THE LEAGUE
OF NATIONS
A
PICTORIAL
SURVEY

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
GENEVA
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.


(*) 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."

Leahte of Nations Commission of the Peace Conference

Seated (left to right):

Viscount Cintra; Estor Makino; M. Bourgeois; Lord Robert Cecil; M. Orlando; M. Pessoa; M. Venizelos.

Standing (left to right):

M. Diomand; M. Tche Wu; Colonel House; M. Dmowski; M. Vienneet; General Smuts; President Wilson; M. Khamar; M. Hyman; M. Wellington Koo; M. Batalelie Rhee; M. Scialoja; M. Larnaud.
THE COVENANT

The High Contracting Parties,

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security:

By the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war;

By the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations;

By the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments; and

By the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another:

Agree to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

STATES MEMBERS

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony may become a Member of the League on a two-thirds vote of the Assembly.

The Fifty-four Members of the League:

Abyssinia
Albania
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
British Empire
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece

Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India
Irish Free State
Italy
Japan
Latvia
Liberia
Lithuania

Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Persia
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Roumania
Salvador
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes
Siam
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Uruguay
Venezuela

NON-MEMBERS:

Afghanistan
Brazil

Costa Rica
Ecuador

Egypt
Honduras

Mexico
U. S. S. R.

* Withdrawn from the League on June 12th, 1920.
** " " January 1st, 1927.
* " United States of America
ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE ASSEMBLY
- The Permanent Council of International Justice

THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT
- The International Labour Organization

TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS
- Permanent Advisory Commissions
  - Committee for the Codification of International Law
  - Permanent Committee for the Prevention of War

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS
- Permanent Commission for Social and Economic Welfare
- Committee for the Protection of Children and Women

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES
- Economic and Financial Committee

TEMPORARY ADVISORY AND PREPARATORY COMMITTEES
- Committee for the Codification of International Law
- Preparatory Committee for the Prevention of War

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSIONS AND OFFICIALS
- Secretary-General
- High Commissioner for Refugees
- Executive Director, International Labour Organization
- Director-General, International Cultural and Educational Organization

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES
- International Criminal Court
- International Court of Justice
- International Maritime Organization
- International Wheat Council

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)
1919 — 49 States

Johannes van den Berghe
(Belgium)
1921 — 46 States

Sen. Adolphus Edwards
(Cuba)
1922 — 48 States

Sen. Conde de la Torriente y Peralta
(Cuba)
1921 — 53 States

M. Giuseppe Martia
(Switzerland)
1924 — 51 States

The Hon.
Rudolph Dandliker
(Canada)
1921 — 50 States

M. Affonso Costa
(Portugal)
1925 — Extraordinary
48 States

Dr. Montalbano
Neuchatel
(Kingdom of the Serbs,
Croats and Slovenes)
1926 — 45 States

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

M. Henley Zahn
(Denmark)
1928 — 56 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 organizations; admits new Members; elects non-permanent Members of the Council; cooperates 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 Organizations, 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.
THE COUNCIL
1929-1930

Membership of the Council

1929-1931, Eight Members including four permanent; 1929-1936, Ten Members including four permanent; since 1937, Fourteen Members including five permanent.

The Council in 1929-30

Permanent for: British Empire, France, Germany, Italy, Japan. Elected to: Chile, Poland, Romania; until 1930: Canada, Cuba, Finland; until 1931: Persia, Spain, Venezuela. Declared re-elected: 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 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 Roumanian Settlement Commission.
- The Commissions for the Settlement of the Hungarian Refuse.
- Two members, including the President, of the Greek-Roumanian Exchange of Populations Commission.
- The Commissions for the Execution of the First Book of Article 107 of the Treaty of Trianon.
- The Chairman of the Inter-Ballistic System Commission of the Danube.
- The Presidents of the Investigation Commissions.

Judges of the Permanent Court, in conjunction with the Assembly.

Retention 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-electible by two-thirds of the Assembly.
3. If more than three re-elected Members may serve at the same time.
4. The Assembly reserves the right to dispose of any time to a new election of all the non-permanent Members.
THE SECRETARIAT

ORGANISATION CHART

SECRETARY-GENERAL

DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

THREE UNDER-SECRETARIES-GENERAL

THE ELEVEN SECTIONS

- Political
- Legal
- Financial and Economic
- Disarmament
- Transit and Communications
- mandates
- Administrative and Minorities
- Intellectual
- Co-operation and International
- Bureaux
- Health
- Information

OTHER SERVICES

INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION

- Treasury
- Library
- Registry
- Publications
- Translation
- Press-Writing
- Typing
- Distribution of Documents

Marquis Pavolucci di Caluori Baron
Under-Secretary-General

M. A. Depier-Feronte
Under-Secretary-General

M. Y. Sagmar
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, by 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 circumstances 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.

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### SOME DISPUTES BROUGHT BEFORE THE LEAGUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Dispute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Aland Islands Question (affecting Sweden and Finland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Frontier between Poland and Lithuania (Wilno)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Frontier between Poland and Germany (Upper Silesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Legation of Property of Austrian Nationals in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Transfer of Social Insurance Pensions (between Germany and France in Alsace-Lorraine; Germany and Poland in Upper Silesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prevention and Allred Violations of Albanian Frontiers (affecting Finland and the U.S.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The Eastern Carelia Question (affecting Finland and the U.S.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Delimitation of Frontier between Hungary and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Delimitation of Frontiers between Hungary and Austria Nationality Disputes issued in Tunis and Morocco (affecting the British Empire and France)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Delimitation of Frontier between Hungary and Czechoslovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Treaty of Bucharest (between Italy and Greece)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Territory of Heraklion and Leros (referred to the League by the Conference of Ambassadors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Delimitation of Frontier between Poland and Czechoslovakia (Jitomice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Treatment of Rights of Albanian Orphans in Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Greek-Turkish Exchanges of Populations (according to Treaty of Lausanne)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Occupation of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Constantinople</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Frontier between Turkey and Iraq (affecting Great Britain, Mandatory Power in Iraq)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Frontier Incident between Greece and Bulgaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Frontier between Greece and Turkey (North of the Maritsa River)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bolivia and Paraguay (Frontier Incident)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Greece-Bulgaria Enquiry.*

In each case measures 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.

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

2. Protocol prohibiting Chemical and Bacteriological Warfare (May–June 1925) signed by 38 States.
4. Preparatory studies for general disarmament:
   (a) Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, 1923.
   (b) Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, 1924.
   (c) Pacifc Settlement of International Disputes. General Act, 1928.
   (d) Work of the Preparatory Commission for a Conference on the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

WORK OF THE LEAGUE

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.
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.

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 30th, 1929, and published in 75 volumes.

NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES REGISTERED

First treaty registered July 3rd, 1920.
COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

"The Members of the League will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and transit."
(The Covenant.)

I. PROGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW THROUGH LEAGUE CONVENTIONS


II. PRACTICAL FACILITIES

1. Two Conferences on Passports — Paris, 1920; Geneva, 1926. Results for Members of the League: (a) Standardisation of type of passport; (b) Extension of duration of passports; (c) Reduction in passport fees; (d) Abolition of visas through reciprocal arrangements; (e) Improvements (fees and validity) where visas still necessary.
2. Unification of measurement of vessels employed in inland navigation — Paris, 1925.
3. Safety at sea (signals, buoys, etc.).
4. Maritime tonnage measurement.
5. Enquiry into the reform of the calendar.
7. Electric signalling.
8. General exchange of information on communications and transit.

III. ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

This Committee consists of eighteen members. They comprise members designated by the five permanent States Members of the Council and by thirteen other States Members of the League elected by the General Conference of the Transit Organisation.

The Committee is the competent advisory body of the League for all questions concerning transit and communications.

This Committee has six permanent Sub-Committees to deal with:

- Ports and Maritime Navigation
- Inland Navigation
- Transport by Rail
- Electrical Questions
- Road Traffic (Motor, etc.)
- Legal

* Transmission in transit; hydraulic developments on international waterways, etc.
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

124 Members and 15 Experts from 69 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 51 members representing the three great phases of world economic life and meeting annually as independent experts in continuation of the World 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 55 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 1924).
- Study of the economic situation of Austria in 1924.
- Uniform competition (Convention signed November 6th, 1924).
- Amendment of legislation on bills of exchange (Draft Convention submitted to the States).
- Treatment of foreigners and foreign concerns (Draft Convention submitted to the States).

**COMMERCIAL POLICY**

1. Abolition of import and export restrictions and prohibitions (International Convention of November 1924).
2. Study of tariff systems and contractual methods.
3. Application of the most-favoured-nation clause in commercial treaties.

**INDUSTRY**

1. Study of the problems of sugar and coal.
2. Study of international industrial agreements.
FINANCIAL FIELD

THE ORIGIN:

1920 — THE BRUSSELS FINANCIAL CONFERENCE, convoked by the League, emphasized 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:

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:

1922
Austrian Reconstruction Loan $160,000,000
1925
Danzig Municipal Loan $7,500,000
1924
Hungarian Reconstruction Loan $72,000,000
1926
Bulgarian Refugees Settlement Loan $16,500,000
1924
Greek Refugees Settlement Loan $61,500,000
1927
Free City of Danzig Loan $6,500,000
1927
Estonian Loan $7,500,000
1928
Greek Stabilization and Refugees Loan $85,000,000
1928
Bulgarian Reconstruction Loan $20,500,000
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 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 150 ports, some of which are shown on the map, such information is communicated by wireless and cable to all the sanitary services in the areas 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 Organization.

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 organized 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 RESEARCHERS ARE CENTRALISED AND SAMPLES DEPOSITED FOR USE AS "CONTROLS"

1. SERA AND SEROLOGICAL TESTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Serum Deposited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Serum Deposited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Serum Deposited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Serum Deposited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Serum Deposited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. PHARMACOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product Deposited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Product Deposited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Product Deposited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Product Deposited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Interchanges of Medical Officers arranged by the Health Organisation. — From October 1932 to December 1936, 71 countries were represented in these interchanges by 909 Medical Officers of Health.

PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS DEalt WITH BY THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

1. Intelligence Work and Administrative Co-ordination.

2. International Co-ordination of Scientific Research
   - (a) Standardisation of Sera and Serological Tests (Units of Diphtheria, Pneumonia, and Tetanus Antitoxin). — (b) Standardisation of Pharmacological Products (Tubergen, 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) Plague. — (j) Immunisation against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. — (k) Public Health Instruction. — (l) Syphilis Treatment. — (m) Cancer Registry. — (n) Infant Mortality. — (o) Health Insurance and Public Health Administration.


Principal Publications.

- Weekly Epidemiological Reports (Geneva and 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.
- Reports on Tuberculosis in Mediterranean Countries, South and Switzerland.
- Reports on Tuberculosis and Sleeping-Sickness in Equatorial Africa.
- Reports on the Standardisation of the Normal Serological Reactions and Biological Products.
- Reports of the Malari Commission.
- Reports on Smallpox and Vaccination Commissions.
- Reports of the Cancer Commission.
- Reports of the International Tuberculosis Conference.
- Reports of the International Tuberculosis Conference and the International Tuberculosis Conference on the Sanitary Diagnosis of Tuberculosis.
- Progress of the International Tuberculosis Conference.
- Reports of the Health Committee.
- Annual Reports of the Health Organisation.

- Reports of the Health Organisation.
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the First Assembly, the Council in 1920 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. — (a) Exchange of official publications (modification of the Convention of 1886). — (b) Closer inter-university relations (e.g., exchanges of professors and students). — (c) Bibliography. — (d) Library questions (e.g., co-ordination of librarians, easier access for foreigners). — (e) Study of the condition of intellectual workers throughout the world. — (f) Establishment of the International University Information Office. — (g) Methods of archaeological research. — (h) International collaboration in arts and literature. — (i) International Museums Office. — (j) Instruction of youth in the aims and work of the League.

Professor Breton
First Chairman of the International Committee (1919-1920)

The late Professor Dereszt
Second Chairman (1920-1921)

Professor Gilbert Murray
Present Chairman

Professor Czerny
Professor Bereznik
Professor Rocca

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 Cinemographic 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 organization 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.
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.
SOCIAL QUESTIONS

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

TRAFFIC IN OPium AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE BEAC HAVEN

CHILD WELFARE

ARMENIAN REFUGEES SETTLEMENT SCHEMES

“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.)

ANTI-OPIUM ACTIVITIES

1. The Hague Opium Convention 1922.
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.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

States which are Parties to the Conventions of 1924-20 and 1911.

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 18 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 39 States, 47 British Crown Colonies, Territories 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.

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.

Dr. Nansen.

REFUGEE PROBLEMS IN GREECE

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.

Reparation 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

1926 [September]. Number of volumes: 2,000. — 1928 [December]. Number of volumes: 65,000.

First Library — 177, Piccadilly, London 1920.

THE PRESENT LIBRARY

Number of consultants: 9,000. — Number of volumes consulted in Library: 190,000.
Number of volumes lent for office use: 38,500.

Main Library Room in Secrétariat — 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 a 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 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

SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SECTION

The Information Section publishes the daily information of
the 200 international journalists resident in Geneva and the
500 to 600 who come for special meetings:

Communications, statements and results of the subjects
treated by the League;

For the general information of students, universities and or-
ganisations:

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

NUMBER OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES PUBLISHED BY
THE INFORMATION SECTION

1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928
120 120 373 127 498 473 531 514

CONFERENCE OF PRESS EXPERTS

(August 1927 : 122 experts)

The Information Section was in charge of the preparation and
organization 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 cooperation 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 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.

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

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COURT ARE
JUDICIAL

Jurisdiction by agreement between the Parties:
The Court is competent to deal with any dispute which the Parties agree to submit to it, and any cases whose submission is specially provided for by existing treaties or conventions. Judgments and Orders have been given in 15 cases.

Jurisdiction based on 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 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 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

L. L. O. BODIES
Migration Committee.
Joint Maritime Commission.
Native Labour Commission.
Commission on the Execution of Conventions.
Conference of Labour Statistician.
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.
1. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION — PARIS

This Institute was founded in 1923, on the initiative of the French Government, which contributed an annual subsidy of 2½ million French francs.

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 adoptions 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.

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 adoptions 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 500,000 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 Commission and the International Institute of Agriculture.

It is managed by a Committee of Directors, 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Secretariat</th>
<th>Labour Office</th>
<th>Permanent Court</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>$2,330,280</td>
<td>$1,916,625</td>
<td>$137,632</td>
<td>$3,346,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>$2,454,342</td>
<td>$2,088,835</td>
<td>$28,882 15s.</td>
<td>$3,775,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>$2,554,181</td>
<td>$2,777,954</td>
<td>$289,430</td>
<td>$5,707,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>$2,548,914</td>
<td>$1,853,188</td>
<td>$59,476 13s.</td>
<td>$5,027,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>$2,912,254</td>
<td>$1,582,307</td>
<td>$362,752</td>
<td>$4,857,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>$3,506,455</td>
<td>$325,257 4s.</td>
<td>$74,543 19s.</td>
<td>$9,988,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>$2,373,027</td>
<td>$1,305,965</td>
<td>$379,503</td>
<td>$6,010,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>$487,658</td>
<td>$229,068 8s.</td>
<td>$308,105</td>
<td>$842,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>$2,577,728</td>
<td>$1,476,392</td>
<td>$360,105</td>
<td>$842,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>$3,529,211</td>
<td>$292,062 8s.</td>
<td>$75,662 9s.</td>
<td>$964,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>$2,583,595</td>
<td>$1,372,851</td>
<td>$368,095</td>
<td>$6,372,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>$531,467</td>
<td>$282,114 18s.</td>
<td>$75,641 18s.</td>
<td>$909,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>$2,832,113</td>
<td>$1,433,976</td>
<td>$413,649</td>
<td>$5,749,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>$652,864</td>
<td>$294,075 17s.</td>
<td>$85,003 12s.</td>
<td>$1,271,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>$2,933,210</td>
<td>$1,335,613</td>
<td>$408,922</td>
<td>$5,688,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>$502,864 12s.</td>
<td>$335,561 15s.</td>
<td>$86,686 13s.</td>
<td>$1,244,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>$3,317,757</td>
<td>$1,663,838</td>
<td>$433,218</td>
<td>$5,243,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>$649,685 10s.</td>
<td>$341,509 9s.</td>
<td>$58,435 8s.</td>
<td>$1,071,621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Contribution of each state for 1929**

Total £5,214,811 — £1,072,621 7s. divided into 986 units. Each unit = £5,289 — £1,086,270.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Cost (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>£10,578 7s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>£15,869 7s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>£22,155 8s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>£16,444 6s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>£31,733 28s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£37,022 16s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£42,311 16s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£47,600 13s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£52,888 10s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£63,466 41s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£74,944 18s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£95,199 6s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£105,777 7s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£116,155 14s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£121,644 7s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£131,010 19s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£149,759 19s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£153,377 13s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£169,243 41s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£185,110 15s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£215,534 5s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£243,287 4s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£256,176 12s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£317,331 31s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£5,214,811</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cost of world armaments for one year (1929).**

The cost of world armaments for 1929 would maintain the League for 68 years.