SILESIAN ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL. — THE PRESIDENT AND ONE MEMBER OF THE GREEK REFUGEES SETTLEMENT COMMISSION. — THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE BULGARIAN REFUGEES. — TWO MEMBERS, INCLUDING THE PRESIDENT, OF THE GRECO-BULGARIAN EMIGRATION COMMISSION. — THREE MEMBERS, INCLUDING THE PRESIDENT, OF THE GRECO-TURKISH EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS COMMISSION. — THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 107 OF THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE. — THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE. — THE PRESIDENTS OF THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEES. — JUDGES OF THE PERMANENT COURT, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ASSEMBLY.

Rotation of the elected Members is assured by the rules adopted by the Assembly in 1926.

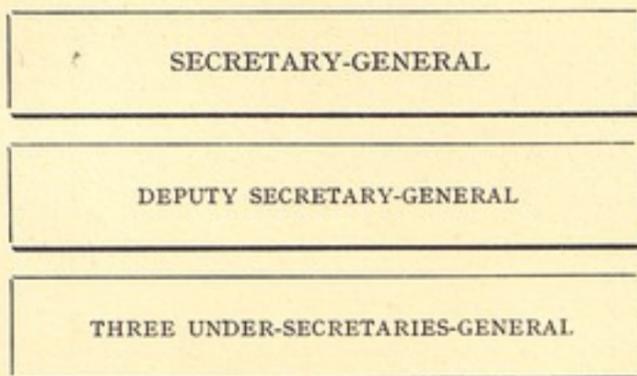
1. Three Members are elected each year for a three-year term.
2. A Member cannot be re-elected during a period of three years unless declared re-eligible by two-thirds of the Assembly.
3. Not more than three re-elected Members may serve at the same time.
4. The Assembly reserves the right to proceed at any time to a new election of all the non-permanent Members.

THE SECRETARIAT

ORGANISATION CHART

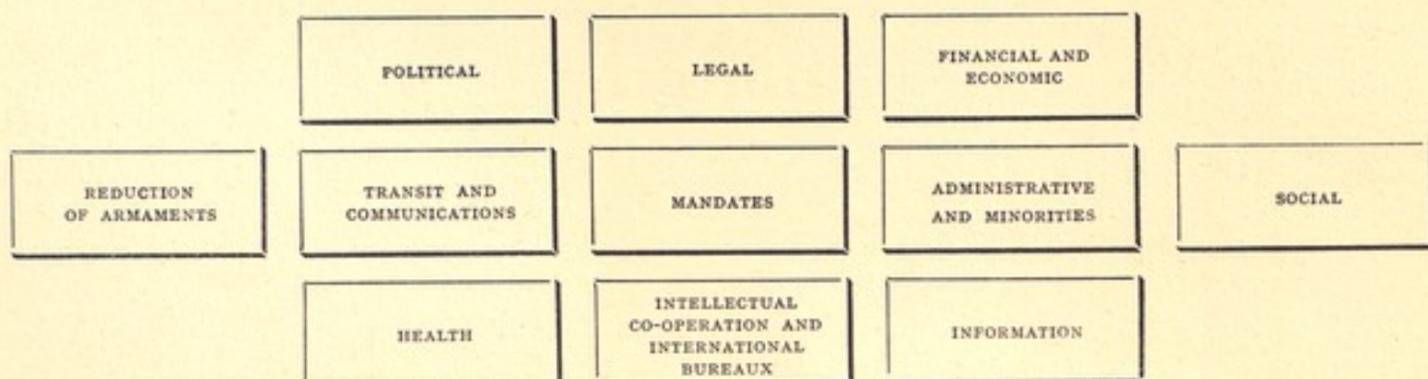


Sir Eric Drummond
Secretary-General

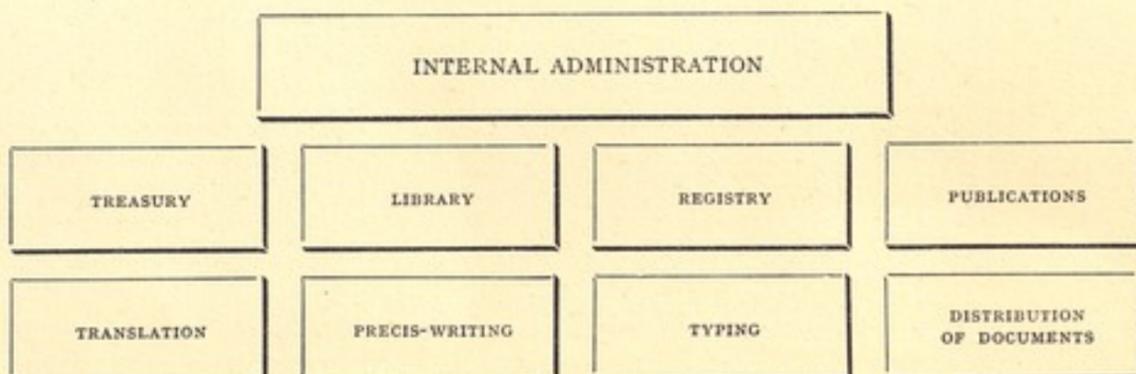


M. J. Avenol
Deputy Secretary-General

THE ELEVEN SECTIONS



OTHER SERVICES



Marquis Paulucci di Calboli Barone
Under-Secretary-General



M. A. Dufour-Feronce
Under-Secretary-General



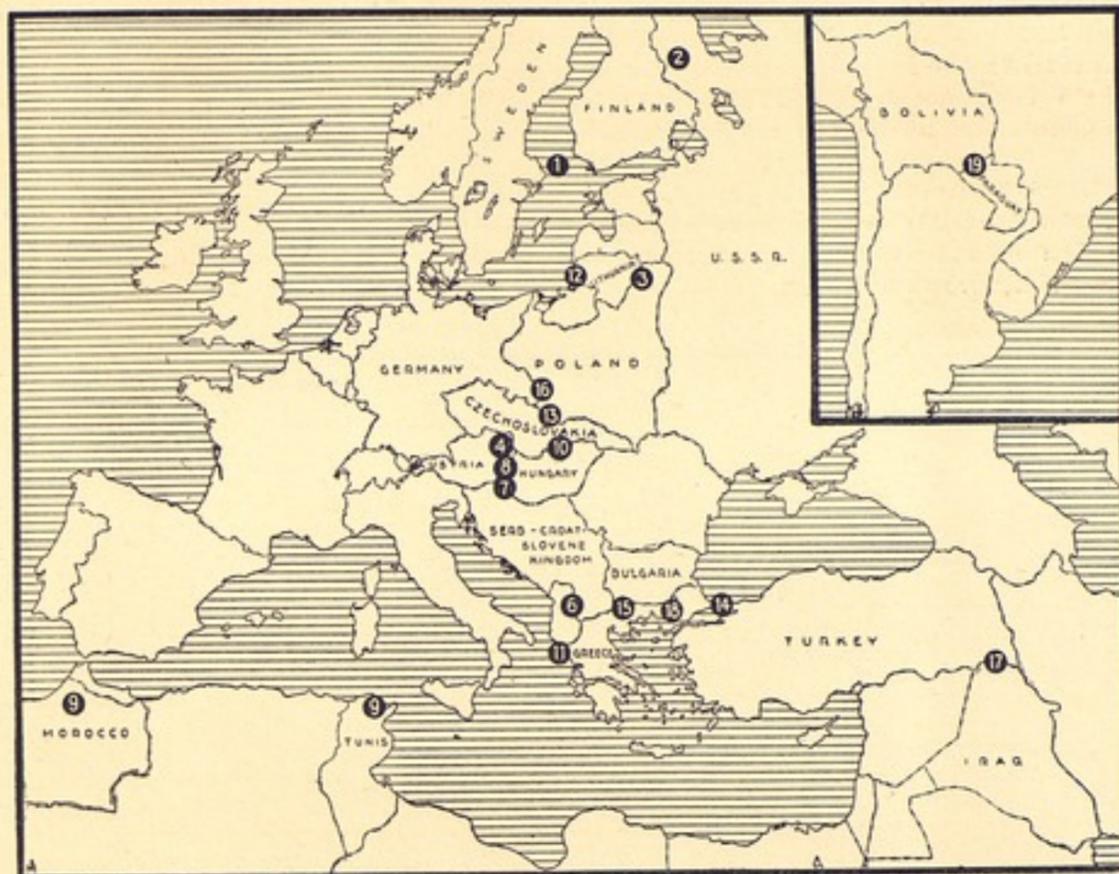
M. Y. Sugimura
Under-Secretary-General

The Secretariat is the permanent civil service of the League. It is composed of officials from nearly fifty nations, appointed by the Secretary-General and responsible to him.

The Secretariat does all the preparatory work for the Council, Assembly, Committees and Conferences, and executes their decisions.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Members of the League agree to submit disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy to arbitration, judicial settlement or enquiry by the Council and not to resort to war. It is each Member's friendly right to draw the attention of the Assembly or the Council to any circumstance threatening peace. Any war or threat of war is a matter of concern to the whole League, and the Council is summoned immediately on the request of any Member of the League.



SOME DISPUTES BROUGHT BEFORE THE LEAGUE :

	Number on map.		Number on map.
THE ALAND ISLANDS QUESTION (affecting Sweden and Finland)	1	DELIMITATION OF FRONTIER BETWEEN HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA	10
FRONTIER BETWEEN POLAND AND LITHUANIA (Wilno)	3	TREATMENT OF BULGARIANS IN WESTERN THRACE (Greece)	11
FRONTIER BETWEEN POLAND AND GERMANY (Upper Silesia)	16	COMPLAINT OF EXPROPRIATION BY ROUMANIA OF HUNGARIAN OPTANTS	12
EXPULSION OF POLISH JEWS FROM VIENNA	4	THE CORFU INCIDENT (between Italy and Greece)	13
LIQUIDATION OF PROPERTY OF AUSTRIAN NATIONALS IN THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES	6	TERRITORY OF MEMEL AND LITHUANIA (referred to the League by the Conference of Ambassadors)	14
TRANSFER OF SOCIAL INSURANCE FUNDS (affecting Germany and France in Alsace-Lorraine; Germany and Poland in Upper Silesia)	7	DELIMITATION OF FRONTIER BETWEEN POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Javorzina)	14
DELIMITATION AND ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF ALBANIAN FRONTIERS. Albania, Greece, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	8	TREATMENT OF MOSLEMS OF ALBANIAN ORIGIN IN GREECE	17
THE EASTERN CARELIAN QUESTION (affecting Finland and the U.S.S.R.)	2	GRECO-TURKISH EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS (according to Treaty of Lausanne)	15
DELIMITATION OF FRONTIER BETWEEN HUNGARY AND THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES	7	QUESTION OF THE OECUMENICAL PATRIARCH IN CONSTANTINOPLE	18
DELIMITATION OF FRONTIER BETWEEN HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA	8	FRONTIER BETWEEN TURKEY AND IRAQ (affecting Great Britain, Mandatory Power in Iraq)	
NATIONALITY DECREES ISSUED IN TUNIS AND MOROCCO (affecting the British Empire and France)	9	FRONTIER INCIDENT BETWEEN GREECE AND BULGARIA	
		FRONTIER BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY (Mouth of the Maritsa River)	
		BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY (Frontier incident)	



Greco-Bulgarian Enquiry.



Mosul. General View.

In each case means are adapted to the concrete circumstances. Usually such conflicts are settled by conciliation after enquiry. In almost every case the settlement proposed by the Council has been accepted by both parties.

DISARMAMENT

ACCORDING TO THE COVENANT :

- I. The Members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.
- II. The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction.
- III. Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration every ten years.
- IV. The limits shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.
- V. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon private manufacture of war material can be prevented.
- VI. The League is entrusted with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.
- VII. The Members undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes, and war industries.



Preparations are being made for a first general disarmament conference. The Preparatory Commission for the Conference includes, not only States which are Members of the League, but also non-Member States such as Turkey, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the United States of America.

WORK OF THE LEAGUE

PREPARATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ON DISARMAMENT (Arbitration and Security).

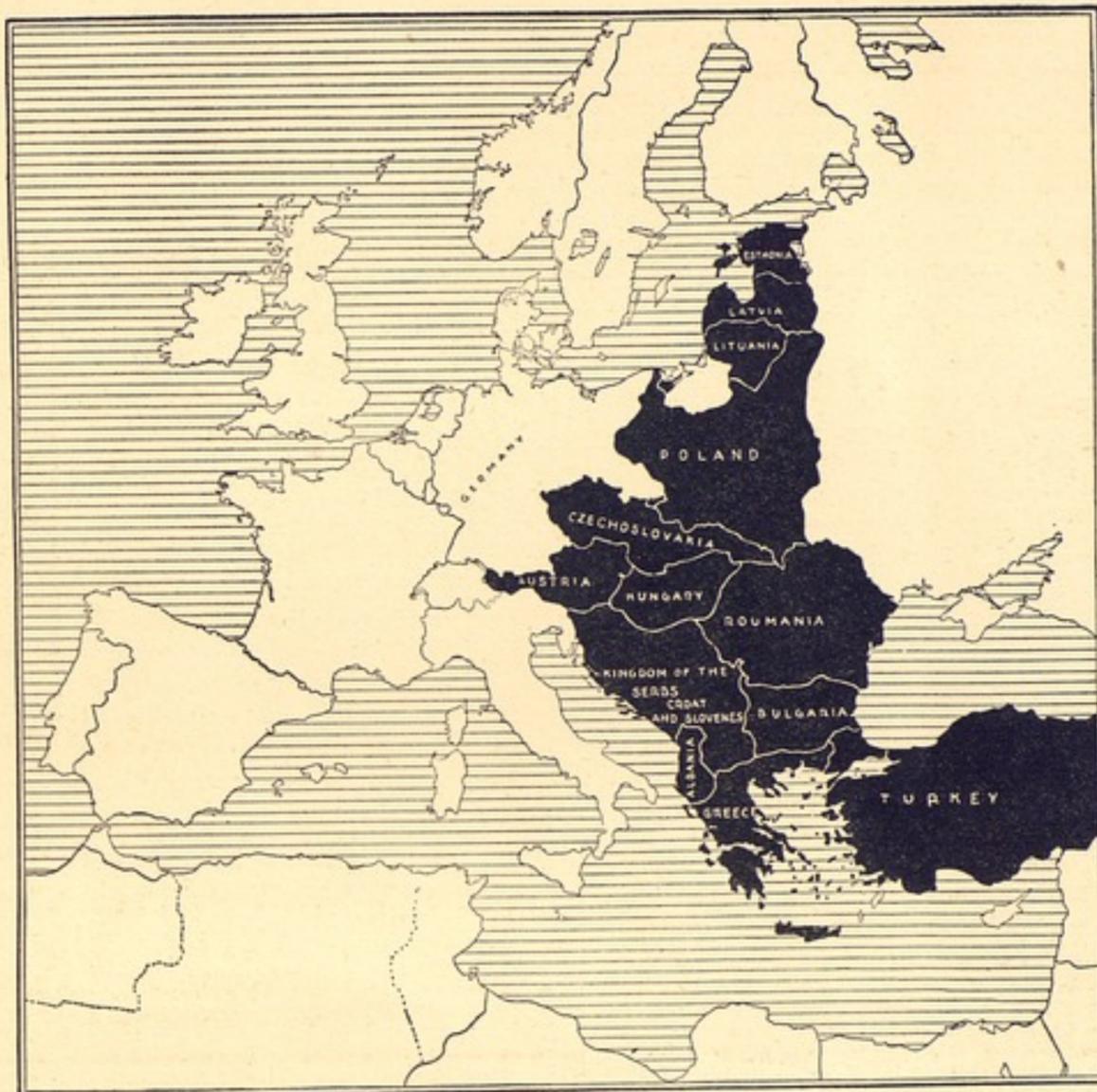
1. Convention on International Trade in Arms (May-June 1925) signed by 35 States.
2. Protocol prohibiting Chemical and Bacteriological Warfare (May-June 1925) signed by 38 States.
3. Preparatory studies for a draft Convention on the Private Manufacture of Arms.
4. Preparatory studies for general disarmament :
 - (a) Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, 1923.
 - (b) Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, 1924.
 - (c) Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. General Act, 1928.
 - (d) Work of the Preparatory Commission for a Conference on the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF DATA ON ARMAMENTS.

1. Information as to measures for the national defence of the various States (effectives, military legislation, navy, air forces, budget, war industries, etc.).
2. Statistical Year-Book on International Trade in Arms.
3. Systematic Survey of the Arbitration Conventions and Treaties of Mutual Security deposited with the League of Nations.

MINORITIES

After the War, many countries signed Treaties, or made Declarations to the League, in regard to their racial, religious and linguistic minorities. The fulfilment of the obligations thus contracted was placed under the guarantee of the League.



States having international minority obligations.

Each member of the Council has the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction or danger of infraction of these obligations.

Differences of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these treaties or declarations may be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

THE PROCEDURE IN MINORITIES QUESTIONS

is laid down by the Council.

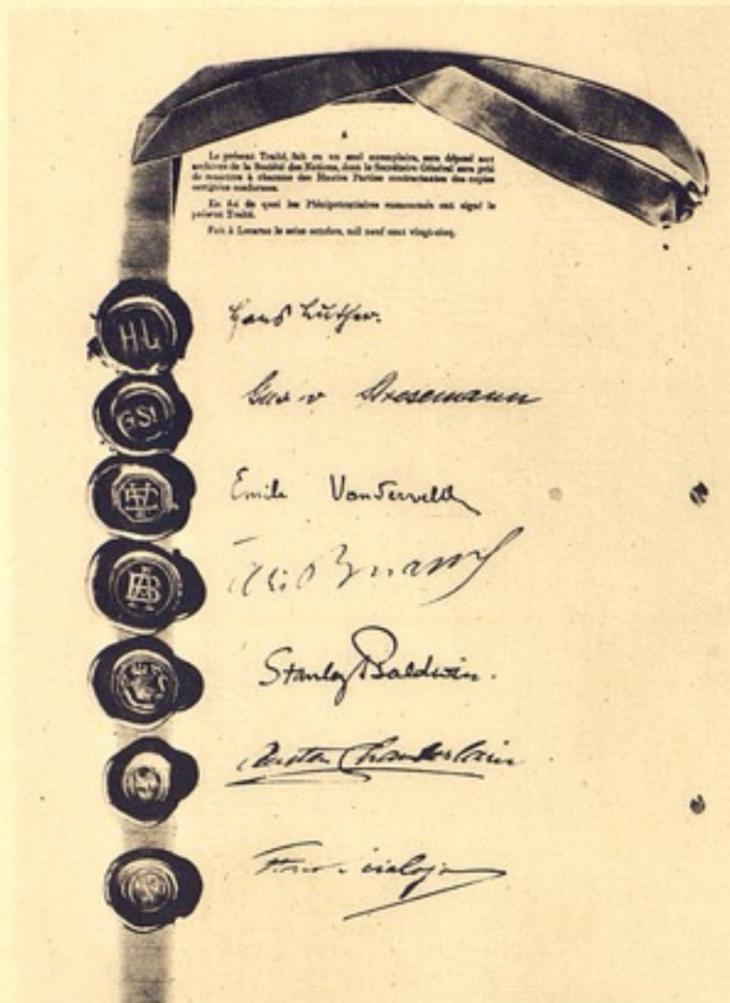
It includes :

- (1) A preliminary examination of petitions by the Secretariat.
- (2) The forwarding of a receivable petition to the interested Governments for observations and the circulation to Members of the Council, for information, of such a petition and the observations.
- (3) The examination of the petition and observations by the President of the Council and two other Members nominated by him ("Committee of Three"). The Committee decides whether the question at issue: (a) shall give rise to no action; (b) can be settled by the Committee without formal decision; or (c) shall be referred to the Council.

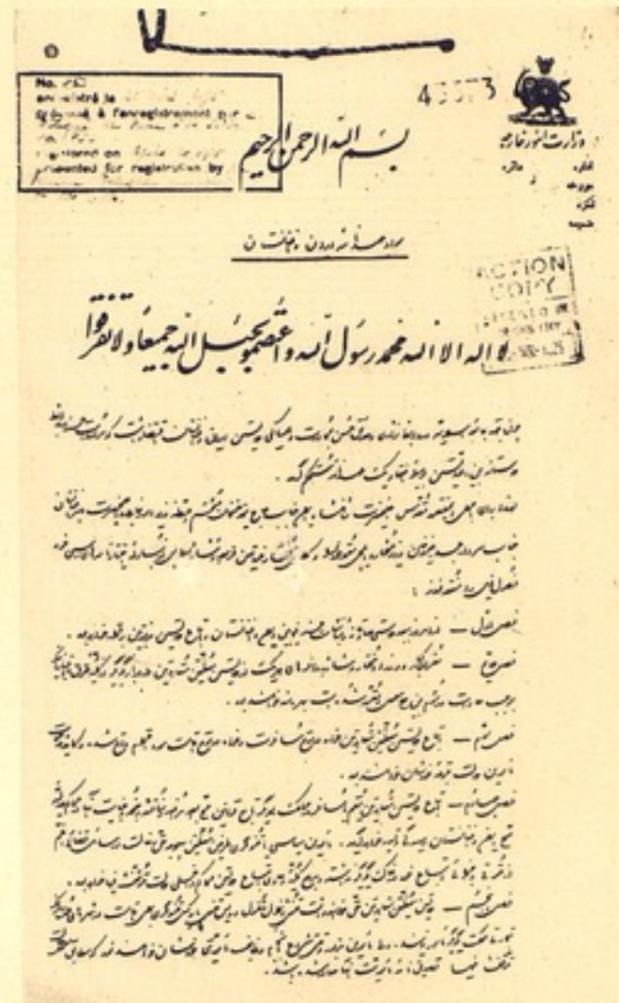
TREATIES

"Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered."

(The Covenant.)



Treaty of Locarno, signed October 16th, 1925.



Treaty of Friendship between Afghanistan and Persia, Teheran, 1921.

"The Members of the League severally agree that the Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof and that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof."

(The Covenant.)

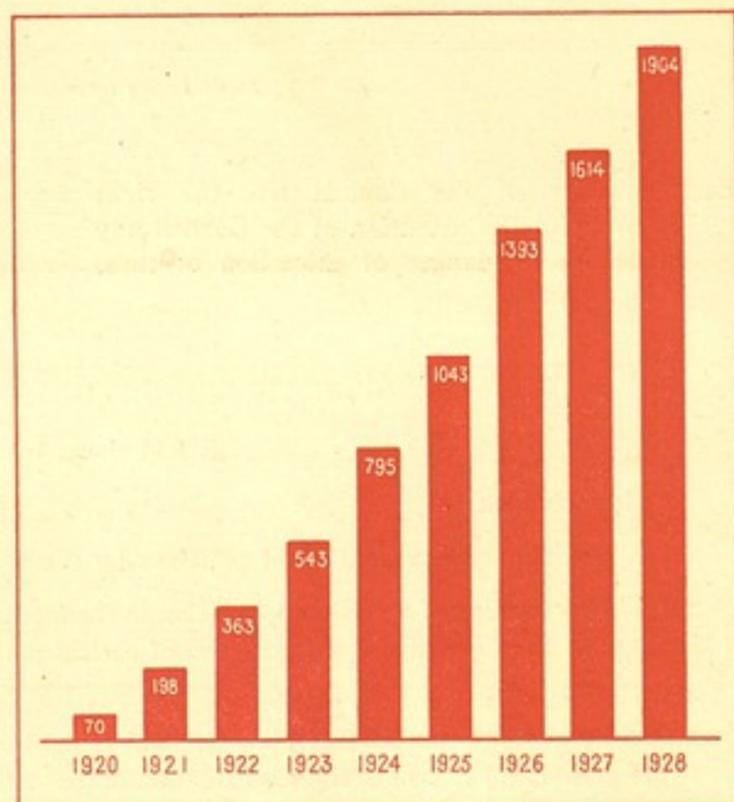
REGISTRATION OF TREATIES

Besides Members of the League, several non-member States have registered treaties with the Secretariat.

These treaties are published in their original languages, together with French and English translations, in the LEAGUE OF NATIONS TREATY SERIES.

Nearly 2,000 Treaties had been registered up to April 1st, 1929, and published in 75 volumes.

NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES REGISTERED



First treaty registered July 5th, 1920.



M. G. THEUNIS

President of the International Economic Conference and of the Economic Consultative Committee.

ECONOMIC FIELD

"The Members of the League will make provision to secure and maintain equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League." — (The Covenant.)

FIRST ECONOMIC CONFERENCE — 1927

194 Members and 15 Experts from 50 Countries.

Purpose of the Conference: To remove the obstacles to the development of economic life, in order to —

STIMULATE PRODUCTION — RESTORE FREEDOM OF TRADE

Resolutions were adopted concerning:

COMMERCE

Freedom of trade. — More stable and lower Customs tariffs.

INDUSTRY

Reducing of production costs by rationalisation. — International industrial agreements. — Collection and exchange of information.

AGRICULTURE

Improvement of technical methods. — More scientific production. — International campaign against animal and plant diseases. — Credit and co-operation.

ECONOMIC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Composed of 54 members representing the three great phases of world economic life and meeting annually as independent experts in continuation of the World Economic Conference.



The Economic Conference.

The Conference noted the close interdependence of commerce, industry and agriculture. — Prosperity in one cannot be lasting without prosperity in the other two. — Economic peace will contribute greatly to world peace.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Composed of 15 members and meeting quarterly as the advisory body of the Council of the League on all economic questions.

PROBLEMS DEALT WITH

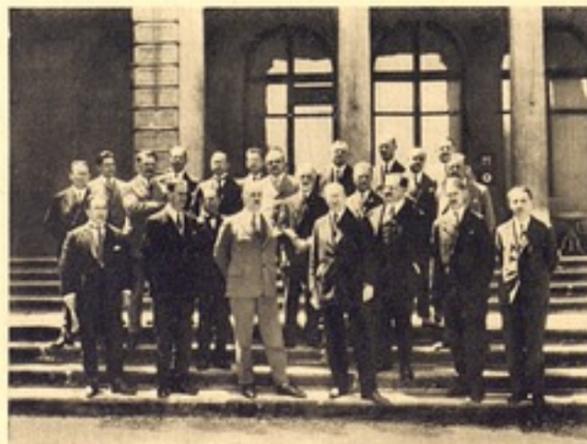
- Simplification of Customs Formalities (International Convention of November 1923).
- Commercial arbitration (Protocol on Recognition of Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Contracts, September 1923, and International Convention for the Execution of Arbitral Awards, September 1927).
- Study of the economic situation of Austria in 1924.
- Unfair competition (Convention signed November 6th, 1925).
- Assimilation of legislation on bills of exchange (Draft Convention submitted to the States).
- Treatment of foreigners and foreign concerns (Draft Convention submitted to the States).
- Organisation of international statistics (International Convention of December 1928).

COMMERCIAL POLICY:

- (a) Abolition of import and export restrictions and prohibitions (International Convention of November 1927).
- (b) Study of tariff systems and contractual methods.
- (c) Application of the most-favoured-nation clause in commercial treaties.
- (d) Collective action for reduction of Customs duties (International Agreements of July 1928 on the Exportation of Hides, Skins and Bones) and study of special industries.

INDUSTRY:

- (a) Study of the problems of sugar and coal.
- (b) Study of international industrial agreements.



The Economic Committee.

FINANCIAL FIELD

THE ORIGIN :

1920 — THE BRUSSELS FINANCIAL CONFERENCE, convoked by the League, emphasised in a series of unanimous resolutions principles which have since become the accepted practice of sound Governmental finance and currency policy as : balancing State budgets; reducing State expenditure; limiting fresh borrowing by Governments; stopping inflation and freeing the banks of issue from all political influence.

The Conference also suggested the creation for this purpose of a special Committee.

THE WORK :

THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE WAS CREATED IN 1920

This Committee consists of a dozen members who give their opinion as INDEPENDENT experts. Some are Governors of banks of issue, others private bankers and others again high officials of Ministries of Finance.

The Committee is the advisory organ of the Council of the League on all financial questions. It usually meets every three months.

PROBLEMS TREATED :

Financial reconstruction of Austria, Hungary, Greece, Bulgaria, Estonia, Danzig.

Establishment of refugees and exchange of populations in Greece and Bulgaria.

Financial enquiries in Albania and Portugal.

Double taxation and fiscal evasion.

Financial aspect of trade crises.

Plan for financial aid to States in case of war or threat of war.

Purchasing power of gold.

Suppression of counterfeiting of currency.

PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS :

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

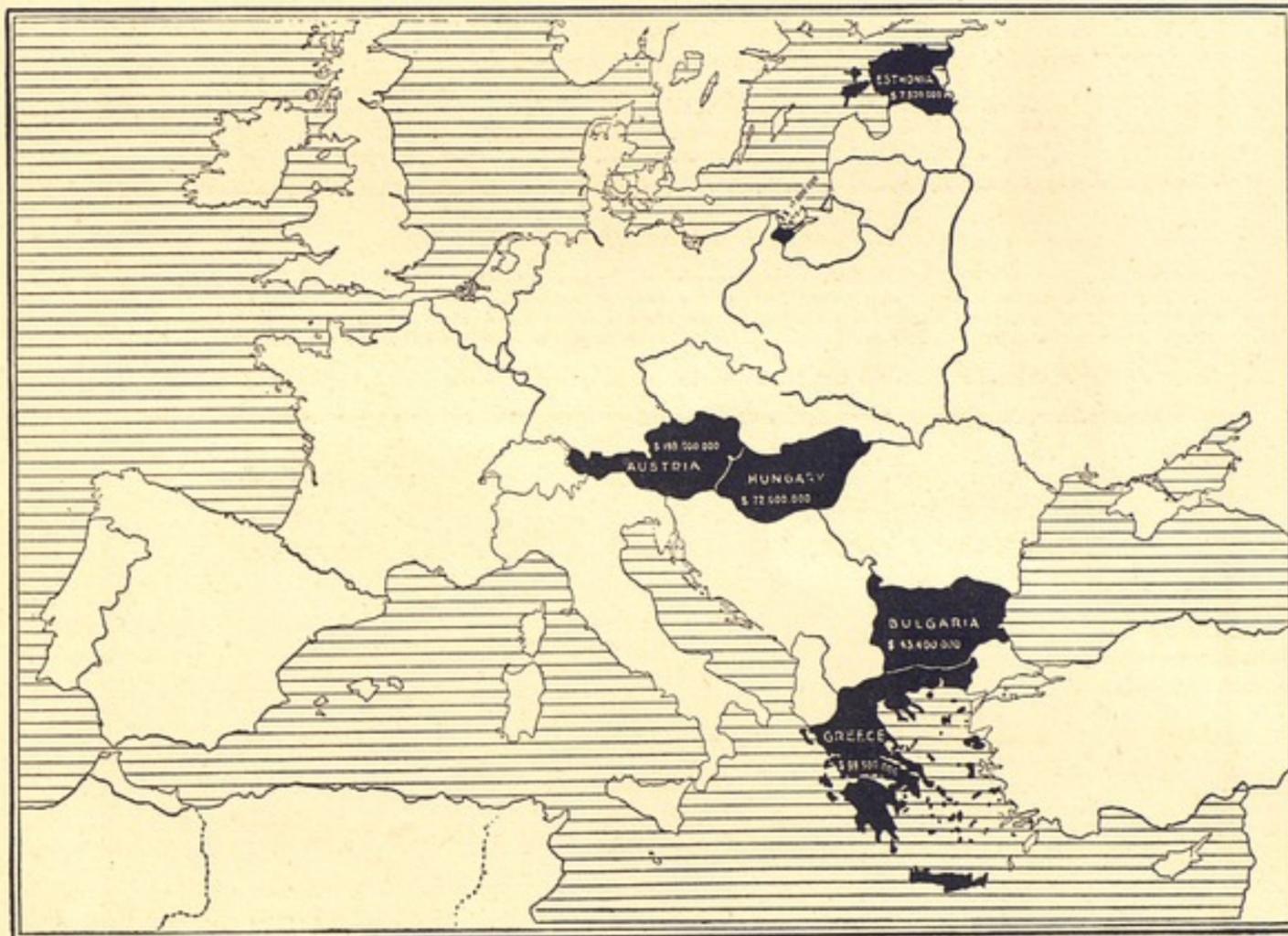
Quarterly Reports of the Financial Committee.

Memoranda on Currency and Central Banks.

Memoranda on Public Finance.

Memoranda on International Trade.

Such Memoranda, mostly published annually, form a complete survey of world trade and public finance which is of value, not only to technical students, but to everyone interested in world affairs.



MORE THAN 400 MILLION DOLLARS IN LOANS

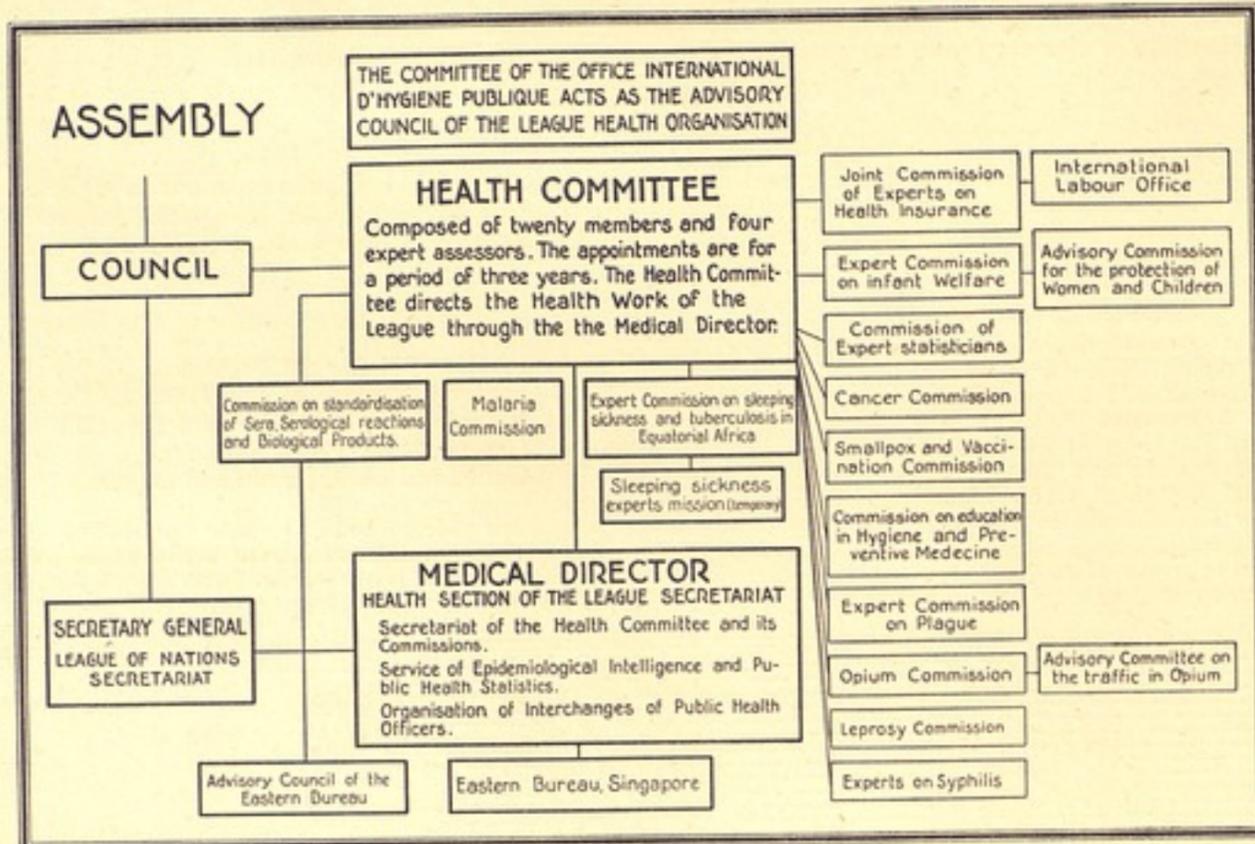
have been issued under the auspices of the Committee as follows :

<p>1922</p> <p>Austrian Reconstruction Loan \$169,000,000</p>	<p>1925</p> <p>Danzig Municipal Loan \$7,500,000</p>	<p>1927</p> <p>Estonian Loan \$7,500,000</p>
<p>1924</p> <p>Hungarian Reconstruction Loan \$72,000,000</p>	<p>1926</p> <p>Bulgarian Refugees Settlement Loan \$16,500,000</p>	<p>1928</p> <p>Greek Stabilisation and Refugees Loan \$38,000,000</p>
<p>1924</p> <p>Greek Refugees Settlement Loan \$61,500,000</p>	<p>1927</p> <p>Free City of Danzig Loan \$9,500,000</p>	<p>1928</p> <p>Bulgarian Reconstruction Loan \$26,900,000</p>

HEALTH

"The Members of the League will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease."
 (The Covenant.)
 The Health Organisation of the League was created to undertake this work.

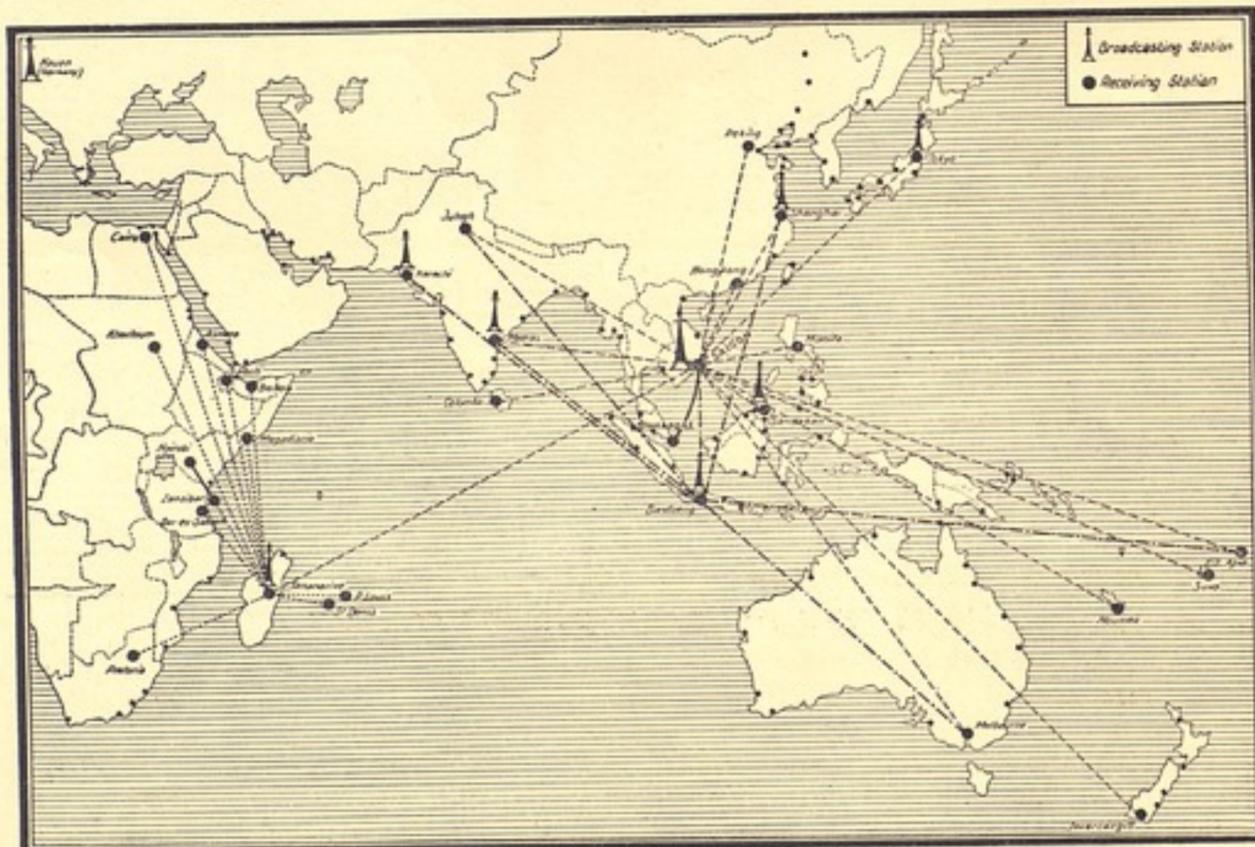
THE HEALTH ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS



THE EASTERN BUREAU AT SINGAPORE

To assist the fight against epidemics in the East, from where they often spread to other parts of the world, the League has created a Bureau of Epidemiological Information at Singapore. This Bureau receives telegraphic intelligence with regard to plague, cholera, and smallpox in particular, from 140 ports, some of which are shown on the map. Such information is communicated by wireless and cable to all the sanitary services in the area served by the Bureau. This and other information, received directly, is distributed weekly by Geneva throughout Europe.

The Eastern Bureau at Singapore is also the agent in the East of all the activities of the Health Organisation.



INTERCHANGE OF HEALTH PERSONNEL

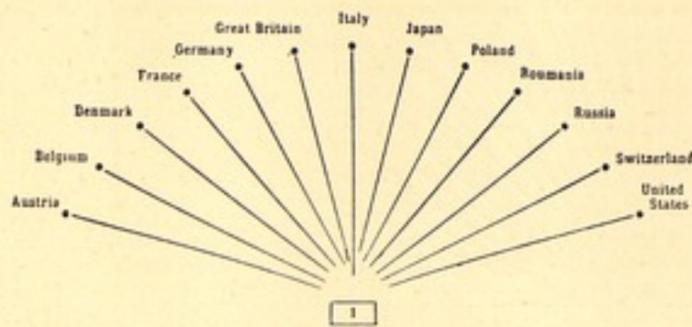
In order to study the public health administration and methods of various countries and to bring Health Officers into closer touch, the League of Nations has organised exchanges and study tours in different countries.

HEALTH (continued)

Countries co-operating with the Central Institutes acting on behalf of the Health Organisation in the Health Organisation's standardisation programme.

TWO INSTITUTES WHERE RESEARCHES ARE CENTRALISED AND SAMPLES DEPOSITED FOR USE AS "CONTROLS"

1. SERA AND SEROLOGICAL TESTS

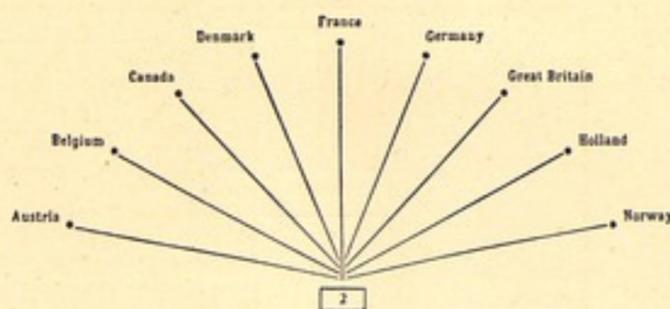


COPENHAGEN

State Serum Institute

(Anti-diphtheritic serum, anti-dysenteric, anti-tetanic, etc.)

2. PHARMACOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

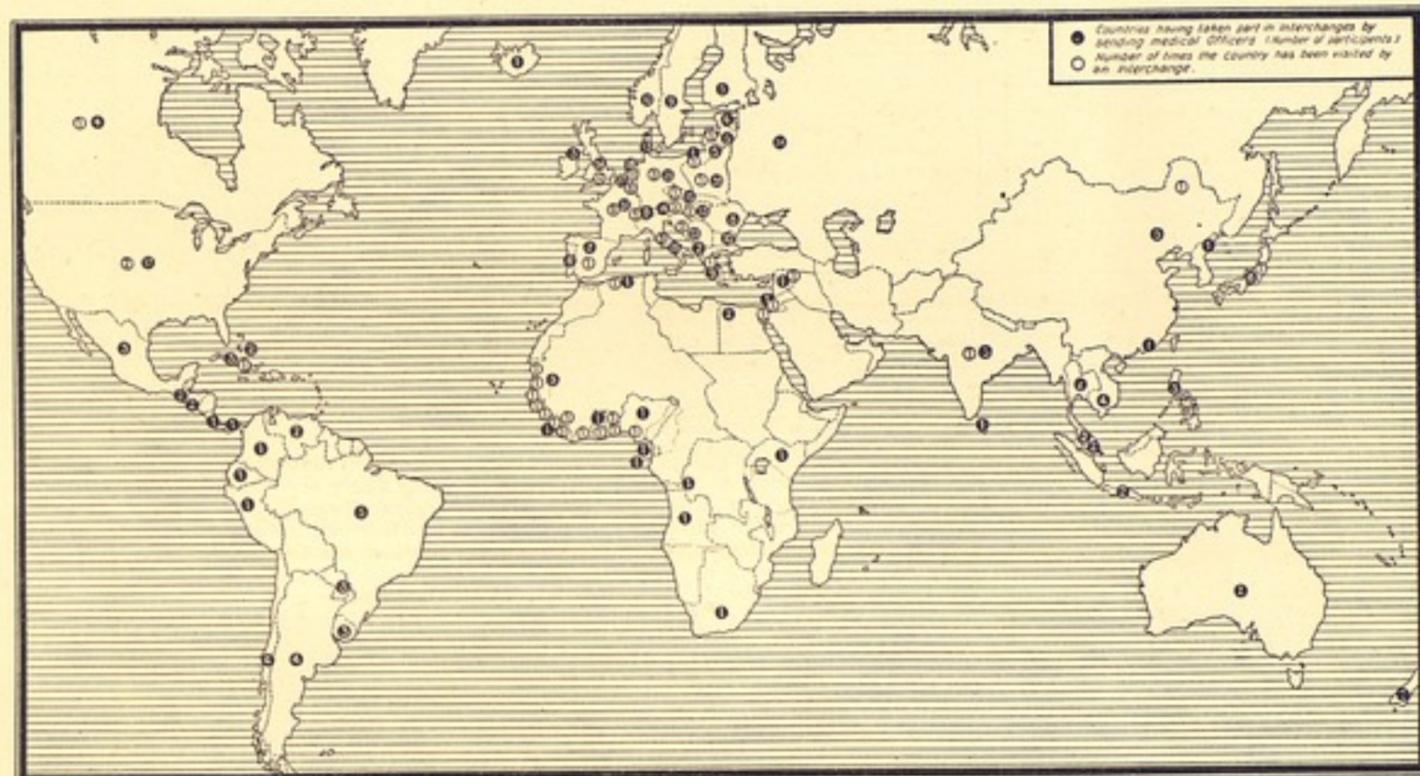


LONDON

National Institute for Medical Research

(Insulin, Salvarsan, Hypophysine, Digitalis, etc.)

Some of the sera for which international standards have been or are being fixed are those for diphtheria, tetanus, dysentery, anthrax, pneumonia and streptococcus infection, and tuberculin. — Some products of which the international standardisation is being studied are digitalis, thyroid extract, ergot, extract of male fern and oil of chenopodium.



Interchanges of Medical Officers arranged by the Health Organisation. — From October 1922 to December 1928, 71 countries were represented in these interchanges by 509 Medical Officers of Health.

PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS DEALT WITH BY THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

1. Intelligence Work and Administrative Co-ordination.

(a) Geneva Centre of Epidemiological Intelligence. — (b) The Singapore Bureau of Epidemiological Intelligence. — (c) Information about Vital Statistics and the Organisation of Health Administrations. — (d) Collaboration of Vital Statisticians. — (e) Interchange of Public Health Personnel and Individual Fellowships.

2. International Co-ordination of Scientific Research. International Enquiries and Investigations.

(a) Standardisation of Sera and Serological Tests (Units of Diphtheria, Dysentery and Tetanus Antitoxin). — (b) Standardisation of Pharmacological Products. (Insulin, Thyroid Extract, etc.). — (c) Oral Vaccination against Cholera. — (d) Sleeping-Sickness in Tropical Africa. — (e) Malaria. — (f) Leprosy, etc. — (g) Tuberculosis. — (h) Smallpox and Vaccination. — (i) Dengue. — (j) Plague. — (k) Immunisation against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. — (l) Public Health Instruction. — (m) Syphilis Treatment. — (n) Cancer Enquiry. — (o) Infant Mortality. — (p) Health Insurance and Public Health Administration.

3. Securing Joint International Action in the Combating of Disease.

(a) Work of Epidemic Commission. — (b) Warsaw Health Conference. — (c) First International Sleeping-Sickness Conference in London. — (d) Second International Sleeping-Sickness Conference in Paris. — (e) Work in connection with the International Sanitary

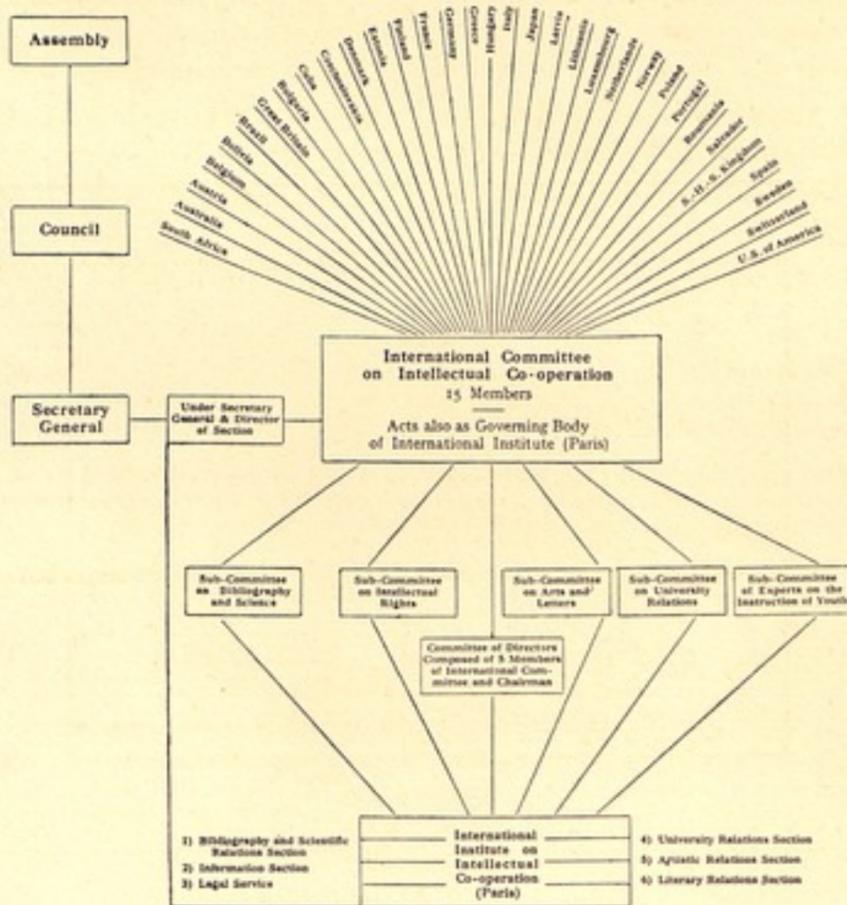
Convention of Paris, 1926. — (f) Paris Rabies Conference. — (g) Paris Conference on Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccination by Calmette-Guérin Bacilli.

Principal Publications.

Weekly Epidemiological Reports (Geneva and Singapore). — Monthly Epidemiological Report. — Half-Yearly Bulletin of the Eastern Bureau (Singapore). — Annual Epidemiological Report. — International Health Year-Book. — Surveys of Public Health Services in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, French Colonies, Germany, Holland, Hungary, India, Japan, Latvia, New Zealand, Norway, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Ukraine. — Handbooks on Official Vital Statistics of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England and Wales, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Scandinavian countries, Spain and Switzerland. — Reports on Tuberculosis and Sleeping-Sickness in Equatorial Africa. — Reports on the Standardisation of Sera, Serological Reactions and Biological Products. — Report of International Rabies Conference. — Reports of the Malaria Commission. — Reports of Smallpox and Vaccination Commission. — Reports of the Cancer Commission. — Reports of Experts on Infant Mortality. — Epidemiological Investigations (Cholera, Diphtheria, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis). — Report of Copenhagen Laboratory Conference on the Serodiagnosis of Syphilis. — Progress of the Science of Nutrition in Japan. — Food in Japan. — A Treatise on Pneumonic Plague. — Reports of the Health Committee. — Annual Reports of the Health Organisation.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the First Assembly, the Council in 1922 appointed the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It is an advisory body on the co-ordination of intellectual effort throughout the world.



PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS TREATED

(1) The protection of scientific property. — (2) Exchange of official publications (modification of the Convention of 1886). — (3) Closer inter-university relations (e.g. interchanges of professors and students). — (4) Bibliography. — (5) Library questions (e.g. co-ordination of libraries, easier access for foreigners). — (6) Study of the condition of intellectual workers throughout the world. — (7) Establishment of the International University Information Office. — (8) Methods of archaeological research. — (9) International collaboration in arts and literature. — (10) International Museums Office. — (11) Instruction of youth in the aims and work of the League.



Professor BERGSON
First Chairman of the International Committee (1922-1926)



The late Professor LORENTZ
Second Chairman (1926-1928)



Professor Gilbert MURRAY
Present Chairman



Professor CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA



Professor EINSTEIN



Professor Rocco

The 1924 Assembly acceded to the proposal of the French Government to establish an International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris which was inaugurated in January 1926.

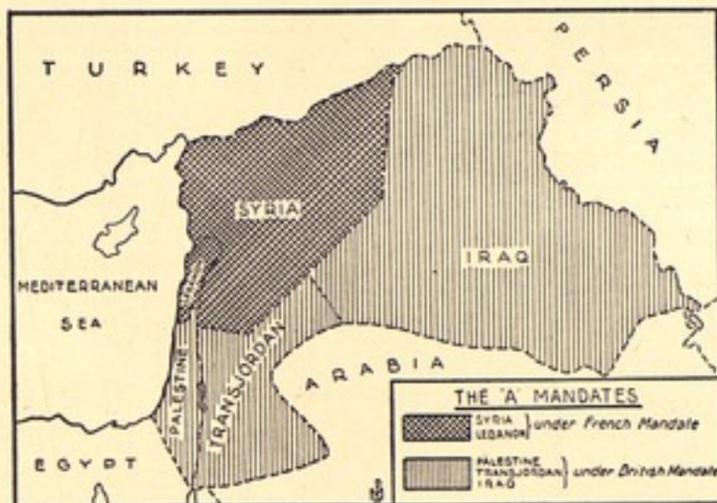
The International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome, created by the Italian Government, is also in close touch with the Committee. According to the Statute of the Institute, its work "shall be carried on under the direction of the Council of the League of Nations, which shall be advised in this respect by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation". Seven members out of fourteen of its Governing Body belong to the organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.

MANDATES

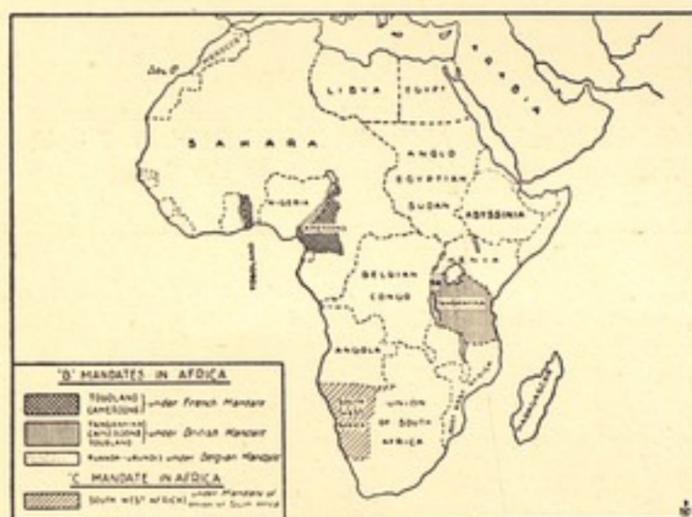
Under the Mandates system, created after the World War, certain territories in the Near East, Africa and Oceania, with a total population of about 19,500,000, are controlled or administered by various mandatory Powers in the name of the League of Nations and as a "sacred trust of civilisation" (Article 22 of the Covenant).

The mandatory Powers furnish to the Council an annual report on each of the mandated territories. These reports are examined and commented upon by the Permanent Mandates Commission.

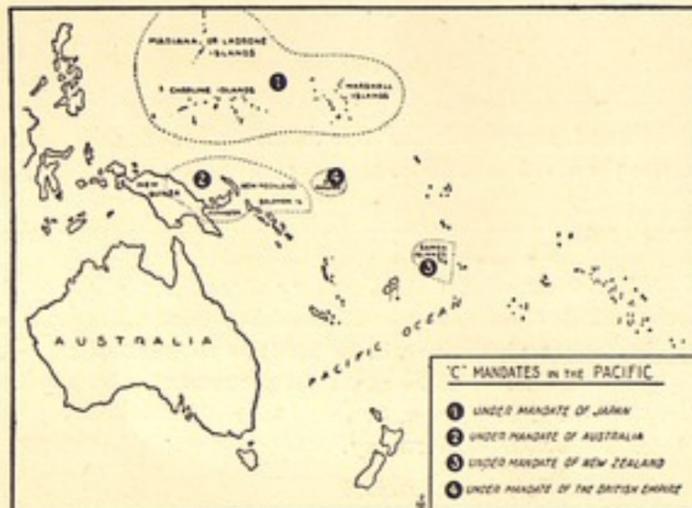
Mandated territories are divided into three categories: A, B, and C, according to their stage of development.



The Near East.



Africa.



Oceania.

"A" MANDATES

These territories have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by the mandatory, until such time as they are able to stand alone.

"B" MANDATES

These territories are at such a stage of development that the mandatory Power must be responsible for the administration of the territory under certain specific guarantees for the welfare of the natives, and for the interests of other countries.

"C" MANDATES

These territories are to be administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, under similar guarantees for the welfare of the natives.

ADMINISTRATIVE FIELD



Count M. GRAVINA
(Italian)
High Commissioner
appointed by the League
Council September 21st,
1928, to take office from
June 22nd, 1929.



FREE CITY OF DANZIG

Danzig was created a Free City under the protection of the League of Nations.

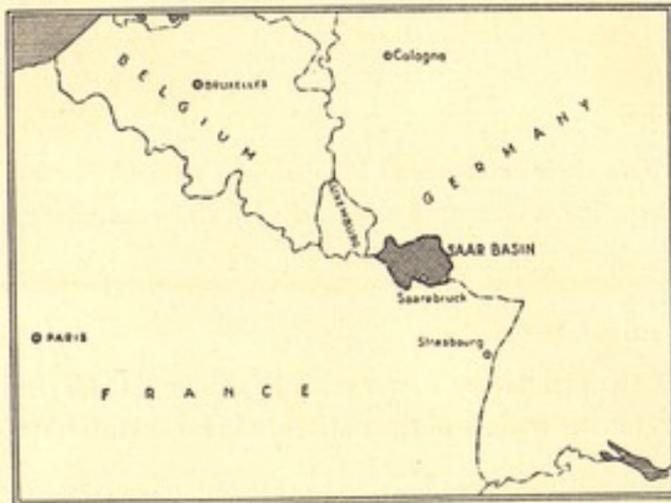
Poland enjoys certain technical and economic rights in Danzig and conducts its foreign relations. Disputes between Poland and Danzig are settled by a League High Commissioner, subject to appeal to the Council.

SAAR BASIN

The Government of the Territory of the Saar is entrusted for fifteen years to a Commission representing the League of Nations. This Commission consists of five persons, appointed annually by the Council.

In 1935 a plebiscite will be held, as to whether :

- (1) The Saar shall be governed permanently by the League,
- (2) United to France, or
- (3) Returned to Germany.



Saar Governing Commission.

Left to right, seated : Sir Ernest Wilton (British), President of the Commission; M. Vezensky (Czechoslovak); M. Ehrnroth (Finnish).
Standing : M. J. Morize (French); M. Kossmann (Sarrois).

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

"Members will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs."

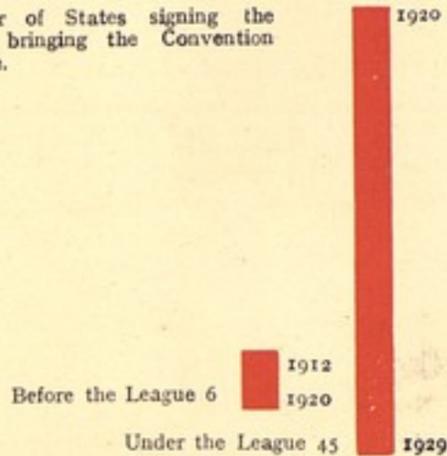
(The Covenant.)

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE NEAR EAST

CHILD WELFARE

ARMENIAN REFUGEE SETTLEMENT SCHEME

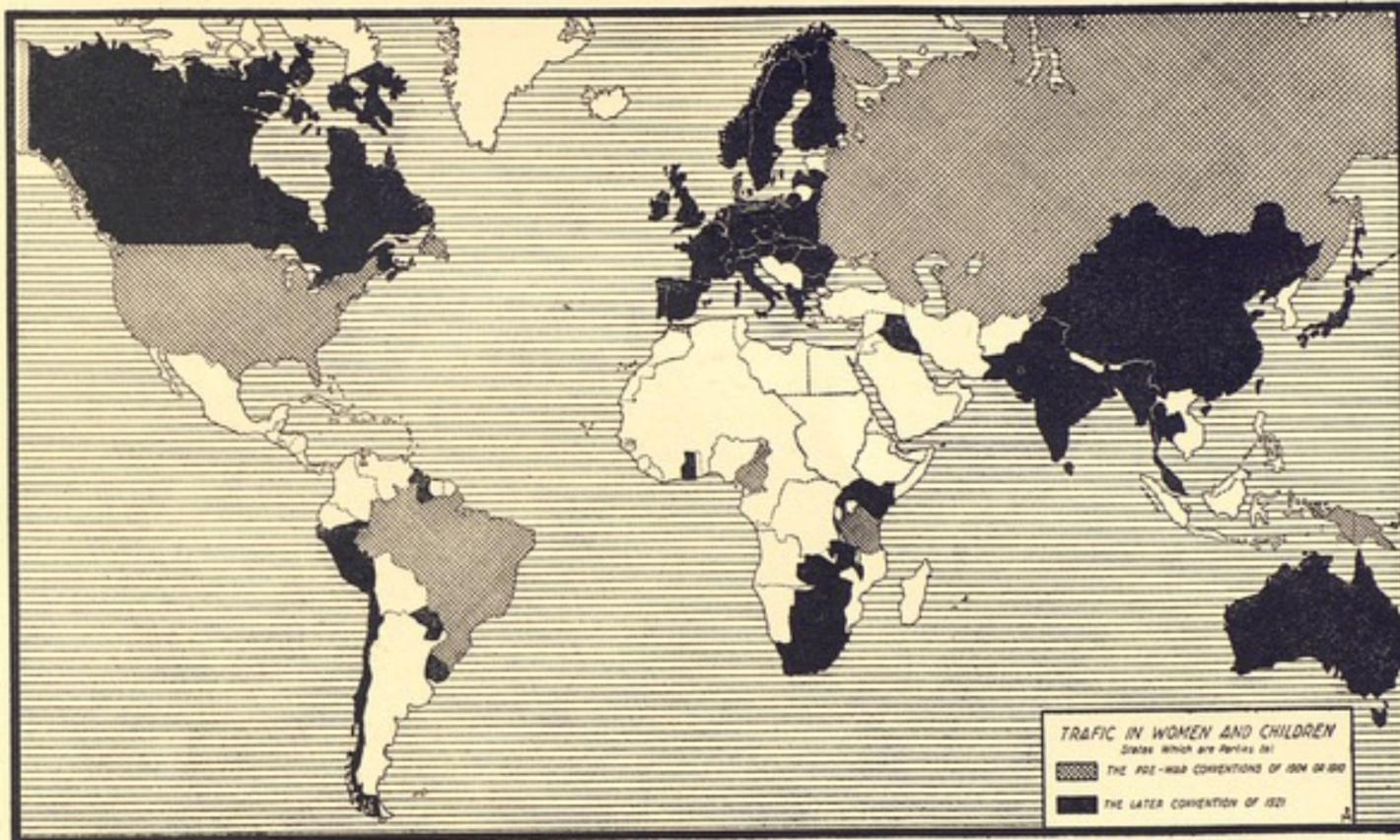
Number of States signing the Protocol bringing the Convention into force.



ANTI-OPIUM ACTIVITIES

1. The Hague Opium Convention 1912.
2. Creation of Advisory Committee exercising continuous supervision over execution of international obligations, and co-ordinating efforts of Governments.
3. Research for first time into world's medical requirements.
4. Two International Opium Conferences resulting in Opium Agreement and Opium Convention of 1925.
5. Permanent Central Opium Board established in 1928, on the coming into force of the Convention.
6. Enquiry in Persia on the possibilities of replacing the poppy by other crops.
7. Enquiry into control of opium-smoking in the Far East, 1929-1930.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN



States which are Parties to the Conventions of 1904-10 and 1921.

1. International Conference summoned by the League, 1921, which resulted in :
 - (a) An International Convention to which 32 States, 26 British Mandated Territories and Crown Colonies, and the Colonies of the Netherlands and of Italy, are parties.
 - (b) An Advisory Committee, meeting first in 1922 and regularly once a year.
2. Enquiry in 28 countries by special body of experts into the extent of the traffic, 1924.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

The International Conference summoned by the League in 1923 adopted a Convention to which 30 States, 41 British Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, and the Colonies of the Netherlands, are parties. Continuous supervision by the Traffic in Women and Children Committee.

REFUGEES

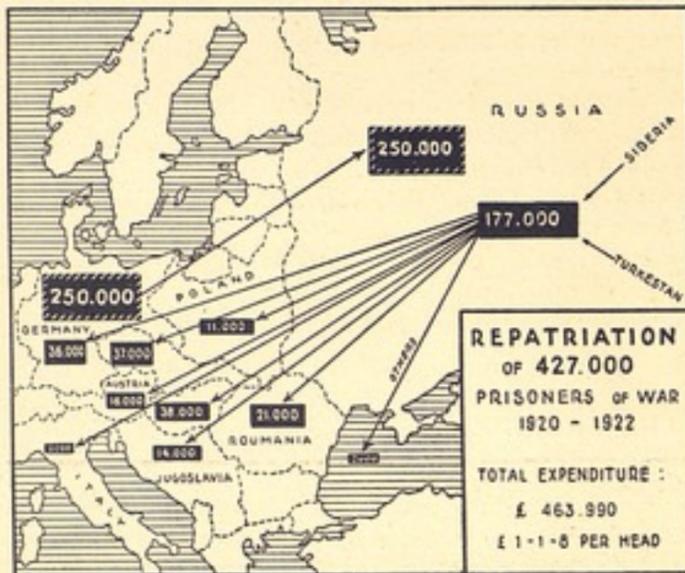
After the war the millions of refugees and war prisoners were endeavouring to return to their old homes or to find new ones.



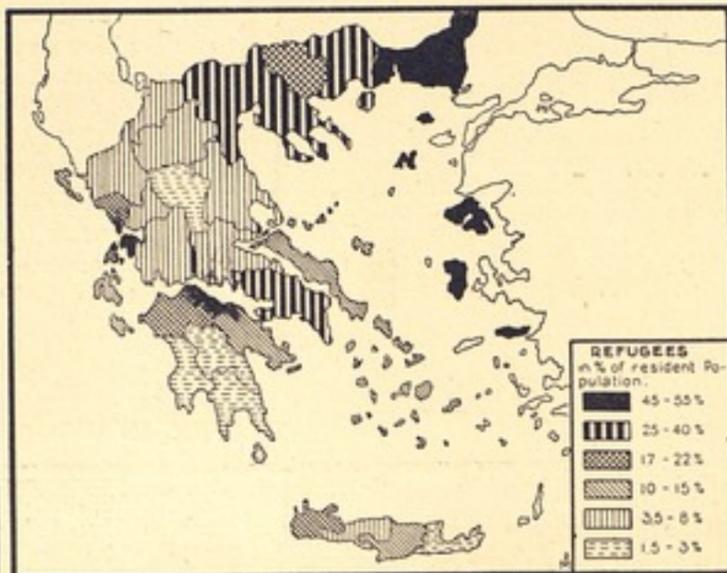
Dr. Nansen.

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of organisations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

REFUGEE PROBLEMS IN GREECE



Repatriation of prisoners of war, under the direction of Dr. Nansen, High Commissioner of the League of Nations.



The settlement of these refugees was made possible by a League of Nations Loan of £10,000,000. By September 1926, the number of refugees settled by the Commission was 700,000.

No. _____
Date _____

A authority issuing certificate:
Indication de l'autorité qui délivre le certificat

Place of issue of certificate:
Lieu où l'on délivre le certificat

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY.
CERTIFICAT D'IDENTITE.

Valid until:
"Valable jusqu'à"

The present certificate is not valid for return to the country which issued it without special provision to that effect contained in it. It will cease to be valid if the bearer enters Turkish territory.

Le présent certificat n'est pas valable pour le retour dans le pays qui l'a délivré sans une spéciale disposition en faveur du porteur. Il cessera d'être valable si le porteur pénètre, à un moment quelconque, en Turquie.

Signature of Holder:
Signature du titulaire.

INSCRIPTIONS
INDICATIONS

Age: _____
Sex: _____
Complexion: _____
Eyes: _____
Hair: _____
Place of birth: _____
Place of residence: _____
Name of Father: _____
Name of Mother: _____
Name of family in the past: _____
Profession: _____
Former residence in Turkey: _____
Antecedents in Turkey: _____
Present residence: _____
Real name actually: _____

The undersigned certifies that the photograph and signature herein are those of the bearer of the present document.

Le soussigné certifie que le photographique et la signature apposés ci-dessus sont bien ceux du porteur du présent document.

Signature of the issuing authority:
Signature de l'autorité.

H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR,
IMMIGRATION,
H.M.S. GUYARD,
LONDON, S.W.1.

This Certificate is issued in conformity with the plan submitted by Dr. Nansen, High Commissioner for Refugees, on May 2nd, 1921, for the repatriation of Armenian prisoners of war.

Ce certificat est délivré conformément au plan soumis le 2 Mai 1921, par le Dr. Nansen, Haut-Commissaire pour les Réfugiés, à la Société des Nations, à l'appui de la proposition de rapatriement.

240. 95. 070. 000. 20. 100. 2. A. 30

League passport for Russian refugees.



Repatriation of war prisoners.

OTHER PROBLEMS TREATED

- Russian Refugees throughout Europe;
- Bulgarians in Western Thrace;
- Settlement of Armenians in the Caucasus;
- Settlement of Bulgarian Refugees in Bulgaria by a League of Nations Loan of £2,250,000.

THE LIBRARY

1920 (September). Number of volumes : 2,000. — 1928 (December). Number of volumes : 95,000.



First Library — 117, Piccadilly, London 1920.

THE PRESENT LIBRARY

Number of consultants : 9,000. — Number of volumes consulted in Library : 100,000.
Number of volumes lent for office use : 38,500.



Main Library Room in Secretariat — Geneva.

The collection forms a Reference Library of international relations covering all of the activities of the League in political, social, and economic questions, finance, health, international law and kindred subjects. — A gift of 2 million dollars has been made by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junior, towards the building and endowment of the new Library to be constructed.

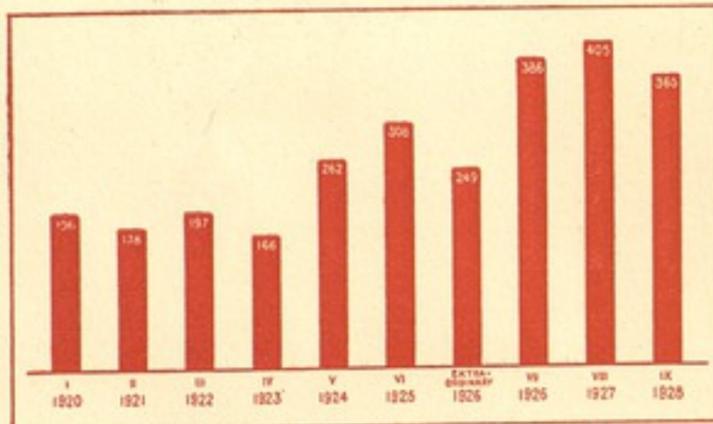
INFORMATION SECTION

The Information Section of the Secretariat was created to make available to Press and public the facts about the organisation, work and purpose of the League.



Press Room in the Secretariat

NUMBER OF JOURNALISTS ATTENDING DIFFERENT ASSEMBLIES



PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED BY THE INFORMATION SECTION

Pamphlets published in	ENGLISH	FRENCH	GERMAN	SPANISH	ITALIAN	GREEK	HUNGARIAN	CZECH	POLISH	DANISH	SWEDISH	PORTUGUESE	RUSSIAN	BELGIAN
1. SURVEY	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○				○	○
2. CONSTITUTION AND ORGANISATION	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3. COVENANT	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5. AUSTRIAN RECONSTRUCTION	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7. POLITICAL ACTIVITY	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8. MINORITIES	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10. SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN WORK	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13. HEALTH ORGANISATION	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
14. SAAR AND DANZIG	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
15. MANDATES	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
16. ARMAMENTS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
17. PROTOCOL	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
18. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FROM YEAR TO YEAR	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

○ - in preparation.

SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SECTION

The Information Section publishes for the daily information of the 100 international journalists resident in Geneva and the 300 to 400 who come for special meetings :

Communiqués, statements and résumés of the subjects treated by the League;

For the general information of students, universities and organisations :

A *Monthly Summary* of the League's work, in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Czech;

A series of pamphlets in a great many languages on various aspects of League activity;

Special photographs, lantern slides and films;

and is in a general way at the disposal of anyone requesting information on the League.

NUMBER OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUÉS PUBLISHED BY THE INFORMATION SECTION

1921	326	1925	498
1922	370	1926	473
1923	373	1927	525
1924	327	1928	581

CONFERENCE OF PRESS EXPERTS

(August 1927 : 122 experts)

The Information Section was in charge of the preparation and organisation of the Conference of Press Experts convened in 1927 by the Council of the League after consultation with journalistic circles, in order to discuss technical Press problems of international concern.

The resolutions of the Conference were forwarded by the Council to Governments or, in certain cases, to the Transit Organisation for action in co-operation with interested circles.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

Established December 16th, 1920

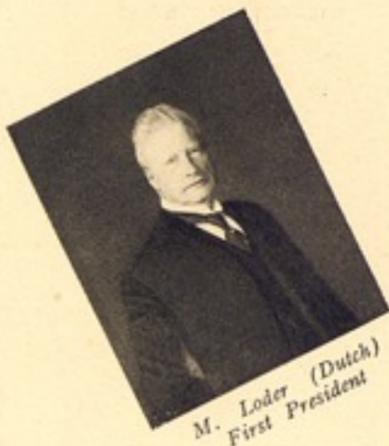
The Permanent Court of International Justice is an autonomous international organisation created by special treaty and is composed of independent Judges, elected from persons who possess the necessary qualifications for the exercise in their respective countries of the highest judicial function or who are well-known



The Peace Palace at The Hague — The Seat of the Court.

specialists in international law. They are chosen so as to be representative of the main forms of civilisation and the principal legal systems of the world.

The Court is composed of 15 Members, elected for nine years by the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations.



*M. Loder (Dutch)
First President*



*Prof. D. Anzilotti (Italian)
President now in Office*



*M. M. Huber (Swiss)
Second President*

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COURT ARE

JUDICIAL

The Jurisdiction of the Court covers :

Jurisdiction by agreement between the Parties :

The Court is competent to deal with any disputes which the Parties thereto agree to submit and any cases whose submission is specially provided for in existing treaties or conventions. Judgments and Orders have been given in 13 cases.

Jurisdiction based on a unilateral application :

A special clause in the Court Statute provides for compulsory jurisdiction in certain classes of legal disputes. This clause, the acceptance of which is optional, has force only between such States as have formally accepted it : these States now number 17.

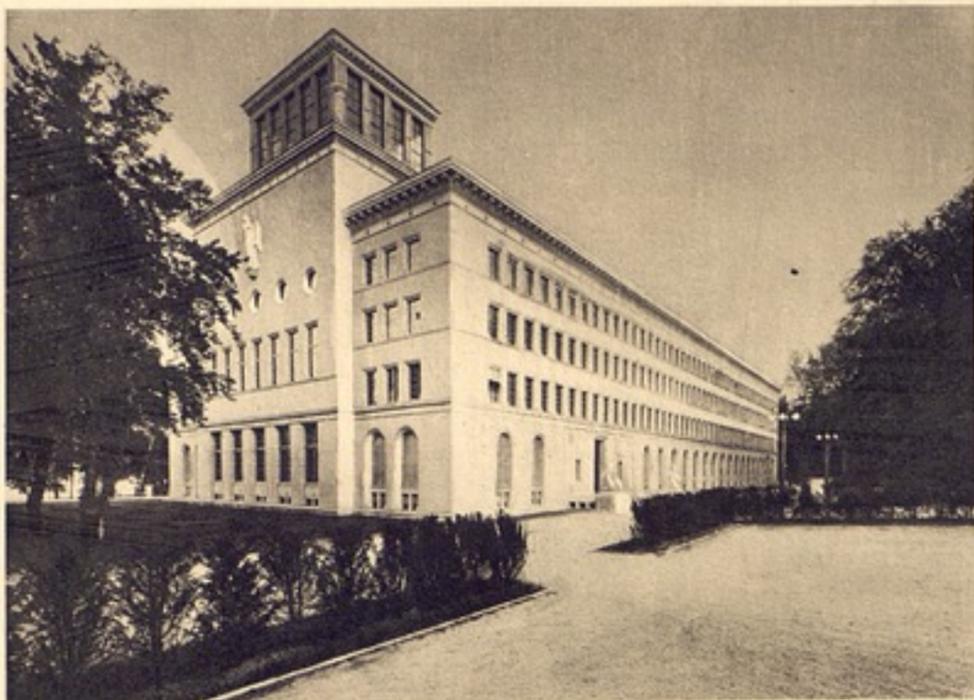
ADVISORY

The Court may give an Advisory Opinion on any dispute submitted to it by the Council or the Assembly of the League of Nations. Advisory Opinions have been given in 16 cases.



The Court in Session

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION



The International Labour Office is conducted by a Director and includes a Diplomatic Division, a Research Division (Statistics, Labour, Legislation, Unemployment, Industrial Hygiene and Security, Social Insurance, etc.) and an Intelligence and Liaison Division.

The object of the International Labour Organisation is to secure by means of agreement between States the universal establishment of legislation imposing humane labour conditions. Although all the States Members of the League are members of it and although the budget is subject to the control of the League Assembly, it is an autonomous organisation with its own General Conference, its own Governing Body, and its own Secretariat, which is the International Labour Office, and its constitution is somewhat different from that of the League, representation being accorded, not only to Governments, but to representatives of employers' and workers' organisations. According to the Constitution of the Organisation, the Governments undertake to place before their Parliaments all conventions passed.



*M. Albert THOMAS
Director of the International
Labour Office*



The Governing Body, which supervises the Office and draws up the agenda of the Conference, consists of twenty-four Members, six of whom are appointed by the workers' delegates to the Conference, six by the employers' delegates and twelve by Governments.

I. L. O. BODIES

Migration Committee.
Joint Maritime Commission.
Native Labour Commission.
Commission on the Execution of Conventions.
Conference of Labour Statisticians.
Committee on Unemployment.
Committee on Social Insurance.
Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene.
Sub-Committee on Safety.
Mixed Advisory Committee on Agriculture.
Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers.

CORRESPONDENCE BUREAUX

London (Great Britain).
Paris (France).
Berlin (Germany).
Rome (Italy).
Delhi (India).
Tokyo (Japan).
Washington (U.S.A.).



The Conference draws up draft conventions and recommendations. Each State member of the Organisation sends four representatives, namely two Government delegates, one employers' delegate and one workers' delegate.

SPECIAL INSTITUTES



1. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION — PARIS

This Institute was founded in 1925, on the initiative of the French Government, which contributes an annual subsidy of 2½ million French francs.

It prepares the discussions of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, executes its decisions and recommendations and, in a general way, promotes the co-ordination of intellectual work throughout the world.

It is under the direction of a Governing Body composed of members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

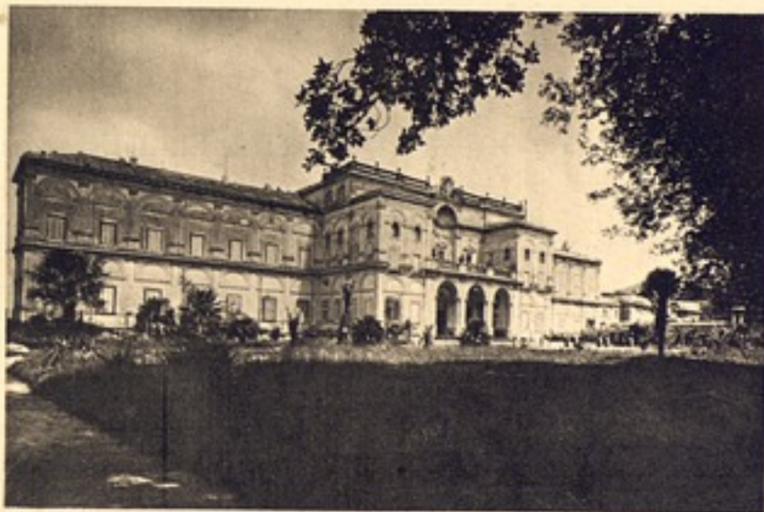


2. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW — ROME

This Institute was founded in 1926, on the initiative of the Italian Government, which contributes an annual subsidy of 1 million lire.

Its object is to study the means of harmonising and co-ordinating private law as between States or groups of States and gradually to prepare the adoption by the various States of a uniform system of private law.

It is managed by a Committee of Directors, which includes a President and fourteen members of different nationalities, appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.



3. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE — ROME

This Institute was founded in 1928, on the initiative of the Italian Government, which contributes an annual subsidy of 890,000 lire, and is intended to encourage the production, distribution and exchange of educational films.

It works in close collaboration with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the International Labour Office, the Child Welfare Committee and the International Institute of Agriculture.

It is under the direction of a Governing Body consisting of a President and fourteen members appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE

The expenses of the League are borne by the Members of the League in the proportion decided by the Assembly.

The Assembly votes the annual budgets for all organisations of the League.

ANNUAL BUDGET (in dollars and the sterling equivalent)

Year	Secretariat	Labour Office	Permanent Court	Total
1920	\$2,330,280 £478,862 8s.	\$1,016,255 £208,835 19s.		\$3,346,535 £687,698 7s
1921	\$2,245,342 £461,408	\$1,352,603 £277,954	\$137,632 £28,282 15s	\$3,735,577 £767,644 15s.
1922	\$2,554,381 £524,914	\$1,183,886 £243,283 10s.	\$289,430 £59,476 13s.	\$4,027,697 £827,674 3s.
1923	\$2,912,254 £598,455 10s.	\$1,582,307 £325,157 4s.	\$362,752 £74,543 19s.	\$4,857,313 £998,156 13s.
1924	\$2,373,027 £487,646 14s.	\$1,356,905 £278,838	\$370,503 £76,136 16s.	\$4,100,435 £842,621 10s.
1925	\$2,577,728 £529,711 17s.	\$1,416,392 £291,062 8s.	\$368,195 £75,662 9s.	\$4,362,315 £896,436 14s.
1926	\$2,683,596 £551,467 6s.	\$1,372,851 £282,114 18s.	\$368,095 £75,641 18s.	\$4,424,542 £909,224 2s.
1927	\$2,882,113 £592,261 13s.	\$1,433,976 £294,675 17s.	\$413,649 £85,003 1s.	\$4,729,738 £971,940 11s.
1928	\$2,933,710 £602,864 12s.	\$1,535,613 £315,561 15s.	\$418,922 £86,086 13s.	\$4,888,245 £1,004,513
1929	\$3,117,757 £640,685 10s.	\$1,661,838 £341,500 9s.	\$435,218 £89,435 8s.	\$5,214,813 £1,071,621 7s.

PREPARATION AND ADOPTION OF THE LEAGUE BUDGET :

MARCH-APRIL. — Draft Budget prepared by Financial Administration. Revised by Secretary-General.

MAY. — Examined by Supervisory Commission.

JUNE. — Sent to Council.

Submitted, with Audited Accounts of previous year, to Member States.

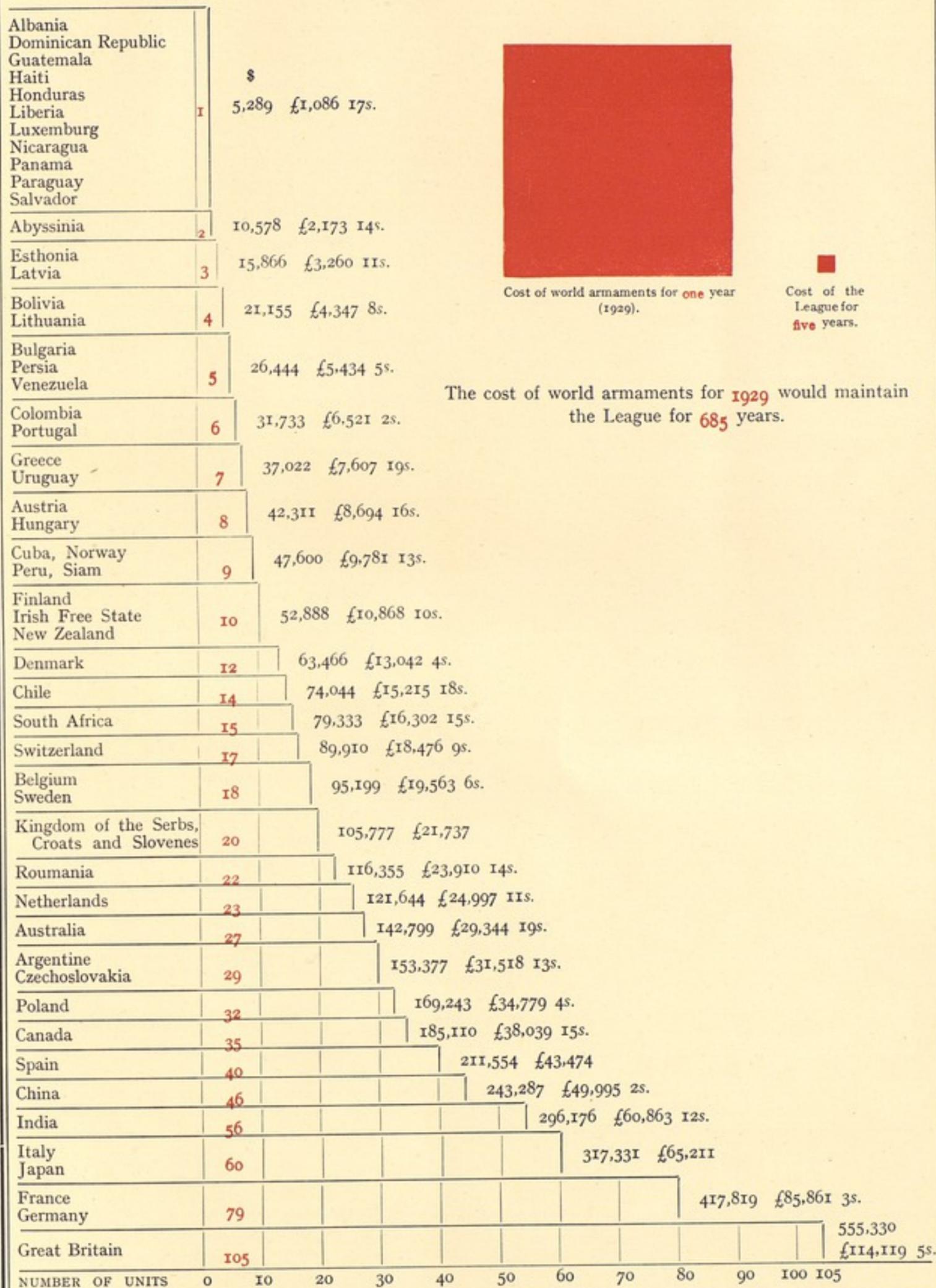
SEPTEMBER. — Assembly at first refers Budget to Fourth Committee

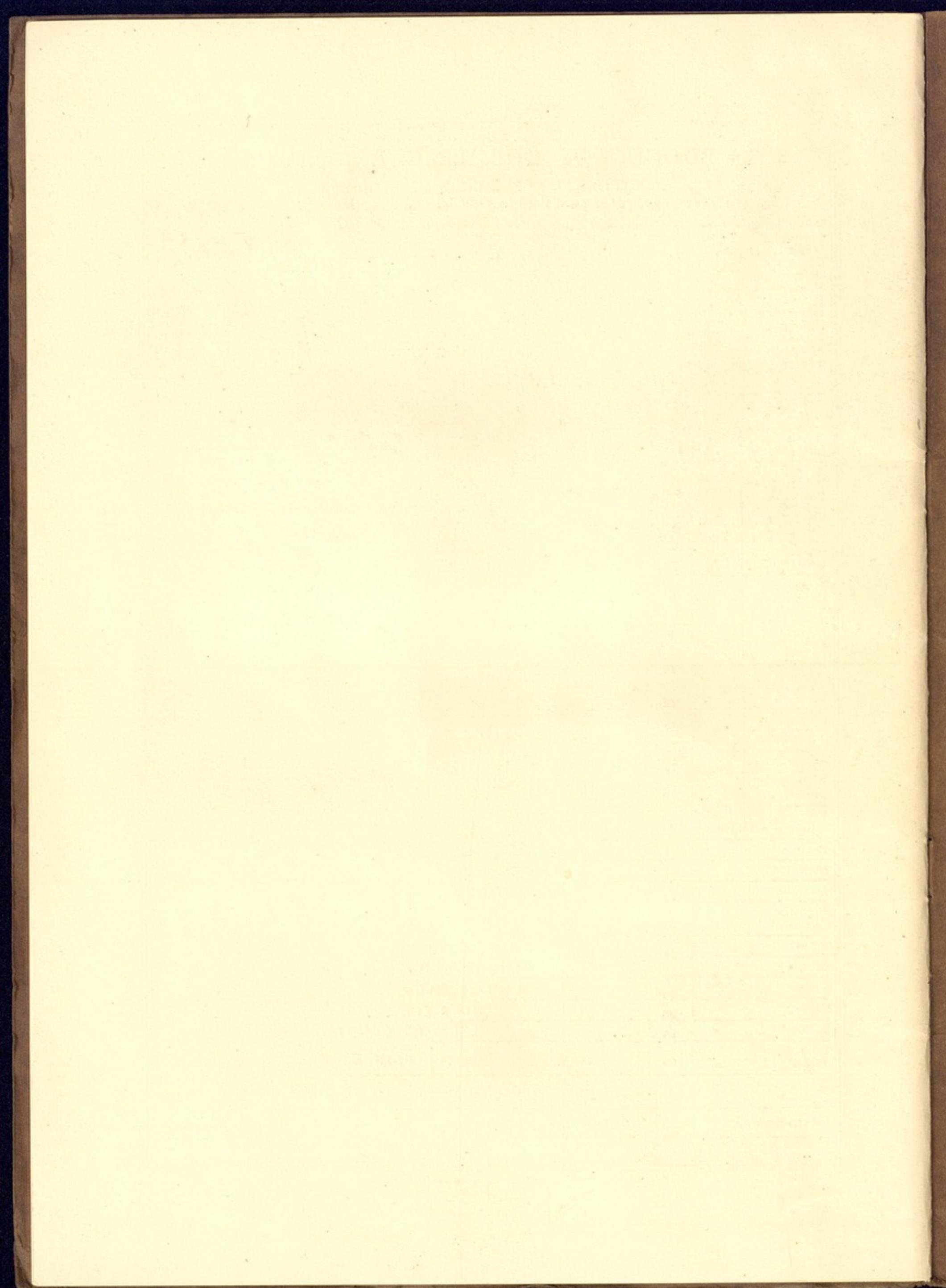
On favourable report by Fourth Committee, the Assembly accepts the Budget, which becomes effective January 1st following.

BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE (continued)

CONTRIBUTION OF EACH STATE FOR 1929

Total \$5,214,811 — £1,071,621 7s. divided into 986 units. Each unit = \$5,289 — £1,086,170.







CHARLES BLANC

